"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER

Rain today; Tuesday, fair and warmer; moderate northeast winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

BRITISH TAKE TOWNS ON ST. QUENTIN FRONT; FRENCH NEARER LA FERE AND ST. GOBAIN; 21-INCH GUNS FACE HINDENBURG STRONGHOLD

TORPEDO KILLED 35 MEN OF CREW ON MOUNT VERNON

Explosion Flooded Fireroom in Which All Victims Probably Were on Duty.

SENATOR J. H. LEWIS ABOARD

Reported Among Those Landed Safely in France From the American Transport.

BAKER'S VESSEL WAS NEAR

U-Boat Possibly Hoped to Sink Secretary's Ship—Intensified Campaign in Prospect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The torpedoing of the American troop transport Mount Vernon, formerly the German merchant steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, off the coast of France last Thursday, assumed a more serious aspect today when Vice Admiral Sims cabled from London stating that thirty-five men of the crew had been killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

The fact that the submarine was able to deliver a torpedo so effectively as to cause this toll of death, when taken in association with the warnings cabled in press dispatches from London last night that German U-boats might be expected to take greater risks in an effort to sink one or more American troopships, is regarded as significant.

The announcement made by Secretary Daniels today, based on word from Vice Admiral Sims, said that Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois was aboard the Mount Vernon when the torpedo struck, and was among those reported safely landed when the Mount Vernon got back into port.

Secretary of War Baker could not have been very far from the zone where the Mount Vernon was attacked. He sailed from this side of the Atlantic on Saturday, Aug. 31, and formal announcement of his arrival in France was authorized by the War Department early this evening. On Thursday, when the attack on the Mount Vernon was made, 200 miles from France, Secretary Baker was probably drawing very close to that coast on the troop transport on which he and his party were traveling.

Near Baker's Ship.

Whether German submarines had been secretly warned of the departure of Secretary Baker for France and were making a concerted attack to sink the ship on which he traveled is, of course, wholly a matter for speculation. The warning cabled in news dispatches from London is believed to have been inspired by the attack on the Mount Vernon, and the interpretation placed on it here is that the German Admiralty, driven to desperation by demands for explanations from the German people as to why no American convoyed troop transports have been sunk, has embarked on a more determined campaign against American troopships.

The record to date is the transportation of 1,600,000 American officers and soldiers to Europe with the loss at sea of only 291 of them. These 291 were lost through the sinking of the British transports Tuscania and Moldavia, the former off the northeastern coast of Ireland and the latter in the English Channel. Neither of these transports was convoyed by American war vessels. No American transport carrying troops to France has yet been sunk. Some American transports have been sunk coming back, but they had been used in the supply service.

It is hardly likely that the Mount Vernon was not under convoy at the time the attack was made on that vessel, for the region 200 miles from the French coast would be in the war zone. How near the torpedo came to making a fatal hit is evident from the fact that it struck on the starboard side of the ship and flooded No. 4 fire room. All thirty-five men of the crew killed were probably in this fire room at the time. The list shows that thirty were firemen, two enginemen, and three water tenders.

Tonight's official announcement in the case of the Mount Vernon read:

"The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims, stating that thirty-five men were killed by the explosion when the Mount Vernon was struck by a torpedo. The Mount Vernon has reached port, and all the other members of the crew are reported saved.

"Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois was on the ship, returning from Europe, and was among those reported safely landed.

"The Mount Vernon was torpedoed last Thursday about 200 miles from the French coast, but put back to port under her own steam. The dispatch states that the torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side, flooding No. 4 fireroom,

Continued on Page Nine.

Turkish Premier Predicts War's End Before Winter

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, in an interview published in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, said he firmly believed that peace would come before Winter. Talaat is now in Vienna.

The Grand Vizier said the war had exhausted itself in its achievements and that its continuance was manifestly useless.

"All our enemies, not excluding America," says Talaat, "will shortly come to recognize that there is no sense in continuing the hostilities."

BAKER IN FRANCE ON NEW MISSION

Secretary, Who Left Secretly, Is Expected to Take Up Aircraft Situation.

J. D. RYAN ACCOMPANIES HIM

Others in Party Are Surgeon General Gorgas and Brig. Gen. F. T. Hines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary of War Baker has arrived in France on a second mission in connection with the affairs of the American Expeditionary Force.

Formal announcement of the safe arrival of the Secretary and members of his party, who went abroad on a troop ship loaded with soldiers, was withheld until late this afternoon, following the receipt of official notice from France. It is now permissible to say that the Secretary sailed on Saturday, Aug. 31, and he crossed in approximately a week. It is apparent, therefore, that he went on one of the fastest transports.

Secretary Baker is accompanied by John D. Ryan, who is now in charge of all the army aircraft activities; also by Surgeon General Gorgas and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of the Army Embarkation Service. Before leaving Washington he declined to indicate the purpose of his sudden trip, but said that this would become known after his arrival, when it could be assumed from the personnel of his party. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the primary matters in which Secretary Baker will interest himself while in France relate to aviation, medical, and embarkation services.

Official Statement Issued.

The only official statement authorized regarding the mission of Mr. Baker was issued by the War Department late this afternoon as follows:

"The Secretary of War has arrived in France on official business. News of the safe arrival of Mr. Baker and an official party was received at the War Department today. The voyage was made aboard a transport which carried the usual quota of United States troops. The Secretary was accompanied by John D. Ryan, Second Assistant Secretary of War; Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army; Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of the Embarkation Service, and Lieut. Col. George H. Baird, Military Aide to the Secretary of War."

It is believed that the report filed by the sub-committee of the Senate Military Committee, which investigated allegations of failure in the American aviation program, served as the mainspring for Secretary Baker's sudden trip. This report was made public on Aug. 22. Eleven days later Secretary Baker started for France accompanied by the man to whom the Administration is now looking, more than to any other person, for results in army aviation. On Saturday, Aug. 25, the Senate Committee made public the testimony on which the Thomas report was based.

On Wednesday, Aug. 28, Secretary Baker announced the selection of John D. Ryan to act as Second Assistant Secretary of War with full responsibility over the army's air service. At the time this announcement was made Secretary Baker and Mr. Ryan were packing their grips for the trip to France.

Ryan's New Duties.

Mr. Ryan had been Director of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, which had jurisdiction over the production of aircraft material, and General William L. Kenly had charge of the Bureau of Military Aeronautics dealing with the personnel side of army aviation. Under his new appointment, Mr. Ryan had become Director of Air Service, and as such has full charge and responsibility over everything relating to furnishing the army in France with personnel and material. He will select a new head for the Bureau of Aircraft Production and will have direction over him, as well as

Continued on Page Nine.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

INDUSTRIES PLACED IN FOUR CLASSES UNDER NEW DRAFT

Producers of Food, Fuel, Munitions and Ships to Have First Call in Exemption.

PLANTS WILL BE COMBINED

Only Those Who Are Actually Essential to Vital Industries May Avoid Service.

NEW PRIORITY LIST ISSUED

Shows the Order in Which Industries Will Be Affected by Man Power Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, issued tonight a list of industries which he said should receive preferential treatment under the new selective service legislation. He sets up four classes, which, he holds, are essential to the conduct of the war. The list, Mr. Baruch says, will be the key to the situation which will confront the nation. Food, fuel, munition factories, and shipping are, of course, included in Class 1.

It is understood, however, that all employes, even in the industries listed in the first class by the War Industries Board, will not receive deferred classification en masse, and that employes, other than foremen and highly skilled artisans, will be required to prove to the local boards that they are essential to the conduct of the industry if they expect to avoid military service.

It was the view expressed by the Provost Marshal General's Office, it is said, about the vital need of men to go to the cantonments, which moved Mr. Baruch and his advisers recently to give out a statement to the effect that women would have to take the places of men in the war industries on a scale which had not been anticipated by this nation. General Crowder has held a very decisive view concerning the number of professional men, otherwise equipped for military service, who have sought employment in munition and shipbuilding plants, believing that they would be "bomb-proof" industries.

That certain industries essential to the conduct of the war must be kept in operation on a full basis no official in Washington attempts to deny, but it is evident that there is a distinct feeling on the part of those who guide the military destinies of the nation that no one shall escape the draft, aside from those who are actually essential. Every opportunity will be vouchsafed to men who seek exemption or deferred classification to state their claims, but the line will be tightly drawn.

It is probable that the officials of the Provost Marshal General's Office, the War Industries Board, the Shipping Board, Food, Fuel and Railroad Administrations wil' get together within a few days and decide all of the questions that are still at issue.

Classification of Industries.

Here is the list of industries which the War Industries Board holds should have preferential treatment:

AIRCRAFT—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing aircraft or aircraft supplies and equipment, Class 1.

AMMUNITION—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same for the United States Government and the Allies, Class 1.

ARMY AND NAVY—Arsenals and Navy Yards, Class 1.

ARMY AND NAVY—Cantonments and Camps, Class 1.

ARMS—(Small)—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same for the United States Government and the Allies, Class 1.

BAGS—Hemp, jute, and cotton, plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 4.

BLAST FURNACES—(Producing pig iron,) Class 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing same, class 4.

BRASS AND COPPER—Plants engaged principally in rolling, and drawing copper brass and other copper alloys in the form of sheets, rods, wire, and tubes, Class 2.

CHAIN — Plants engaged principally in manufacturing iron and steel chain, Class 3.

CHEMICALS—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing chemicals for the production of military and naval explosives, ammunition, and aircraft, and use in chemical warfare, Class 1.

CHEMICALS—Plants, not otherwise classified and listed, engaged principally in manufacturing chemicals, Class 4.

COKE—Plants engaged principally in producing metallurgical coke and byproducts, including toluol, Class 1.

COKE—Plants, not otherwise classified and listed, producing same, Class 2.

Cotton Plants in Class 4.

COTTON—Plants engaged in the compression of cotton, Class 4.

CRANES—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing locomotive or traveling cranes, Class 2.

DOMESTIC CONSUMERS—Fuel and electric energy for residential consumption, including homes, apartment houses, residential flats, restaurants, and hotels, Class 1.

DOMESTIC CONSUMERS—Fuel and electric energy, not otherwise specifically listed, Class 3.

DRUGS—Medicines and medical and surgical supplies, plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 4.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT—Plants en-

Continued on Page Nine.

Reds Execute Dora Kaplan; Threaten British Officials

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—Dora Kaplan, alleged assailant of the Bolshevist Premier, Lenine, was executed on Sept. 4, accordnig to a Moscow dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8.—Twenty-six British subjects holding official positions have been arrested since the attempt to assassinate Lenine, according to a dispatch to the Sylenski Dagbladet from Helsingfors.

They have been threatened with death by shooting, should Lenine die.

eutrals Protest Massacres.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—The Berlin Tageszeitung's Moscow correspondent says the neutral diplomats have jointly protested to M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, against the wholesale execution of civilians and officers.

They informed Tchitcherin that their Governments would expel all Russian Bolsheviki if the Soviet Government did not abandon its attitude of terrorism toward its political opponents.

ALLIED ADVANCE SAVED CZECHS

Were Able to Break Through When Reds Weakened Line to Meet New Peril.

CAVALRY ON HEELS OF FOE

Japanese Troops Impressed by Welcome from Chinese in Manchuria.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 5, (Associated Press.)—The Japanese military staff has been informed that the Czechoslovaks hold the railway from Olovyanna to Penza. [Olovyanna is in Transbaikalia, about 400 miles east of Lake Baikal, while Penza is on the railroad, a little more than 600 miles southeast of Petrograd. The distance between Olovyanna and Penza is nearly 2,000 miles.]

It is now apparent that the unexpected climax in the Czechoslovak breakthrough was due partly to the Allied advance toward Khabarovsk which caused the transfer of large Bolshevist forces from Lake Baikal toward Khabarovsk, and the weakened front collapsed under the Czech pressure from the west, and General Semenoff's pressure from the east.

The opportunity is now presented of the Allies taking advantage of the strategical points in the hands of the Czechs to move into the heart of Russia, where considerable reinforcements from loyal Russian elements are certain, and striking a stunning blow at Germany. It is necessary, however, to move quickly, for it is believed Germany will make the greatest sacrifices to hold conquered Russian territory.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—The War office today issued the following official communication:

Our cavalry, consisting of the main force of the Twelfth Regiment, one company of infantry and a detachment from the Cossack General Kalminoff's troops, occupied Iman Aug. 30, and from there Aug. 31 advanced toward Bikin. The main strength of the 12th Division remained Sept. 1 in the vicinity of the Ussuri, preparing for an advance on Inman. The railway bridge has been definitely taken by our infantry.

The retreating enemy is obstructing our advance by destroying bridges and with armored trains. The enemy, who destroyed the railway bridge at the southern extremity of Iman at midnight of Aug. 28, was captured by our cavalry. South of Simakoff the line was opened to traffic Aug. 31.

Our detachment dispatched toward Abigaid five miles southeast of Manchuria City encountered enemy cavalry numbering 100, Aug. 30, at a point eight kilometers southwest of Abigaid, and attacked and dispersed them. We had no casualties.

On the occasion of our North Manchuria detachment passing over the East China Railway, the Chinese troops, officials, and people, enthusiastically welcomed them, for which honor the Chief of the General Staff, Baron Uyehara, telegraphically thanked the Chinese War Minister, Tuan Che Kuei, Aug. 23. Tuan's reply was received Aug. 31. It said:

"It is only natural and proper to extend a welcome to your troops as those of our friendliest neighbor, whenever they pass through our territory. We hardly deserve your appreciation, which, however, you have been good enough to send us. Your kind message has now been conveyed to the local authorities."

It is semiofficially announced that on Aug. 29 a portion of General Semenoff's army occupied Hadabrak, and that another occupied Chindatskaya. The main force, concentrating at Bolja, took 100 prisoners and two machine guns and large quantities of war stores, including motor cars.

The Czechs, who had been concentrating north of Manchuria, observing that General Semenoff was advancing, decided to enter Zabikal, and it is ex-

Continued on Page Four.

CANNON OF GREAT POWER

Biggest French Howitzers Now Able to Wipe Out a Regiment.

TO OPEN NEW ADVANCES

Drying of Marshes Facilitates Drive on Germans' St. Gobain Position.

BRITISH NEAR ST. QUENTIN

Germans May Try to Hold Haig's Original Trenches Before the Hingenburg Line.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 8.—"Generally speaking, the enemy is back on the Hindenburg line. Now we shall see whether he can hold it," was the summing up of the situation on the French battlefront given to your correspondent by an officer today.

The pivot of the German system confronting the French is the massif of St. Gobain, whose importance is comparable to that of Cambrai for British operations. Hundreds of German batteries are installed in the forest and the screened ravines around Laon.

On the southwest the town is covered by the massif of Monampteuil, behind whose crest, 600 feet high, are huge underground caves and shelters big enough, some of them, to hold an entire regiment. The block of forest west of Laon is crammed with a vast store of munitions and material, and divisions can concentrate unseen in its recesses.

French Strong in Manoeuvre.

Not without reason has the enemy always boasted of St. Gobain's impregnability, but today there are four new factors, whose combined effect may well shatter the mightiest of defenses. First is the French ability to manoeuvre, whose success was proved against the hardly less powerful position of the Thiescourt massif.

When last Spring Germany changed the struggle to a war of manoeuvre, her propagandists claimed that previous training in such operations would give her armies superiority. But the enemy forgot to take into account the fact that the French Army had manoeuvre training no less thorough than his own. The depletion of all the armies that has been the consequence of four years of slaughter has rendered it impossible to hold even organized land fortifications with a sufficient density of troops throughout to prevent a manoeuvre at one point or another.

The assailant thus has an enormous advantage, as the Germans found in their attack on the Chemin des Dames. Now it is turned against them and, flushed by victory, the French pursue tactics of "infiltration" with irresistible skill and dash.

The second factor is the unprecedented dryness of the season, which facilitates a turning movement against the massif along the marshy Oise corridor to a degree impossible before. The Germans are trying to remedy matters by artificial floods, but the parched earth soaks up the water rapidly and ground is now feasible for infantry

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HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

Work of Our 32d Division Fighting With Mangin Wins For It the Name of "Les Terribles"

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 8.—Since General March has just announced it in Washington, it will be giving no information to the enemy if I say now what the German staff has known for ten days, namely, that it was the 32d American Division which did such good work with General Mangin's army north of Soissons, breaking determined resistance, which led to the withdrawal of the Germans from the Vesle.

The performance of this division north of Soissons clinches its title of being one of the American crack divisions. In the army of General Degoutte, fighting north of the Marne in July, it won the distinction of breaking the German hold on the Bois Meunière after six vain attacks, and it was these soldiers who took Clèrges. The village changed hands nine times in the bitter contest between these boys from Michigan and Wisconsin and the German Jaegers and Prussian Guards. Prior to this fighting the division had given a good account of itself in Alsace while holding part of the line in front of Belfort.

North of Soissons the 32d fought four days in a bitter contest along the railroad running just west of Juvigny and Chavigny, after which the division broke through to the Soissons-St. Quentin highway, taking Terny-Sorny.

The 32d Division has thus won a splendid name for bravery and initiative. This has been recognized by the French title "Les Terribles," which has been bestowed upon it. No unit in our army presents men of better physique than these Indians, lumberjacks, and farmer lads from the Northwest. They will be heard from again.

NOYON WRECKED IN VANDAL SPIRIT

Germans Destroyed Town Hall and Calvin's House, but the Cathedral Escaped.

WHOLE CITY WAS MINED

But the Defeated Army Fled so Rapidly It Couldn't Explode the Charges.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sept. 7.—"Mines. Danger of death. Entry forbidden," ran an inscription in letters two feet high on barricades that shut the main street of Noyon as the correspondent's automobile jolted over a temporary structure which had replaced the causeway, destroyed by an enormous mine crater, across the unfinished canal and halted in the square on the outskirts of the town. Another car had just arrived, and by it were standing two civilians, Senator Noël, the aged Mayor of Noyon, and his deputy, M. Jouve. In his black suit, a fit emblem of mourning for that scene of devastation, the Mayor seemed very frail as he waved his hand sadly toward the ruins.

"I am glad you have come to tell America what the barbarians have done to our city," he said. "Perhaps more than any town in France Noyon loves and admires your country, which has done so much for us, and I would remember that first of all towns in the war zone we hoisted the American flag on the Town Hall when the United States entered the war. For more than a week I have been waiting permission to enter the city, but the enemy has repeated last year's inhuman practice of scattering mines everywhere, and we cannot enter until they have been located and made harmless."

"I am expecting instructions from army headquarters at any minute," put in a captain beside him. "I think they will be favorable. A large number of contact mines already have been destroyed by section engineers, who alone have been allowed to penetrate Noyon, and they also have located many others electrically controlled. It appears that the boche electric station for the region was at Grisolles. The unexpected swiftness of our advance caught the enemy napping, and enabled us to disconnect the mines unexploded at the switchboards so that the danger is now practically over."

A Tour of the Ruined City.

They had hardly finished speaking when a cyclist arrived with an order which contained the desired permission. I accompanied Senator Noël down the Rue de Paris leading to the central square. Despite his

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

AMERICANS PRESS GERMANS ON AISNE

Advancing Northward, They Establish Positions Along Canal South of River.

IMMENSE MUNITIONS FIRE

Two-Hour Conflagration Turns Sky Black with Smoke for Miles Around Craonelle.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 7.—Pressing northward in the vicinity of Vieil Arcy, Villers-en-Prayeres, and Revillon, Americans have established themselves along the canal which, running east and west, plays tag with the southern bank of the Aisne. To the east from Revillon the line slopes a bit southward in the direction of Rheims, and against this the French-American troops are maintaining pressure.

It is not part of our plan to attack the retreating boche heavily, but we are maintaining contact all along. There is no evidence that the Germans have stronger forces on the north bank of the Aisne than the customary rear-guard detachments.

The general belief is that the enemy will surely go back soon to the Chemin des Dames line, and nothing is more certain than that if the glorious progress of the French north of Soissons continues the Germans will have to get well back of the Hindenburg line.

Craonelle, several kilometers north of the Aisne, was the scene yesterday of an enormous conflagration of ammunition. Opinion is not definite as to whether this fire was started by the retreating Germans or by our artillery, but from 3 o'clock until 5 the sky for miles around was black with great clouds of smoke arising from the woods on the Aisne plateau. Through the smoke as I watched I could see innumerable flashes of exploding shells and charges. French officers who have seen all of the war told me it was the biggest munition fire they ever saw. There must have been millions of dollars' worth of ammunition lost. The fire was bigger than that at Black Tom, N. J.

German Guns Active.

German artillery became active yesterday, and American positions south of the Aisne, along the canal, and on the plateau south of the stream were heavily shelled with gas and high explosives. Our guns replied in kind, and from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon occurred the prettiest artillery duel one could wish to see. Watching from a high hill south of the Vesle, one could see the flashes of guns and the landing of shells of both sides. Hundreds

Continued on Page Two.

VENUS PENCILS set the standard of the world for quality. BUY VENUS.—Advt.

HAIG ENTERS HIS OLD LINES

His Southern Battlefront Approximates That of Last March.

ADVANCES IN HARD FIGHTING

Germans in Strong Positions Offer Increased Resistance—Havrincourt Wood Cleared.

FRENCH GAIN MENACES LAON

Encircling of St. Gobain Proceeding — Now Only Two Miles from La Fere.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British and French armies today continued their pressure upon the retreating Germans on the linked-up allied fronts, and made gains toward St. Quentin and Laon.

Haig's advanced troops on his southern battle line have entered the defense system which they held before the beginning of the German offensive last March. Sharp fighting has resulted from today's advance, the enemy offering increased resistance in these strong positions.

Having captured Villévêque [six miles west of St. Quentin] and Ste. Emilie [six miles west of Le Catelet] last evening, the British today still pressed eastward, gaining ground in that area.

The greater part of Havrincourt Wood [on the northern part of the Hindenburg line, southeast of Cambrai] is now in British hands.

The French today made progress along the banks of the St. Quentin Canal north of the Somme, capturing the village of Hamel and three others to the west of it.

South of the Somme their advance met bitter resistance. The village of Avesne, captured yesterday, was retaken by the Germans, but again changed hands and remains French. Mennessis [which, like Avesne, is on the southern branch of the St. Quentin Canal] was occupied by the French last night.

Progress was also made on both sides of the Oise, the French advancing east of Fargnier [about two miles west of La Fère] and west of Servais, on the northern edge of the Forest of St. Gobain, which forms the western defense of the Laon region.

CLEAR GERMANS OUT OF HAVRINCOURT WOOD

Haig's Troops Have Driven Nearly All Rearguards from Much-Contested Position.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 8, (Associated Press.)—Further slight advances by the British were reported in the area in front of the Hindenburg line this afternoon, but elsewhere it seems that the British again have paused, as is necessary when great movements are taking place.

Havrincourt Wood has been cleared almost entirely of the enemy rearguards, who offered strong resistance with machine guns at several places.

Heavy storms have been sweeping the entire battle area and have tended to slow up the operations.

A small local counterattack in the Nieppe sector caused the British to withdraw slightly.

Aside from considerable artillery action, the front generally was quieter today than for many weeks.

ROISEL A RAIL JUNCTION.

Its Capture Important in Advance on Cambrai and St. Quentin.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The fighting line from the region southwest of Cambrai southward, now runs through the Havrincourt Wood to Heudicourt, Villers-Faucon, Roisel, Bernes, Poeuilly, Villévêque, and Vaux, along the canal to Tergnier, and thence by the western edge of Servais.

The most important event of the fighting has been the crossing of the Crozat Canal, [also called the St. Quentin Canal,] at St. Simon, because the canal might have been used as a bastion for this part of the Hindenburg line. It no longer offers the Germans a reasonable defensive position.

Roisel is the junction of two rail lines, to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Hence the importance of its capture to the British who, when they advance further, will be able to utilize these lines. The Brilsh now hold virtually all of the Havrincourt Wood.

Between the Oise and the Ailette the French are up against the so-called Alberich line, which is a continuation of the Hindenburg line.

It has just been discovered that three German divisions have thrice been put in the fighting since Aug. 8, and thirty-two divisions twice, out of the 10 divisions engaged since that date. Altogether north and south of the Somme 142 divisions of the enemy have been counted of a rifle strength of 1,250,000. On the whole front, from the sea to Switzerland, the total strength of the enemy probably does not exceed 2,500,000 men.

CLOSING ON ST. GOBAIN.

Paris Observer Sees Grave Peril to Germans on Chemin des Dames.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The allied advance continues along the entire front in the direction of Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fère, Anizy-le-Château, and the Chemin des Dames. According to the latest advices the French and British troops, nevertheless, are meeting with stubborn resistance, in which intense artillery activity is being carried out.

This resistance is taken as an indication that the enemy intends to make a stand along this line, which roughly follows the old Hindenburg intrenchments.

General Humbert's army still continues its pressure against Tergnier and La Fère. The operations toward the encirclement of the St. Gobain forest are giving the Allies a strong position. "If the enemy loses much more ground in this region his defense of the Chemin des Dames and the plateau of Craonne will fail," says Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris.

General Mangin's army is still making progress at the right of the army of General Humbert, advancing on the Soissons Plateau.

Military commentators say that if it is General Ludendorff's plan to resist on what remains of the Hindenburg line it will be a supreme test, and will mean the enemy's retirement from the soil of France if Ludendorff is not able to retain his grasp on the line.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT CANAL.

French Engineers Bridged It Under Showers of Grenades.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 8.—The hardest fighting French troops during the last week have been the men of General Mangin's army among the woods and hills before the Hindenburg line. The Germans have unquestionably decided to make a prepared stand in the region of Quincy, Basseport, and St. Mard, where they had the advantage of views of the French after the memorable struggle when the latter had crossed the canal and the Ailette at Coucy-la-Ville.

The canal is eighteen yards wide and seven feet deep and the Germans with scores of machine guns had lined the east bank to the water's edge. The French engineers actually bridged the canal under showers of grenades and a murderous point-blank machine-gun fire, after which the engineers were the first to get across and come to grips with the machine gunners.

Across the water lay woods in which the Germans had installed machine guns behind every tree. The oldest veterans are emphatic that the fighting here and the volume of fire surpassed everything in the whole campaign. The enemy machine gunners literally fought to the death.

For five days this continued unremittingly, and a single Gascon division, advancing foot by foot not more than a hundred yards, engaged five German divisions. On the sixth day, with the help of the artillery, the French won through to the Hindenburg positions, freeing Coucy-le-Château, which today looks like a stone quarry.

13 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED.

British Airmen Down Eight German Machines on a Rainy Day.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The official statement on aerial operations over the battlefront, issued tonight, says:

Clouds and rainstorms limited work in the air on Sept. 7, but a good deal of artillery observation was carried out, as well as reconnoissances and contact patrols. Eight hostile machines and one balloon were destroyed by our airmen. Three of our machines are missing.

Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped by us during the twenty-four hours. Our night bombing machines all returned safely.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

CANNON OF GREAT POWER

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

that was an impassable morass at this time last year.

Great New Guns Help Allies.

The third factor is the enormously increased power and number of the allied engines of offense, whether they be tanks or Stokes guns to prepare the way for the infantry or gigantic cannon to smash whole blocks of defense at one shot.

It may not be generally known that already last year the great underground fortress that was Douaumont really succumbed to a single shell from an eighteen-inch gun which pierced over a hundred feet of earth and concrete and, exploding in the fort's vitals, utterly paralyzed resistance. Now the French have howitzers of twenty-one-inch calibre whose shell, over two yards high, can wreck a dozen batteries in a sheltered ravine or annihilate a regiment hidden in a cavern deemed impenetrable.

The fourth factor, the most important of all, is the progressive demoralization of the German Army. When an officer can say, "I have surrendered because I believe it is my duty as a good German to fight no longer, since our cause is lost, and a continuance of the struggle only lengthens the agony and increases the suffering," there is something very rotten in the state of Germany.

That a Feldwebel, also from a good division, who had crossed the Atlantic in 1914 to fight for Germany after fifteen years as a schoolmaster in the Middle West, should cry: "I have been a slave for the last four years, and now, though a prisoner, am free for the first time. To hell with militarism!" is hardly the tongue pointing west toward the less significant of the extent to which the spirit of the enemy has changed.

Striking corroboration is furnished by a group of six French youngsters from the invaded territory, who, after two years in a German press gang, broke from their captors during the retreat and barricaded themselves, armed with German rifles, in a cellar at Ham, where they were found by the French. They declared that the allied victories had not only disheartened the enemy, but were throwing the whole German military machine out of gear.

They have seen divisions withdrawn, shattered, from the struggle, whose only cry has been for an end of their suffering, even at the price of defeat. "We know," said these soldiers, "that we cannot win. Go to Berlin if you want, only provided that you make an end."

Doubtless the optimism of these lads was exaggerated by their newfound freedom, and they admitted that discipline in Germany was still as severe as ever and borne without revolt, but at the same time they added that the prisons which they saw at many points in France and Belgium always seemed crowded.

ST. GOBAIN CRESCENT SHAPED FOR DEFENSE

By G. H. PERRIS.

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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 8.—I have been considering at a respectful distance the southwestern corner of the Hindenburg line. There are several high points on the west side of the Ailette Valley from which one has a magnificent panorama of the mountain block of Coucy and St. Gobain across, near the slopes of which the French lines now stretch with the Hindenburg system immediately before them.

The formidable character of this massif is due to its shape in relation to the direction in which the armies are moving. From southwest to northeast it is like a crescent, with a tongue inside the horns, and junction of the Oise and the Ailette.

The crescent of heights runs from Amigny-Rouy on the north by Hill 155 to St. Gobain village, continues southeast to the highest point of Hill 220, which is the heart of the upper Coucy Forest, and then sweeps around to the southwest in a long ridge extending from Bassoles and Aulers to Coucy-le-Château. The central tongue comes out from Fresnes westward to Folembray.

Too long this moon face, with a protruding tongue, has grinned at us from ove rtwo rivers and their canals. I regarded it long and closely yesterday afternoon and at last realized how fundamentally conditions are changed. At our feet the tiny stream of the Ailette trickled past copses slashed by gunfire and poisonous dustheaps that were the villages of Pont St. Mard, Guny, and Champs. In the middle distance the southern horn ends with dramatic effect at the giant ruin of Coucy-le-Château. How well the mediaeval barons chose the seats of their ruler!

When the French first recovered Coucy last year I described how this splendid historic monument, its towering walls and donjon and buildings within had been blown up by the retreating boche on the excuse of depriving us of a useful observatory. It has now received the battering of another double storm. This hillside for centuries, with its walls, only a long skeleton, will tell future generations what was Coucy castle and with what mean violence the historical spirit of Germany was shamed by its own professors and pupils in these days of the great war.

The village behind it is still flooded with poison gas, and I could not enter it. Besides, our interest lies beyond. Across this ridge you see plainly the higher tongue of the bare slopes reaching west from Fresnes to Folembray.

Beyond Fresnes, closing the horizon with an olive green expanse of forest, rises the half moon of the St. Gobain and Coucy crests. The French in the last few days have driven the enemy back across all the difficult foreground of the picture to the front Tergnier-Barisis-Fresnes-Bassois-Aulers-Vauxaillon.

I said the Germans had been beaten back from the advanced defenses of the St. Gobain massif in last week. There was never any question of voluntary retirement in this region. General Mangin has swept them back six miles, despite their desperate resistance on ground highly favorable to defense.

We are now half way along the north horn of the crescent. We hold nearly all the intermediate tongue, and on the south horn we have got beyond last year's line and impinged upon Hindenburg's works at Bassoles-Aulers, and it has taken us not slow months but a single week to accomplish this much.

It is the same story at Laffaux, at Fort Condé, on the Aisne, and at many other points of the old battlefields. Marshal Foch keeps his own counsel, and I speak only of what is evident to the close student. The heathen deities recalled by the German Staff to frighten the allied world and in spirit their own hungry folk are losing their short-lived terors. It is not only in numbers that the Allies are gaining strength, but in mechanism and the technique of its use, tactical resource, and in moral will, which is an ever vital condition of victory.

Watching this progress I nevertheless have been surprised during the last week to witness the almost immediate capture of Laffaux. St. Gobian and Chemin des Dames are larger mouthfuls, but Mangin's army no longer hesitates before such asks. If the weather favors—there is a slight break today after a night of sheet and fork lightning and rain—they will fall before Summer is gone.

BRITISH CLOSE BEHIND GERMAN REARGUARD

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Sept. 8.—From Havrincourt Wood to the villages before St. Quentin the German rearguard is still falling back toward the Hindenburg line. We have reoccupied nearly all of the wood and pushed close to our old trench system east and north of it. Patrols were fighting today at the edge of Gouzeaucourt and on the high ground around it, where the enemy met with a severe rebuff when he counterattacked after we broke the Hindenburg line last Autumn.

There has been no strong resistance in this region. The Germans appear to be manning the original British defenses between Canal du Nord and Gouzeaucourt, possibly with the intention of trying to hold them instead of the Hindenburg line immediately behind. The artillery fire has increased in this area.

South of Gouzeaucourt our advance guard has made good progress. Heudicourt was taken yesterday after very little fighting, and Saulcourt, south of it, was found unoccupied. Between these villages the enemy retired to the Epehy line, which is a little over a mile from his Hindenburg trench works. We are more than half way between Villers-Faucon and Ronssoy—the front embraced St. Emilie this morning—and have crossed the Cologne River east of Roisel. Sharp resistance was encountered when British patrols tried to enter Roisel and fighting is reported in that vicinity today.

Below Roisel, however, our advance has been accelerated. Vendelles and Soyecourt were abandoned by the Germans before the British patrols were in contact, and the wooded area east of Caulaincourt was cleared, bringing our line into open country before Holnon Wood, the last obstacle on this side of the Hindenburg trenches around St. Quentin.

NOYON WRECKED IN VANDAL SPIRIT

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

age and a constitution enfeebled by captivity he made his way nimbly enough over the single plank that bridged a chasm torn by a mine in the main sewer that ran beneath the roadway. Devastation was as complete as the enemy could have wished. Houses on both sides were shells of crumbling walls, and the road was piled high with rubbish and heaps of stone.

"It is natural that much would be destroyed when the town was taken by assault," said the Senator, "but most of this is pure wantonness. The enemy has shelled the town day and night for the last eight days, and even now, when our advance has forced his guns out of France, he sent aeroplanes last night and the night before to wreak a last vengeance upon the city. Here was a girls' school, you would just know there had been a building; there was an almshouse for old men, it is in the same condition; everything must be rebuilt from the foundation."

We came to a square where used to stand the house of Calvin. That was one of Noyon's glories. A big pile of stones, in which not even a trace of a wall was distinguishable, was all that remained.

Germans Blew Up the Town Hall.

Here the boche destructiveness seemed to have reached its height. Mine craters were everywhere, and the houses had evidently been burned as well as shelled. We turned to the right toward the Town Hall, that had been one of the finest pieces of Renaissance architecture in France. As we entered the little square Senator Noel for the first time gave full vent to his grief.

"Oh, my poor Town Hall," he cried. "My poor Town Hall! What purpose could it serve to destroy it? Ah, the bandits, the criminals!"

The place had been smashed with true German thoroughness. The inside was completely gutted by fire and piled with charred beams and blocks of carved stone. Just enough of the façade, its beautiful stonework mutilated by shell splinters, remained to show what had been its glory, now departed.

"It is pure wantonness," said Deputy Jouve. "We have an aerial photograph taken ten days ago, just after the boche was driven out, which shows this square and the Town Hall practically intact. Now look at it. Mines have destroyed what the shells spared. I was the last man to leave town in a car with the Senator on March 25, and now I am the first to enter it. Our hearts were saddened enough then by defeat, but now in the hour of victory they are sadder still."

Cathedral Little Damaged.

After noting that the wooden structures erected by the American Red Cross near the Town Hall were mere heaps of ashes we moved on to the cathedral, which has been preserved as by a miracle. The roof has been pierced by a dozen shells, and the interior stonework of the right-hand tower has all been smashed. The porch before the left tower was well-nigh obliterated by a huge shell, but the interior of the building suffered little. Chairs were still arranged in rows, the high altar was wholly intact, and though the floor was covered with broken glass and rubbish, the work of restoration will not be difficult. I remarked a strange thing in one of the side chapels, where no shells or splinters seemed to have penetrated. A picture of Christ, ten feet square, was pierced with seven round holes, one exactly in the left side, and I wondered whether the revolver of some boche brute had not added sacrilege to vandalism.

With the exception of the cathedral and a little side street from the Rue de Paris, called Rue de Saint Eloi, there is not a single building in Noyon that escaped injury, and the Mayor reckoned less than 10 per cent. capable of reconstruction. Before leaving he made a suggestion of particular value at this time when the German retreat from other French towns seems imminent.

"Cannot your President," he said, "or the Allies collectively, address a formal warning to Germany that full and terrible punishment will be exacted for such wanton destruction. Homes can be rebuilt, hard though it will be, but nothing can replace those relics of art and poetry of previous generations that were our pride and glory."

AMERICANS PRESS GERMANS ON AISNE

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

of guns of all calibres took part in this action.

Boche planes were very active yesterday and were rather successful against our observation balloons. The German aviators were very daring and resourceful. Mounting to the top of a hill, I stopped a moment when I heard Archies exploding, which meant boche planes. In a field glass I caught a lone boche airman. Following him with the field glass I saw one of our balloons. By this time they were so close they were almost overhead. I stood watching as the plane drew closer and closer to the balloon. Seemingly almost touching it, the aviator gave a swoop and an instant later the balloon appeared to melt into flame and smoke while down over the trees wafted the red, white, and blue parachute of the escaping observer. The scene couldn't have been more dramatic or complete if Belasco had worked on it for six months.

Americans are learning fast how to deal with machine-gun nests, and that is the chief fighting our men are encountering. The men returning from the front line tell me that the boche leveled everything after him, destroying almost every house worth while in the villages south of the Aisne under the pretext that leaving them would furnish shelter to allied soldiers. All of the material that he couldn't take away he also destroyed.

Along the road into Fismes one may see an interesting example of German work. It had a good line of telegraph poles. Each one of these was sawed off three feet six inches above the ground and then, as if by an afterthought, each fallen pole was sawed in two, each being cut at the same point. Nothing could be more complete or methodical.

Rumor of New Gas.

One hears that the Germans are preparing to use a new gas, which in place of the temporary blindness caused by mustard gas would result in permanent blindness to the unprotected, but as yet I have heard no positive proof of the use of such gas. The Germans might do well to remember that we have copied their mustard gas and now are turning it out in larger quantities than they can. We can probably match any gas they turn out, since the unavoidable percentage of "duds" is certain to give us the secret of it. This report calls to mind the fact that in the last ten months the boche has tried seven new gases, but none of the new brands has proved worth while.

Incidentally, the Germans are having trouble in supplying troops with masks because of the rubber shortage. Leather as a substitute for rubber in the face of the mask is not good.

Prisoners taken by Americans in the Toul sector tell of threatened revolts among troops ordered to move from quiet sectors into the battle raging in the west.

GERMAN ARMY FIGHTING HARD

No Signs of Demoralization Apparent to Observers with American Forces.

SOLDIERS ARE FATALISTS

And Still Believe Implicitly All That They Are Told by the High Command.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Sept. 8.—The peoples of the allied nations were told some month ago that when the German Army had tasted defeat it would go to pieces, that fighting well upon the wine of success it would stop fighting when its cup was drained to the dregs of failure, and that when he began to be whipped the boche would turn upon his leaders. A distinguished American visitor here in June said: "The German is a bad loser. I once knew a delicatessen keeper who lost $4 and went into a cellar and hanged himself."

These prophets said, and their audiences were great, that when the Allies had once turned the tide the war would be as good as won, because the German military machine would crack and crumble.

One recalls recent proof that much of the talk of a German revolution America used to get came from German propaganda sources.

Seven weeks of German defeat have failed to justify the prophecy of revolt. One may say the contrary is true. Instead of revolting or quitting when he sees he cannot achieve a military victory the German fighting man has become imbued with a spirit of fatalism, acceptance of his fate whatever it may be, and is fighting on. This proves the far-sightedness of those who have preached all along that hope of allied victory lies not in anything that the Germans may do within their ranks, but primarily in the force of allied arms. The war will not be won by a revolution in Germany or by a revolt in the German Army. It will be won by the allied sword, backed by the determination of the allied spirit.

The results of seven weeks of German defeats have proved that the Allies must not further depend on promises, but only upon results. Instead of being demoralized, the German military machine is still an efficient machine, and, as far as one can see at present, capable of fighting on and on. Its wheels may not be running quite so smoothly, but they are running pretty well. The Hun machine loses only because the Allies' machine is running better and has more fuel.

It may be true that the boche doesn't like being whipped, but he shows up on the firing line. It may be true that workers brought from munition shops do not fancy their change of occupation, but they are shooting allied soldiers on the western front. It may be true that the internal situation in Austria does not encourage the sending of troops to the German front, but Austrian divisions are facing allied soldiers in France.

True, the Allies have driven the Germans back over much territory, but it is just as true that the Hun line is yet a long way this side of the German boundary. True, we have accomplished much, but it is just as true that we have to accomplish more.

No one means to say that the German morale is as good now as it was eight weeks ago. Morale is not as good when losing as when winning. But the question for the Allies is not the condition of the German fighter's disposition, but the condition of his military performance.

While it is perfectly true that the Germans have been forced to withdraw from the Marne and Amiens salients, it is just as true that the withdrawal has been done well from a military point of view. It could only have been done well if the German soldiers had fought well.

The crisis in German morale does not show itself either in a feeling of revolt against the military chiefs or hatred against the enemy, but by fatalistic acceptance of destiny and the belief that they must still fight on. The boche does not fight quite so well, perhaps, but he still fights formidably. I may say that the best military opinion of all the allied armies support ths view.

A large factor in this psychological situation is the willingness of the German soldier to believe whatever he is told by his chiefs. He is made that way. When told two months ago that the Germans were fighting a victory drive, that they would soon be in Paris, and the war soon be won, he believed it. Now that the allied armies have smashed that hope, he has been told that the German Army will fight and fight backward until it shall have worn out the allied armies to a point where the Germans can have a negotiated peace. Now he believes that implicitly.

This applies to the majority of the German Army. There are exceptions. There are Prussians who say:

"We will win the war or go to hell." They will probably keep on saying that until they have achieved their alternative to an allied victory.

Then there are Poles and Alsace-Lorrainers who do not want to fight longer for the Kaiser, but they were never very keen about doing it. The great majority of the German Army is still willing to do what it is told. Our prophets may tell us that this will change.

When it does, well and good. For the present the Allies must depend upon their own military power and not upon German defection.

Fissures are beginning to show in the German army. Perhaps fissures would be now appearing in the allied army were it not for the enormous support coming so rapidly from across the Atlantic. These fissures in the German force, however, must grow larger before the Allies can depend on passive victories.

In considering the conditions of the Kaiser's army, a study of 12,000 prisoners recently captured is interesting. The officers may be divided into two classes—first, remaining officers of the old Regular Army and very young officers, and, second, those who are really tired of the war.

The first class are all arrogant and sure that Germany cannot be humbled. The second class, while tired of the war and doubting its outcome, see nothing to do but to keep on fighting.

They are uneasy. The diminution of effectives, the wearing down of shock troops, the use of very young recruits, and the effect of America's military force—all these things are worrying them. But while they talk of all sorts of eventualities, they do not talk of Germany surrendering. They are quite sure that Germany can fight on until a favorable peace.

I talked the other day with one of these officers who before the war worked in New York and lived at Bay Ridge. He said:

"Germany cannot achieve an overwhelming military victory now that the United States is in the war, but we can keep on falling back as far as the German border, if need be, and in so doing we will kill so many Americans and French and English that by the time you reach the German border you will be too worn out and weakened to go further. Then you will make peace."

I have talked with many German officers lately, and believe that this man summed up what most of them would say.

The personnel of the prisoners shows that the Germans are using all the man power they can muster. In the same company one finds youth and age side by side. Boys of the 1919 class are found along with men born in 1871 and 1872.

Members of the 1920 class have even been put in the line, but many had to be sent back for more training. One German veteran said: "All these kids do under bombardment is to cry."

Factors which contribute to the lessened morale are the failure of the July offensive after Hindenburg himself had announced a victory in August, the large losses inflicted on many units in the recent fighting, the lessening food rations, already short and poor in quality, and lastly the effect at home of the constantly increasing restriction of the necessities of life.

Examinations of information as to German effectives bring the interesting disclosure that the Crown Prince may be put in danger of having to shine his own boots, for in the 222d German division, which recently appeared, the German orderlies were taken from the jobs of attending to the bodily wants of the German officers and put on the firing line.

Generally speaking, the German effectives are far below the figures given in their tables of organization. The maximum of infantry companies runs from fifty to sixty men. This shortage is caused by the dissolution of at least nine divisions to fill up gaps in others. The 6th Reserve Division and the 46th are two of those which have been broken up recently. Munition workers, telegraphers, railroad employes, and zone troops have been found in the front lines.

All in all, the German Army is now showing the beginning of a real decline. It is losing effectives much faster than it can replace them. These fissures will widen and widen.

The German Army declines while the allied army increases, but the Kaiser still has a force of more than 4,000,000 men, and while they do his Imperial bidding, Germany is not defeated.

HEROIC FIREMAN AVERTS EXPLOSION ON WARSHIP

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AN AMERICAN NAVAL BASE IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—United States Navy men here say it was only in the line of duty. They don't even know his name. They didn't even bother to look it up. Why should they? The man himself thinks nothing of it. It was only giving the full measure of duty.

But to some of us he is a hero—an unknown hero. He did not get a medal or a recommendation for a cross. Probably no one will even pat him on the back, but he's a hero just the same.

A United States destroyer—the 579, we call her—slipped out to sea a day or two ago. She was making a speed of twenty-seven or twenty-eight knots. She had a very important appointment somewhere out in midocean to keep—an appointment with certain great blue, gray and white streaked ships, bringing thousands of new American soldiers to France.

There had been some little delay, so now her four boilers were booming away and her four great stacks belching smoke. All day the weather had been bad, with the sea rolling high. One wave smashed like an avalanche against the chart house and bridge, tearing away everything loose, bending the steel sides of the deckhouse and breaking the glass of the lookout windows on the bridge. But the sea had not stopped Destroyer 579. The commander had simply called for more steam and plowed through the heavy seas.

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MUSCOURT AND 50 MEN TAKEN BY AMERICANS

Two More of Pershing's Soldiers Get Decoration for Gallantry in Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Capture by American troops of the village of Muscourt, with fifty prisoners, is announced in General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received tonight at the War Department. The statement follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Sept. 7.—Section A—South of the Aisne our troops entered the village of Muscourt and captured fifty prisoners. Hostile counterattacks in this sector were repulsed and our line was slightly advanced. Two strong hostile raids in the Woevre were beaten off, leaving prisoners in our hands. In Alsace a successful raiding party inflicted losses on the enemy.

Section B—The Commander in Chief has awarded the Distinguished Cross to the following men of the American Expeditionary Forces for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Sergeant Albert N. Elsea, Machine Gun Battalion.—While acting as machine gun leader near Hilsensirst, France, July 5, 1918, he was wounded in the face by a bursting shell, but continued to direct his men until the attack ended, and then insisted on walking to a dressing station.

Corporal Clayton N. More, band infantry, during the attack on Hilsensirst, France, July 5, 1918, while carrying a wounded soldier through machine gun fire to shelter, was wounded, but by unusual pluck nevertheless brought his comrade to safety, and, realizing the scarcity of stretchers, insisted on others being taken to the rear and walking himself.

MEN MUST REGISTER SEPT. 12.

Every man 18 to 45 years of age, except those already registered or in service, must register for the selective service draft on Sept. 12.

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TOOK THREE KEY POSITIONS

Veteran Fighters of 5th Prussian Guard with Machine Guns and 77's Driven from Grand Homeu.

By CAMERON MACKENZIE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Sept. 8.—By daybreak this morning the American troops, continuing a harvest from the almost incredible achievements of the British and French armies to the north and northwest, had managed to distribute themselves in a practically unbroken line along the southern height of the Aisne from Vieil-Arcy to Revillon. Late yesterday Muscourt was captured, which left the field clear for a general occupation during the night of all the high ground above the river, with an undisturbed view of the blue barrier of the Chemin des Dames beyond.

Thus the young new army has successfully completed the first part of its work in pursuit of the enemy northward from the Vesle, and may exultantly look down upon the Huns intrenched, at least for the moment, in the valley at its feet.

Muscourt has been the theatre of some vigorous fighting. On Friday the Americans stormed it, and by night were in possession. Before dawn, however, a heavy counterattack had developed, and day found the enemy machine guns once again upon the long shell-pocked slope approaching the village. Yesterday afternoon the doughboys hitched up their breeches to retrieve themselves and right valiantly they did.

Muscourt was the third of three key positions in the American advance to the Aisne heights. The other two were Glennes, which capitulated rather lamely, and Grand Homeau which did not capitulate lamely at all. Grand Homeu was the affair of Friday afternoon and night. The attack upon it was delivered simultaneously with the first attack upon Muscourt.

Installed in Grand Homeu and intrusted with the job of beating off the on-pressing American lads was a contingent of the Fifth Grenadier Guards, a regiment of case-hardened junker veterans, who were out to exploit to the utmost all the youthful, reckless courage opposed to them. Their weapons were machine guns and not a few murderous German 77's.

It was a heavy ordeal for the American boys, but not too much for them. By midnight they had circumvented and destroyed the last of the machine guns and provoked the seasoned Prussian fighters, or what was left of them, to betake themselves downhill to the low-lying land along the Aisne.

The retreat from the Vesle to the Aisne differs markedly from the retreats from the Marne to the Ourcq and from the Ourcq to the Vesle. With six to eight men to a machine gun, a proportion of whom are armed with rifles solely for protective purposes, and with three to four guns to a cluster, the enemy aims simply to delay pursuit. The result is a monotonous series of small engagements, undecisive and undramatic save in the aggregate.

For days the fighting along the American sector has been and may continue to be nothing more nor less than clearing little squads of Germans from old trench positions and routing them from natural declivities in the land in which they have taken refuge. Such encounters as those at Muscourt and Grand Homeu are out of the course of the doughboys' usual day's work. Whether the rather special resistance offered at those points has significance it is still too early to say.

RAIN CHECKS AISNE FIGHTING.

Only Artillery Active on the Front Held by American Troops.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 8, (Associated Press.)—Owing to the heavy rain and poor visibility no ambitious operations were attempted by either the Americans or the Germans today in the fighting zone between the Vesle and Aisne Rivers. As a consequence the situation there tonight remains unchanged.

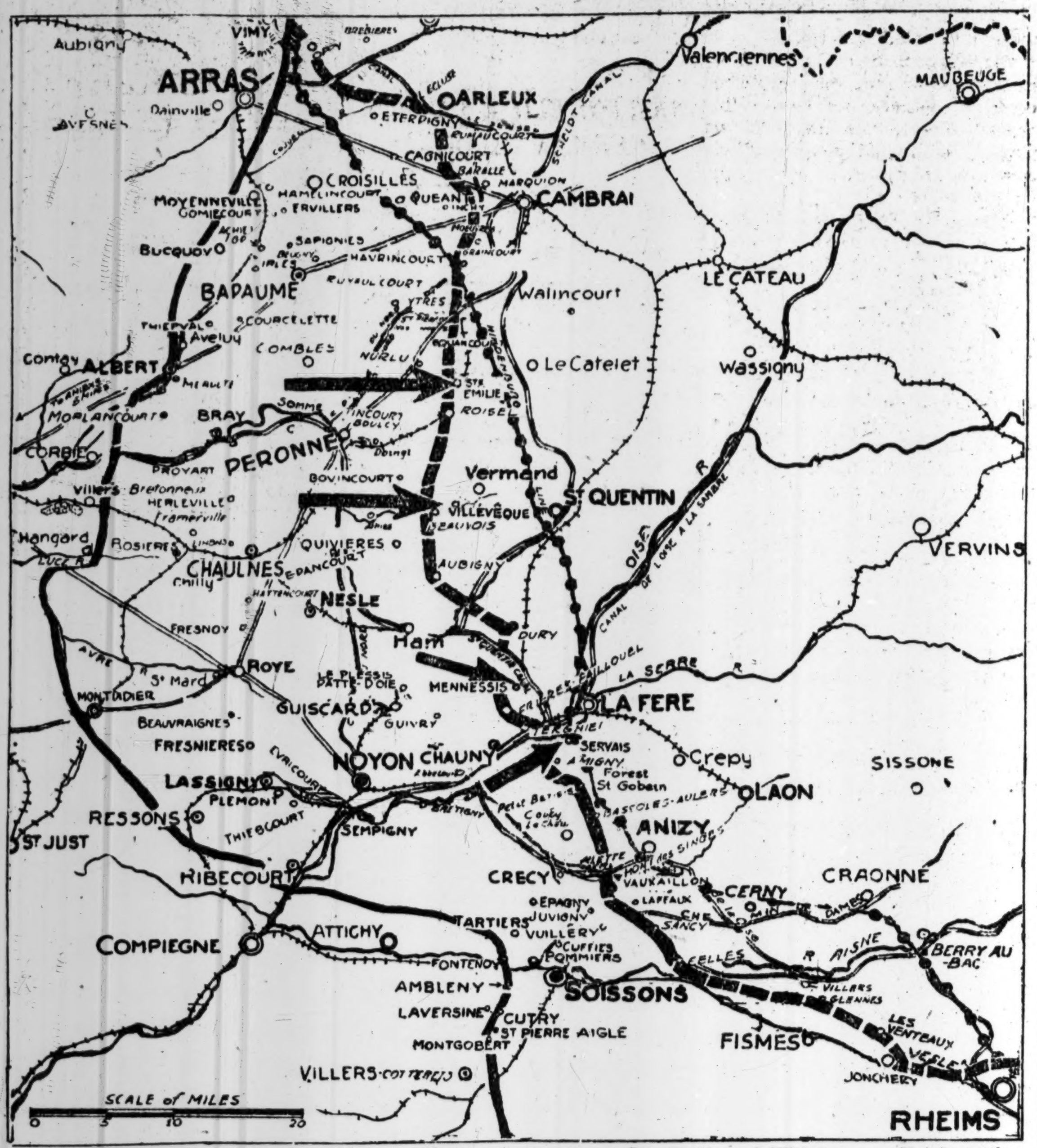
The Americans throughout the day kept to their positions in the dripping woods or in their water-soaked fox holes and trenches, while the artillery of both sides sent over shells.

The German artillery at intervals reached towns and crossroads several miles south of the Vesle, while the roads about Fismes and Bazoches were searched by them frequently for transport of troops. Similar fire was maintained by the French and Americans, who have registered the positions along the enemy front and far to the rear with just as much accuracy as have the Germans in the territory just evacuated.

The artillery fire has been supplemented at times with machine-gun actions both along the Aisne Canal and in the region about Revillon and Glennes, where the Germans held the line with so much determination. In one of these engagements, where the positions shifted slightly, the Americans took five prisoners, one of whom had with him his message dog and who, yielding to the inquisition of the intelligence officers, revealed certain secrets of German dog training.

The prisoners had been in a trench for two days without food, waiting for an opportunity to surrender. They might have rejoined their own army at any time.

Points of Continued Allied Pressure on German Retreat



Gains credited to the Allies in yesterday's official reports were at Ste. Emilie and Villévêque, on Haig's southern front, and at Mennessis and Servais, on the French front. The location of these places is indicated by arrows.

OFFICERS KILLED AT FISMETTE

Capt. O. R. Thompson Fell in Charge —Lieutenant Caught in Wire.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 19, (Associated Press.), (Delayed by Censor.)—The fighting in the region of Fismette early in August was of a most violent character, the Americans being determined to hold the village at any cost against the enemy.

The casualties of the first week included Captain Orville R. Thompson of Pittsburgh, who was killed by a grenade in the village of Fismette in a hand-to-hand encounter. The Germans held the northern half of Fismette and the Americans the southern half. Captain Thompson and a detachment of his men were making a charge in an effort to oust the enemy when Thompson met his death. He was a former member of the Pittsburgh Hockey Association.

Lieutenant Frank Glendenning, also of Pittsburgh, was killed in the fighting about Fismette. He became entangled in German barbed wire and was shot by a German machine gunner. Glendenning had received his commission since his arrival in France.

Lieutenant Ralph Bush, who had relatives in Kansas, and who before the war was an employe in the Government's Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh, was killed by shrapnel west of Fismette in an attack by the Germans.

FIND PROOF OF GERMAN FEARS.

Italian Papers Say Hindenburg Proclamation Confesses Weakness.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 8.—The whole Italian press joins in pointing out how strange and significant is Hindenburg's proclamation, which, the Idea Nazionale says, while inciting Germany to resistance, is a confession to the world of Germany's internal state, acknowledging that defeat is double, not only at the front but internally. These proclamations are becoming simply a list of the grave effects which are being produced within Germany by the influence of the Allies, which "are flowing in waves over the German people." The proclamation gives us the certainty of how thoroughly seriously are read the statements distributed by the Entente airmen, and how efficacious their influence.

All this is found in the proclamation which confesses plainly the discouragement of the people, their doubt of resistance, the terror of the imminent destiny of Germany which draws near to catastrophe.

The Corriere Italia, the semi-official Vatican paper, quotes the Augsburger Post Zeitung, the organ of the German Catholic Centre, which is supposed to reflect the Chancellor's opinions. This newspaper says the greatest obstacles to peace arise from the profound suspicion aroused by the German policy, suspicion created by errors of the Government, and agitation by German militarists, adding the grave confession that "a peace of renunciation" is better for German ythan continuation of the war, and that Germany must define her conditions of peace or risk being obliged to continue the desperate struggle for existence. No such acknowledgment has ever been made before by this organ.

It is, indeed, a far cry from a "peace by agreement," Hindenburg's "honorable peace," to a "peace of renunciation." All this is an indication of an absolutely new situation within the German Empire.

WOUNDED WITH CANADIANS.

Six Men from New York and New Jersey in Dominion List.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—The Canadian casualty list, issued tonight, contains A. Oakley, Rutherford N. J.; J. J. Keough, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Young, Tarrytown, N. Y.; D. J. Schaefer, Buf- the names of the following wounded falo, N. Y.; J. C. French, Pottstown, N. Y.; J. P. McManus, Kearny, N. J.

NO WAY TO WIN THE WAR.

Youth Who Enlisted as Woodcutter Succeeds in Joining Infantry.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—Unsuccessful in four attempts to enlist in the American Army and rejected after having joined the Royal Flying Corps because of physical defect, Edward H. Jones, son of Mrs. Edward F. Jones of 8 Whittlesey Avenue, is now at the front with the Canadian Infantry. He enlisted in the Canadian Forestry Corps, and while in England succeeded in being transferred to the infantry.

In asking his mother's permission to be transferred the young man wrote:

"I am no better than any other mother's son to die for the cause. Cutting wood is a hell of a way to help win the war!"

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

British

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Night Report—On the southern portion of the battlefront our troops have now entered the area of the defense systems constructed by us prior to the German March offensive. The enemy is offering increased resistance among these prepared defenses, and sharp fighting has taken place today at a number of points.

Our advanced troops are pressing forward and have gained ground in the direction of Vermand, Hesbecourt, and Epehy.

Local hostile attacks were repulsed this morning south of Ploegsteert and east of Wulverghem, [Flanders front.]

On the remainder of the British front there is nothing of special interest to report.

The number of prisoners captured by the British troops in France during the first week of September exceeds 19,000.

Day Report—By nightfall yesterday our troops had taken Villévêque and St. Emilie and had gained possession of the greater part of the Havrincourt Wood.

Local fighting took place yesterday evening and during the night east of Hermies and in the sector west of Armentières, but without material change in the situation.

West of La Bassée our patrols have made farther progress in the enemy's position.

French

PARIS, Sept. 8.

Night Report.—North of the Somme we carried Vaux, Fluquières and Happencourt. East of here we captured Hamel.

South of the Somme the enemy offered bitter resistance. Mesnes was retaken by the Germans, but was again recaptured by us.

We gained ground on both sides of the Oise, east of Fargniers and west of Servais.

Day Report.—North of the Oise the French troops have captured the Village of Mennessis and are along the Canal St. Quentin.

South of the Oise the French have made progress to the outskirts of Servais.

In the region of Laffaux, as well as north of Celles-sur-Aisne, we have maintained our positions in spite of several German counterattacks.

We took prisoners during two surprise attacks we delivered in Champagne.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 8, (via London.)

Night Report—There is nothing new from the battlefront.

Day Report—Our infantry detachments brought prisoners from the Belgian lines east of Merckem.

North of Armentières we repulsed renewed attacks by the English.

On the battlefront we are everywhere in our new positions.

South of the Péronne-Cambrai road the enemy yesterday sought by means of strong forces to approach our positions. Our rearguards opposed him, but yielded, fighting, to the numerically superior enemy, and in the evening repulsed violent attacks west of Gouzeaucourt-Epehy-Templeux.

On both sides of the Somme again yesterday the enemy followed us only hesitatingly. We are in fighting contact with him at the Vermand-St. Simon line and the Crozat Canal, [also known as the St. Quentin Canal.]

North of the Aisne the artillery duel became more intense. West of Premontre and Brancourt strong partial attacks of the enemy failed.

South of the Ailette the enemy worked his way into our line east of Vauxaillon. Strong attacks between Vauxaillon and west of Vailly were repeated many times until evening, but were repulsed.

Between the Aisne and the Vesle the fighting activity has decreased.

CHINESE BANDITS FIRE CITY.

Seize Police Chief and Officials of Changsin on the Korean Border.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Sept. 8.—Hunchutzes have attacked Changsin, on the border of Korea, and fired the greater part of the city. The inhabitants are fleeing into Korea for safety. The magistrate escaped, but the Chief of Police and others were taken prisoner. Several Japanese police are also missing. Japanese police are pursuing the bandits.

The allied Ministers at Peking at a conference have agreed that Manchuria is of more importance than Vladivostok, and troops have been dispatched to Harbin.

The successes of the revolutionists in Southern China continue. Tukien and Amoy are now endangered.

Big Canadian Dry Dock.

The contract has been concluded between the Canadian Department of Public Works and the St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, for the construction at Courtney Bay, St. John, New Brunswick, of what is believed will be the largest dry dock on the American side of the Atlantic. The dock has been planned to take care of the largest naval and merchant vessels now built or contemplated, having a length of 1,150 feet, and a width at the bottom of 125 feet, with forty feet of water over the sill.—Rochester Post-Express.

HITCHCOCK WALKED 100 MILES IN ESCAPE

Aviator, Fleeing from Germany, Lived Eight Days on Food Saved from His Rations.

GUIDED BY SMALL COMPASS

Expects to Return Home Soon and Join the American Aviation Forces.

PARIS, Sept. 8, (Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, L. I., the youthful member of the Lafayette Flying Corps who was captured by the Germans some time ago but recently made his escape and reached Switzerland on Aug. 28, today gave a description of his experiences while a captive and of his flight to neutral territory, which was accomplished through evading his guard while on board a train. The guard was taking a nap at the time.

Lieutenant Hitchcock walked more than a hundred miles. This he did in eight consecutive nights, hiding during the daytime. He lived on the food he had saved from his meagre rations in the prison camp. He was entirely unacquainted with the country through which he passed, but guided himself by a small pocket compass. On the eighth day of his tramp he found himself in a small village. He inquired of a little girl if he was in Switzerland and, being told that he was, he made his way direct to Berne, where he called at the American Legation. He arrived in Berne on Aug. 30.

Lieutenant Hitchcock was captured on March 6, when he was forced to land after an aerial combat with three German machines. He was wounded in the thigh and his machine became disabled at an altitude of a thousand meters. Notwithstanding his wound and the condition of his plane, he brought the machine down in safety but landed inside the German lines. He was immediately seized by several Germans and taken to a dressing station. From there he was sent to a hospital at St. Arnold. Later he was transferred to Saarbrucken.

It took two months for the wound in his leg to heal. He said he was not maltreated by the Germans, but that there was plenty of suffering among the prisoners, who were barely existing. He said he had been saved by the arrival from France of packages of food.

"After landing inside the German lines," said Lieutenant Hitchcock, "I fainted twice. The second time I did not come to my senses until I had reached the dressing station. In the hospital I received fair treatment only. There was one doctor for the 150 patients, and the food was not very good. The food packages I received from France helped me greatly.

"I effected my escape while being transported with two other Americans from Lachfeld to Rastadt. There was one German guard for the three of us. We were watching our chances for escape. While the train stopped at a station near Ulm the guard fell into a doze. I snatched the railway map which was near him and also my money. We were not allowed to handle our money.

"Presently the guard awoke and missed the map and money. Picking up quickly my package of food which had been saved from my rations, but leaving the map behind, I rushed out of the door opposite and ran as fast as possible away from the railroad track. The guard yelled after me, but I knew that he could not follow because of the two other prisoners he had in charge.

"I then slowed down and began to walk toward the frontier. During the daytime I always hid in the woods, and at night I evaded towns and villages, walking around them. I was always on a close watch for the Germans, for I was in the uniform of a French aviator. Most of the territory traversed by me was farming land, with the people working during the day. When they left the fields in the evening then I would begin my tramp.

"I made excellent progress, except now and then when I encountered marshes, fences, and hedges. I slept during the daytime, after having made sure of the safety of my sleeping place.

"Arriving at what I thought was the Swiss frontier, I watched for traps, such as electrically charged wires and automatic signals. Apparently I evaded all such things.

"One morning I felt sure that I was in Switzerland, but before inquiring I added a few extra miles to my tramp and found myself in a little village. There I asked a girl, who spoke French, where I was. She said I was in Switzerland, and then I knew I was safe."

Lieutenant Hitchcock will start for the United States in about two weeks. He intends to transfer from the French to the American flying corps.

YOU are conscious of being well dressed down to the ears, when you wear one of the new Young's Hats.

$3.50-$4-$5

Young's Hats are as good as they look.

BORSALINO SOFT HATS $8 AND $10.

Stores.—6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197, 1361 Broadway
Only B'klyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

324

The money you leave

—what will your wife do with it?

FORESIGHT makes a man ask—"How would my wife and other heirs *conserve* the Life Insurance and other money I leave?"

FORESIGHT appreciates the financial inexperience of those who are very near and dear.

FORESIGHT, reading human nature, knows what usually happens when lump sums are left within reach of easy spending.

FORESIGHT looks years ahead.

FORESIGHT sees a vision of speculative investments, depletion of principal—shrinking of income. Foresight prompts thoughtful men to look into

A COLUMBIA TRUST FUND
for safe-guarding the money they leave

The plan is this:

(1) A Columbia Trust Fund is simply money set aside under the protection of the Columbia Trust Company and invested to provide assured income for definite objects.

(2) Life Insurance or any other money may be used to form the Trust Fund. We are bound by a written agreement to carry out your wishes definitely and absolutely.

(3) We will make investments of the Trust Fund for you in such securities as are lawful for Trustees, or, if you prefer, you can give us definite instructions to follow.

(4) Income from the Trust Fund will be paid in installments to *whom* you wish and *when* you wish—and in the *amount* you wish.

■

WITH a Columbia Trust Fund you need not worry about the safe and proper investment of the money you leave to your wife or other heirs. Gifts to charities and legacies to relatives or other individuals may be included.

Our fees for this service are very moderate.

We believe this is something which calls for your earnest attention. We recommend that you look into a Columbia Trust Fund without delay.

You can take up this matter at any one of our offices. Please ask for the Vice-President in charge. He will be glad to talk with you personally and promptly—of course without obligation on your part.

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IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave & 34th St.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
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Member of Federal Reserve System

BOLSHEVIK CHIEFS PAID BY GERMANY FOR RUSSIA'S RUIN

Russian Officer Brings Here the Evidence Against Lenine and Trotzky.

TOLD IN SUPPRESSED PAPERS

As Early as 1914 the Red Leaders Were the Hired Agents of Berlin.

MONEY IN 'SPECIAL CREDITS'

Maxim Gorky Another Beneficiary of the Secret Service Fund of the Wilhelmstrasse.

Copies of Russian newspapers containing reprints of original documents showing the transfer of money from Berlin to Bolshevist leaders for the furtherance of their propaganda and also showing that Lenine and Trotzky were direct recipients of such money have just been brought to this country by Lieutenant Woldemar W. Sveshnikoff, a Russian artillery officer, who fought against the Germans for two years before the collapse of the eastern front.

Early in the war, Lieutenant Sveshnikoff, as a technical expert, visited this country as a member of the Artillery Commission of the Russian War Department. Then he returned to the front, remaining there until the Brest-Litovsk débâcle, after which he, with many other officers, fled to America for fear of execution at the hands of the Bolshevist fanatics, who had turned army discipline into mob rule, declaring special excoriation on all officers.

"The machinations of the Bolshevist leaders," he said yesterday, "were so carefully concealed that it was impossible to prove them mercenary traitors because of their seeming boldness and frankness. They never took any serious measures to deny that they were being paid by Germany. This tactic was very wise, and answered their interests perfectly. To undertake to prove their innocence would require explanations on dangerous grounds. Consequently it was a custom for the Bolsheviki to turn a rather indifferent ear to all charges, meeting the accusation with some frank statement, such as this: 'Well, maybe we did take money from the Germans, but our aims are different from the aims of those who gave it.'

"Their sole defense was to hastily gather all the accusing documents against Lenine and his comrades, which they stole from the archives of the police of the old régime. We have proof of the accusations against the Bolsheviki, however, in the form of authentic documents which were printed in a South Russian paper, Priasofski Krai, and later in a weekly Moscow paper, Fonar, which was subsequently suppressed by the Bolsheviki. Copies of these documents were also secretly posted over night on the corners of the streets in Moscow by Bolshevist opponents, only to be torn down by the Red Guards when discovered in the morning.

"These papers showed that Lenine, Trotzky, Loonasharsky, and their comrades were receiving money from Germany as early as 1914, the object of the money being to aid the work of German propaganda under the disguise of Bolshevism."

One of the documents printed in the newspapers referred to by Lieutenant Sveshnikoff was a circular dated Feb. 23, 1915, from the German Foreign Department, which read as follows:

"From the Foreign Department, Press Division, to all Ambassadors, Envoys, and Consuls in the neutral countries:

"We wish to bring to your attention that there have been established in various countries to which you are accredited special bureaus for the organization of propaganda in the countries which are at war with the Central Powers. This propaganda must excite the Socialist movement, and in consequence thereof strikes, revolutionary agitations, rebellions, civil war, and agitations for disarmament and immediate peace. We ask you to protect and co-operate as much as possible with the leaders of the aforesaid propaganda bureau. These leaders will present to you proper credentials. (Signed) BARTHELM."

Proof of Money Transactions.

More directly connected with the Bolshevist agitation of 1917, which preceded the overthrow of the Kerensky Government and the demoralization of the Russian armies, are copies of a document which Lieutenant Sveshnikoff obtained indicating a direct transaction of money between the German Socialist Scheidemann and Maxim Gorky, who at that time was a leader in the Bolshevist movement. The document is a letter to a Mr. Olberg, correspondent of the German Vorwärts and Gorky's paper, New Life. It reads as follows:

"P. S. Martoff-Nederbaum,
"No. 7 Berlin, Aug. 25, 1917.
"To Mr. Olberg:

"That which you request according to your correspondence with Mr. Gorky coincides fully with the wishes of the party. For your disposal we have transferred to Furstenberg's bureau through the Nia Banken 150,000 kronen, with the full consent of the person whom you know. We beg you to let Vorwärts know what Gorky is writing in his newspaper on the spirit of the times. With friendly compliments,
"SCHEIDEMANN."

Evidence of the payment of 315,000 marks to Lenine by German agents is contained in a letter written from Copenhagen by an agent, Swenson. The document follows:

"Copenhagen, July 1, 1917.
"To Mr. Rufer in Helsingfors.

"Dear Sir: I notify you herewith that 315,000 marks have been drawn by the order of the syndicate from the account of the Disconto Gesellschafft to the account of Mr. Lenine in Kronstadt. Kindly notify receiving to V. Ganssen & Co., Pilangsweg, 98, Copenhagen. Yours truly, SWENSON."

Still another documet referring to Lenine reads as follows:

"Stockholm, Sept. 12, 1917.
"To Mr. Farsen in Kronstadt via Helsingfors.

"The order has been executed. According to Mr. Lenine's order through you, the passports and stipulated sum of 207,000 marks to the indicated persons are at hand. The selection has been approved by his Excellency the Ambassador. Confirm the arrival of these people and receive from them a countersignature. Yours truly,
"SWENSON."

Another bit of correspondence between German agents and Bolshevist leaders, as reprinted in the anti-Bolshevist newspapers, follows:

"Geneva, July 15, 1917.
"To Mr. Furstenberg in Stockholm:

"Dear Sir: For your information and due registration, there has been issued from the syndicate's account 32,000 francs by the order of Mr. Kahn for the purpose of editing thirty-two Bolshevist socialistic pamphlets. Upon receipt of these pamphlets wire Mr. Deeker the number of the registered parcel and the date thereof.

"Yours truly,
"A KRIEG, DEUTSCHE BANK,"
(Representative in Switzerland.)

A copy of some correspondence between the German Military Bank in Stockholm and Mr. Rafael Schaumann in Haparanda mentioning Trotzky reads as follows:

"German Military Bank,
"Stockholm, Sept. 21, 1917.
"To Mr. Rafael Schaumann in Haparanda:

"Dear Friend: The firm of M. Waeburg has opened an account for Comrade Trotzky's enterprise through the telegraphic order of the President of the Rheinish Westfalisches Syndicate. The lawyer has acquired the arms and has organized their transportation to Lulio and Vardoe, besides supplying money.

"Kindly give directions to us as who are the recipients for the office of Essen & Son in Lulio and a trustworthy person for the remitting of Comrade Trotzky's money. With friendly compliments,
"Y. FURSTENBERG."

In connection with the same batch of correspondence the Russian papers reprint an unaddressed and unsigned supplement to the above letter which reads as follows:

"Lulio, Oct. 2, 1917.

"Comrade Trotzky's request has been complied with. Four hundred thousand kronen have been taken from the account of the Syndicate and Department and given to Comrade Sonia, who simultaneously with this letter will visit you and will give you the mentioned amount."

The Russian newspapers reprinted a series of documents showing how Germany built up a program of financial arrangements in 1914 from which to carry out destructive propaganda into enemy country and into Russia especially. These arrangements are laid out in a series of circulars which follows:

Circular No. 1.—"Feb. 18, 1914. German Department of Finance to the entire group of German banks with the consent of the Austro-Hungarian Government Bank:

"We hereby notify the Directors of all German banks engaged in foreign transactions that the Imperial Government has found it necessary to call upon the Directors of designated credit institutions to establish agents in the following places: Lulio, Haparanda, and Vardoe on the Finnish frontier, and in Bergen and Amsterdam.

"The establishment of these agents is essential in order to maintain a more active supervision of the material interests of German shareholders in Russian, English, and French enterprises. In some instance the placing of agents will affect the situation as to money and industry. In addition we most firmly recommend the coalition of Directors of credit institutions in order that these transactions with Finnish banks be kept strictly confidential.

"For this reason the department recommends the very active Swedish Bank, Nia Banken in Stockholm, and the firm of Woldemar Gansen & Co. in Copenhagen, this firm maintaining excellent connections with Russia."

Credits for Sabotage.

Circular No. 2.—"From the General Staff to the military agents situated on the frontier of Russia, France, Italy, and Norway.

"There has been opened special military credits for the auxiliary forces of the war in all departments of German banks and banking houses in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, China, and the United States.

"The General Staff authorizes you to widely use these credits for the distribution among hostile factories and small factories, warehouses, and important military and civil buildings; to foment strikes, to make trouble, to spoil machinery, destroy ships which carry ammunition to hostile countries, to fire goods and raw materials, to destroy electrical power in large cities, to destroy stores of coal, charcoal, and foodstuffs.

"Special agents will be sent to place themselves at your disposal and will bring you high explosives and explosive materials and a list of the agents who will be responsible to you in the country in which you are located.
"DR. E. FISHER."

Circular No. 3, Nov. 2, 1914.—"From the Imperial Bank to the representatives Nia Banken in Stockholm and the agents of the Disconto Gesellschaft, and Deutsche Bank.

"It has been defnitely decided to invest with full power the Russian revolutionaries, Zenzinoff and Loonarsharski, and the agents of the Imperial Bank. Both these men, (Zenzinoff and Loonarsharski,) conferred with a financial manager who in turn spoke to our representative. We agreed to help them in their project of agitation and propaganda in Russia on one condition; namely, that they bring this agitation and propaganda to the troops at the front. If the agents of the Imperial Bank call on your bank, we request you to open the necessary amount, which we will forward immediately.
"GIESER, Berlin."

In reference to these documents, Lieutenant Sveshinkoff said:

"The policy of the Bolsheviki is the policy of Germany—namely, to maintain a constant state of terrorism in Russia. Germany by pointing to Russia shows her people how dangerous an undertaking is revolution, and thereby holds allegiance to the absolute Hohenzollern régime. At the same time, by purchasing the treachery of the Russian Bolshevist leaders, Germany causes a condition which actually compels the opponents of Bolshevism to fly to her arms for protection against fanatics.

"In the meanwhile she is spreading her insidious propaganda, and is endeavoring to convince the Russian people that the Allies will make a peace that will leave Germany in full possession of Russia.

"In restoring the eastern front the Allies will have the unqualified support of all Russian patriots, whether they be social revolutionists, Democrats, nationalists, &c., who are now forced to wait in silence until they may receive the help that will enable them to take up arms once again in the struggle for liberty and the rights of humanity."

SOVIET FOOD CONTROL BREAKS DOWN UTTERLY

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—The American refugees from Moscow reached Stockholm today—twelve days after their departure from the Bolshevist capital. They were met by Sheldon Whitehouse, the American Chargé d'Affaires, and a party of Americans and Europeans who were anxious to learn the lot of friends and relatives in Russia.

When the Americans left Russia they say flour sold at $1.25 a pound and it was seldom obtainable at any price. The price of sugar was $3 a pound—and the staple was scarce at that.

Starvation had become so prevalent in Moscow that late in August the Food Commission was forced to remove all regulations on citizens and permitted them to enter the city with sixty pounds of food each. This step, it was asserted, was an admission of the absolute failure of the Food Commission, which had no bread, and was forced, through the pressure of the rebelling citizens, to let the people take the food supply into their own hands.

Wheat and other grains were not available, as the peasants in the grain sections still under Soviet control refused to feed the cities. Potatoes and other vegetables were selling at 25 cents a pound. They are the chief food supply of Moscow and Petrograd.

The workmen of Moscow and Petrograd factories cannot obtain food from the commissions, which have advised them to shoulder rifles and take the grain away from the peasants. This advice has seldom been heeded, as a majority of the workmen regard the peasants as brothers.

Wholesale charges of the Bolshevist newspapers that the bourgeoisie are wholly responsible for the food shortage no longer quiet the hungry laborers, whose faith in the Bolsheviki is waning appreciably. The promises of Leon Trotzky, the Foreign Minister, to quell the Czechoslovak rising and tap the supply of wheat no longer are generally credited.

304 CASUALTIES REPORTED IN ARMY IN FRANCE

27 Killed In Action, 193 Wounded And 73 Missing Are On Day's List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The War Department today gave out two casualty lists, which contained 304 names, bringing the total for the army to 27,477, after an official recheck of the totals. No Marine Corps casualty list was announced. The total so far announced for army and marines is 30,478.

Army lists today included the names of 27 killed in action, 5 died of wounds, 6 died of disease, 61 wounded severely, 182 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 73 missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Sept. 8.	Total.
Killed in action	4,949	27	4,976
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	1,552	5	1,557
Died of accident	794	0	794
Died of disease	1,686	6	1,692
Total	9,272	38	9,310
Wounded	14,677	193	14,870
Missing, including prisoners	3,224	73	3,297
Total	27,173	304	27,477

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED SEPT. 8.

The following army casualties, with next of kin and emergency addresses, were announced today:

KILLED IN ACTION—27.

Sergeants.

BISCHOFF, ELMER J.; Gladys L. Bischoff, Oak Park, Ill.
DEAN, ALVIN W.; John Dean, Pittsfield, Ill.
GIRARD, GEORGE; Louis Girard, Southbridge, Mass.

Corporal.

MILLER, FLOYD E.; Mrs. Ruby Miller, Greensburg, Penn.

Bugler.

JOHNSON, V. H.; Mrs. M. Johnson, Leavenworth,, Wash.

Mechanics.

AKES, HARVE; Charles Akes, Mill Spring, Mo.
BOWERS, JERRY; Joe Bowers, Ruleville, Miss.

Privates.

ANDERSON, C. E.; C. E. Anderson, Gonvick, Minn.
ARGIROPLOS, J. J.; T. J. Argiroplos, Keyser, W. Va.
AYERS, GEORGE R.; Mrs. E. L. Ayers, Cederburg, Wis.
BLACKARD, L. G.; N. B. Blackard, Potts Camp, Miss.
BOUYEA, LOUIS A.; Alex Bouyea, McDougal, Ark.
CACY, JOHN E.; John M. Cacy, Itasca, Texas.
CATALANO, JAMES; Mrs. J. Catalano, Chicago, Ill.
COPPOLA, RALPH; Frank Coppola, N. Oxbridge, Mass.
CLEMENTS, C. B.; Mrs. S. Clements, Nathalie, Va.
DIXON, M. H.; Mrs. C. H. Dixon, Lansing, Mich.
DODDS, HARVEY W.; S. T. Dodds, Burnet, Texas.
DOUGHERTY, F. H.; Mrs. A. Dougherty, Kansas City, Kan.
GERVE, C.; Mrs. Bessie Gerve, Nashua, N. H.
JACKOLA, ALEX R.; Mrs. A. Jackola, Dodgeville, Mich.
JACOBSON, ALEC O.; Mrs. H. Jacobson, Whitehall, Wis.
JENKINS, MACK M.; Mrs. Jane Rancker, Canton, Penn.
SCHOENROCK, F. T.; A. Schoenrock, Romulus, Mich.
SMITH, JOSEPH S.; Mrs. M. Webster, St. Louis, Mo.
SMALER, PAUL L.; Frank Charnacki, Chicago, Ill.
THOMAS, WALTER E.; Stedman Thomas, Oak Park, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS—5.

Privates.

BARBER, FRANCIS F.; E. H. Barber, Laytonsville, Md.
DEHAVEN, ERNEST; Mrs. E. Dehaven, Boise, Idaho.
KIZALE, PETER P.; Mike Morgan, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.
McGRAW, W. T.; L. M. Allen, Los Angeles, Cal.
MAES, EDMOND P.; Frederick Maes, Lawrence, Mass.

DIED OF DISEASE—6.

Corporal.

HALL, HENRY; John W. Hall, Mooresville, Ind.

Wagoner.

THOMAS, JOHN B.; Jesse Thomas, Adel, Ga.

Privates.

HARRIS, SADDIE; Laura Johnson, Vicksburg, Miss.
MARSH, THOMAS H.; Mrs. J. Marsh, Bellingham, Wash.
MARTIN, EARL; Mrs. Silvia Martin, Lowndesville, S. C.
POQUETTE, P. A.; Mrs. P. Poquette, Green Bay, Wis.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—61.

Captain.

FAUST, JOHN; Mrs. Mary Hulz, Vermontville, Mich.

Lieutenants.

DALEY, PAUL; Daniel Daley, 31 E. 49th St., New York.
ALTMAN, MAL; W. J. Altman, Wauchula, Fla.
LEWIS, SCHUYLER C.; Mrs. C. Fair, Crooksville, Ohio.

Sergeants.

BRINK, ANDREW; William Brink, Chicago, Ill.
DONNELLY, EDWARD; Mrs. A. Sullivan, Providence, R.I.
KLIMA, JOHN; Mrs. Mary Smetana, Chicago, Ill.
MOUSER, WILLIAM; D. M. Mouser, Fredericktown, Mo.
SPENCE, EDWARD L.; William A. Spence, Ionia, Ky.
THAMES, SAM W.; Mack Thames, Bucatunna, Miss.
VANFLEET, PARON A.; J. A. Vanfleet, Petersburg, W.Va.

Corporals.

O'CONNER, EDWARD; Edward O'Conner, Gen. Del., Eastwood, N. Y.
CHARLESTON, EARL; Edward Glass, Chicago, Ill.
HORNE, ARTHUR WALTER, H.V.Horne, Pittsburgh, Penn.
KOPSKY, ALEXANDER; John Kopsky, Belleville, Ill.
MILLER, HARRY; Mrs. M. Miller, Harrisburg, Penn.
NIEMANN, JOHN W.; Mrs. Anna Newman, St. Louis, Mo.
PIERSON, CHARLES S.; Mrs. L. Reedes, Williamsport, Penn.
TURNBOW, J. P.; Mrs. M. Turnbow, Caruthersville, Mo.
WARNER, LAWRENCE; Mrs. S. Warner, Plymouth, Penn.

Bugler.

FERRY, MICHAEL H.; Morris Ferry, Canton, Ohio.

Mechanics.

BLAU, ALVIN P.; Mat Blau, Belleplaine, Minn.
LOVE, BENJAMIN H.; Mrs. E. Allen, Brandenberg, Ky.

Cook.

LEFFLER, J. W.; Mrs. J. Leffler, Ishpeming, Mich.

Privates.

FICKERT, OTTO W.; Otto Strohlein, 429 East 19th St., N.Y.
ODELL, EARL M.; Mrs. Phoebe Odell, R. F. D. 1, Watertown, Conn.
AYERS, M. H.; Mrs. J. Ayers, San Juan Bautista, Cal.
BARNETT, JESSE; Thomas Barnett, Piqua, Ky.
BARTLETT, EDWIN; Mrs. H. W. Jasper, Hillsboro, Ore.
BECK, ADAM A.; Mrs. Barbara Paquette, Detroit, Mich.
BEGGEREW, WALTER; Albertine Beggerew, Chicago, Ill.
BUCZEK, RUDOLPH; Mrs. Kate Buczek, Chicago, Ill.
BURKE, TOMMY R.; H. F. Burke, Sinkin, Mo.
BUTLER, CECIL; Mrs. Josephine Butler, Dugger, Ind.
BUZA, JOSEPH; Alek Zuzga, Detroit, Mich.
CALA, PIOTE; John Cala, Detroit, Mich.
CISSELL, WILLIAM C.; William Cissell, Montgomery, Ind.
COLLINS, JAMES J.; Mrs. Mike Collins, St. Louis, Mo.
COMICH, ANDREW; Pete Kowlsky, Chicago, Ill.
COOK, ORVILLE DEWEY; Mrs. Nora Cook, Lansing, Mich.
COOK, RAYMOND; William Cook, Montezuma, Ind.
COOLEY, CHARLIE, A.; Jim W. Roberts, Athens, Ala.
CROCKETT, THOMAS W.; W. Puckett, Carrollton, Ga.
DAVIS, ELMER E.; Mrs. J. M. Graham, Sedalia, Mo.
EHLET, HENRY; Adolph Ehlet, McGregor, Iowa.
FITZGERALD, G. C.; Eli H. Fitzgerald, Kiowa, Kan.
GARRETT, HERBERT; Dan Garrett, Lancing, Tenn.
HENKLE, JOSEPH; Mrs. Anna Wingert, Columbus, Ohio.
HALLOWAY, W. G.; S. S. Halloway, Lecompton, Kan.
KENNY, WILLIAM; Mrs. Julia Kenny, McGregor, Mich.
KRAJEVSKY, JULIUS M.; J. Krajevsky, Codott, Wis.
LETTERI, CARMINE; Panfield Letteri, Corapolis, Penn.
LOWE, HENRY; Mrs. Lizzie Lowe, Brent, Okla.
LUNDY, GEORGE J.; Mrs. Ellen Lundy, Hanover, Ill.
LUNDE, EILERT; Mrs. E. Almo, Kalispell, Mont.
McREE, JOHN; Robert L. McRee, Ozark, Ala.
MARIEN, EMIL P. J.; Emil C. Marien, Milwaukee, Wis.
MERVINE, HARRY M.; Joseph Mervine, Ashland, Penn.
MILAM, HOMER H.; David Milam, Charleston, W. Va.
NEWELL, JAMES L.; T. Newell, Belleplaine, Minn.
PEFFLEY, H. C.; Mrs. S. Peffley, Harrisburg, Penn.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—132.

Lieutenants.

CAMPBELL, GILBERT; A. R. Campbell, Belton, S. C.
LYNCH, JOSEPH; J. J. Yarbrough, Columbus, Ga.

Sergeants.

WINN, JOHN T.; Mrs. Anna Winn, New Rochelle, N. Y.
FOY, MARTIN D.; Mrs. Elizabeth Foy, Newark, N. J.
FORBIS, FRED; Mrs. L. Icenberger, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
KRAUS, ANDREW J. W.; Mrs. M. Offner, Ponchatoula, La.
KURTZ, ALBERT L.; Mrs. Annie Kurtz, Johnstown, Penn.
McLEAN, JOHN DONALD; T. E. McLean, St. Paul, Minn.
PRITCHARD, W. A.; Mrs. A. G. Pritchard, Dorchester, Mass.
RACE, THOMAS E.; Mrs. E. Race, McKeesport, Penn.
ZIMMERMAN, JOHN C.; Mrs. E. Zimmerman, Cygnet, O.

Corporals.

BOSTON, VAN; Joe Boston, Bartlett, Texas.
KAMENSKY, J. J.; Mrs. A. Kamensky, McKees Rocks, Penn.
KAMINSKI, W. J.; Mrs. F. Kaminski, Pittsburgh, Penn.
MORRISSEY, RAYMOND; J. Morrissey, Milwaukee, Wis.
REILLY, THOMAS; John Ryan, Chicago, Ill.
WOODS, FORREST F.; Mrs. F. F. Woods, Portland, Ore.
ZEHREN, HARLAND; Mrs. Katie Zehren, Ashland, Wis.
BENSON, WILLIAM A.; Mrs. H. Stobuig, Newton, Mass.
GORDON, PETER; Mrs. S. Gordon, Martinsburg, W. Va.
RODRIGUES, M. F.; Mrs. M. F. Rodrigues, Paimamani, Hawaii.
DOMANSKI, J. M.; Mrs. K. Domanski, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mechanics.

HOLDDON, JAMES; Mrs. Bertha Kast, Commack, N. Y.
PAPASTAVRO, A.; Mrs. A. Papastavro, Kraunedon, Greece.
PEIGHTAL, JAMES; Mrs. M. A. Peightal, Clymer, Penn.

Privates.

PROCTOR, FRANK A.; Mrs. M. Proctor, Chadwicks, N. Y.
SARANTES, GEORGE E.; G. Branditcks, Palmyra, N. Y.
REMBACZ, WLADYSTOW; J. Tehminski, Rochester, N. Y.
PERKINS, L. B.; C. H. Perkins, 6 Lake St., Oneida, N.Y.
BURTON, W.; Mrs. E. Burton, Box 83, Ischua, N. Y.
HALL, R. W.; Mrs. L. Etman, West Bend Lake, N. Y.
KNOPS, G. J.; Mrs. H. Beckett, 307 Elm St., Buffalo, N.Y.
KUKLIN, MAX; C. Kuklin, 82 Front St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
REILLY, J. G.; Mrs. J. Reilly, 1,110 Albany St., Schenectady, N. Y.
ROMANOWICS, M.; B. Weslicwsky, 41 17th St., Bayonne, N.J.
MURPHY, W. J.; Mrs. M. E. Murphy, New Britain, Conn.
AGONTOVITCH, EDWARD; A. Agontovitch, Eynon, Penn.
ALLINGHAM, JAMES B.; R. W. Wallace, Hartington, Neb.
ARMSTRONG, J. W.; Wm. Armstrong, St. Louis, Mo.
BAGDONS, H. J.; Mrs. M. Bagdons, Milbank, S. D.
BARTHOLOMEW, R. E.; A. R. Bartholomew, Eola, Ill.
BEIDERBECK, H. S.; L. A. Beiderback, Toulen, Ill.
BEEZER, R. T.; Mrs. J. E. Getting, Altoona, Penn.
BLAKLEY, G.; Mrs. B. Blakley, La Farge, Wis.
BOEHMER, C. E.; Mrs. A. Boehmer, Ashland, Penn.
BORZECHOWSKI, JOHN; M. Borzechowski, Chicago, Ill.
CABELLIRIA, F. M. S.; Mrs. M. Cabelliria, Pinole, Cal.
GALIO, GIUSEPPE; S. Galio, Pittsburgh, Penn.
CANALES, M. A.; C. Canales, Eagle Pass, Texas.
CHOJNACKI, STANLEY; A. Podgorska, Philadelphia, Penn.
CLAYTON, JEPTHIA; Mrs. B. Clayton, Kempner, Texas.
COCKMAN, BENJAMIN; L. Cockman, Beaudry, Ark.
DALBACK, ARVID J.; Oscar Dalback, Mass, Mich.
DALY, JOHN P.; Mrs. M. Daly, Pana, Ill.
DAY, WILLIAM G.; Mrs. E. C. Day, Loma Vista, Texas.
DEMARS, ROBERT J.; Miss B. De Mars, Claire, Wis.
DURGIN, LESLIE S.; Mrs. Rose Durgin, Northfield, N. H.
DWIMAJ, JOHN; Joe Dwimaj, Hamtramck, Mich.
FELDMAN, LOUIS; Mrs. R. Feldman, Philadelphia, Penn.
FERRELL, OKEY R.; Charles Ferrell, Toronto, Ohio.
FISHER, ANDREW W.; Andrew Fisher, Park City, Utah.
ENNEN, JOHN; Theodore Ennen, Buckley, Ill.
FIWEK, STANISLAW; K. Fiwek, S. Bend, Ind.
FONFARA, A. L.; F. Fonfara, Delano, Minn.
FOSS, G. L.; Mrs. G. B. Herberson, Caledonia, N. D.
FULKMAN, FLOYD H.; Mrs. M. Kulkman, Bessemer, Penn.
GARCZYNSKI, STANLEY; J. Garczynski, Morris Run, Penn.
GOODWIN, M.; Mrs. N. Goodwin, Maritz, Vilna, Russia.
GROTE, RALPH E.; Mrs. Nellie Grote, Fresno, Cal.
GUMOSWKE, JOHN; A. Gumoswke, Erie, Penn.
HAMRICK, BERT A.; D. L. Hamrick, Springfield, Ill.
HARRISON, JOHN; Mrs. E. Harrison, Simpson, Penn.
HAZEN, M. L.; Mrs. E. V. Hawley, Kansas City, Mo.
HINDS, LEE H.; Mrs. M. E. Hinds, Fort Wayne, Ind.
HODGES, LOREN H.; Mrs. I. Cutrell, Shawneetown, Ill.
HOLDER, ALONZO G.; L. Holder, Moyers, Okla.
HUFFMAN, HARRY D.; S. M. Huffman, Spencer, Iowa.
HUMPHREYS, R. L.; C. D. Humphreys, Lincoln, Ill.
JONSSON, JOHN O.; Mrs. Ida Jonsson, Emeryville, Cal.
KATHARY, CORLISS; Mrs. E. Kathary, La Crosse, Wis.
KELLAHER, G.; Mrs. A. Kellaher, New Richmond, Wis.
KRAGNESS, OTTO J.; J. Kragness, Slayton, Minn.
LACKEY, ANDY; H. Lackey, Hickory Ridge, Ark.
LENEGAN, G. F.; Wm. Lenegan, Kalispell, Mon.
LEXA, WM. J.; Hanson Lexa, Manley, Iowa.
LLANES, MACARIO; Antonie Llanes, San Antonio, Texas.
LUBOLD, RICHARD H., JR.; R. Lubold, Sr., Holyoke, Mass.
McKAMEY, LUTHER; Mrs. C. E. Sanders, Sprague, Wash.
MARSHALL, EDWARD L.; C. H. Marshall, Elkton, Va.
MARTIN, BEN; Morgan Martin, Scottland, Ill.
MASON, ABNER J.; L. Mason, Albany, Vt.
MATHENY, PIERCE; Edwin Matheny, Schley, Ohio.
MAVRAIDIS, PETER; George Mavraidis, Milwaukee, Wis.
MAY, GURDON E.; R. May, Glenwood, Iowa.
MICKOWSKI, S. J.; Mrs. H. Dilkwski, Philadelphia, Penn.
MOORE, CLYDE J.; Mrs. A. Blazor, Letts, Ind.
O'LEARY, FLORY; Florian O'Leary, Hurley, Wis.
OLSEN, CHARLES; C. Broderson, Harlan, Iowa.
OLSON, OLOF; S. J. Brudwick, Seattle, Wash.
OWYANG, CHARLES; A. Owyang, Courtland, Cal.
PARKER, WALTER J.; Mrs. F. Nickolson, Amboy, Ill.
PARMENTER, R. L.; Mrs. M. Cowles, Burlington Jct., Mo.
PARRISH, PAUL R.; Mrs. R. Parrish, Topeka, Kan.
PARSONS, GROVER C.; James Parsons, Shawnee, Okla.
PAULSON, HENRY; Mrs. A. Paulson, Harlan, Iowa.
PELLASCIO, INYO; Innocent Pellascia, Valley Ford, Cal.
PETERSON, HARRY; T. Peterson, Rabey, Minn.
PICARAZZI, GIOVANNI; A. Picarazzi, Rome, Italy.
POINDEXTER, J. R.; Wm. A. Poindexter, Nocona, Texas.
REDKEY, GARREY; H. M. Redkey, Hillsboro, Ohio.
RICKLEFSEN, SIEGFRIED W.; R. Ricklefsen, Humble, Tex
ROBERTSON, NATHAN; C. E. Harmon, Norman, Okla.
ROGERS, ABSHURE H.; Mrs. V. J. Rogers, Lanesville, Ill.
RUD, CHRIST; Hans Rud, Ringebu, Norway.
RUDINSKI, JOHN E.; Mrs. Tillie Rudinski, Chicago, Ill.
RUSSELL, HOWARD C.; Mrs. M. Russell, Chicago, Ill.
SHERMAN, J. T.; Mrs. M. Sherman, Harrisonburg, Va.
SIEGEL, NICHOLAS; Mrs. Mary Siegel, Wauwatosa, Wis.
SMITH, BERYL H.; Mrs. R. A. Smith, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
STEPKE, JOHN; Mrs. Frances Druske, S. Milwaukee, Wis.
TETREAULT, THOMAS B.; C. E. Tetreault, Newport, Vt.
VANA, JERRY E.; Mrs. Mae Vana, Chicago, Ill.
WALDRON, PATRICK J.; Mrs. Mary Foy, Ashtabula, O.
WEAVER, EDGAR A.; Mrs. L. Weaver, Malvern, Penn.
WEBER, WALTER, Henry J. Nicholson, Joliet, Ill.
WELLS, HARVEY; Mrs. Lucinda Wells, Hanna, Okla.
WESSLER, JOE S.; Mrs. K. Wessler, Cleveland, Ohio.
WILT, ROBERT H.; David A. Wilt, Altoona, Penn.
YOUNG, FRANCIS W.; W. A. Young, Okarche, Okla.
YOUNG, JOHN W.; Bradford Young, Clinton, Ill.
ZALABAK, WM. J.; L. Zalabak, Chicago, Ill.
ZIMMERER, HUGH A.; E. R. Zimmerer, York, Neb.

MISSING IN ACTION—73.

Sergeants.

BAILEY, WM. Z.; C. E. Bailey, Douglas, Ga.
SMITH, JOHN A.; Mrs. A. S. Smith, Relay, Md.
TIFFANY, HOMER O.; J. B. Tiffany, Petroleum, Ky.

Corporal.

JULIENA, A.; Mrs. M. Degliga, 322 E. 113th St., N. Y.

Privates.

ANDRESS, E. B.; Eugene Andress, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
ROSENBERG, ISADOR; Louis Rosenberg, 1,272 Newkirk St., North Bergen, N. J.
TRIPP, HARRY E.; Mrs. Margaret Tripp, 18 Riverside, Fort Edward, N. Y.
ALLEN, JOSHUA B.; Miss Jennie Allen, Washington, Ind.
ARSENAULT, F.; Mrs. Mary T. Arsenault, Mexico, Me.
BARSH, JOE Z.; John B. Barsh, Muskogee, Okla.
BARTON, DR. BIRDLE; Anderson Barton, Rockhold, Ky.
BILLINGSLEY, MEARL; G. F. Billingsley, Bauxite, Ark.
BOGIAZIS, NICK; G. Bogiazis, Samos Island, Greece.
BOOTS, RUSSELL; John Boots, Selma, Ind.
BRINGEDAHL, D.; Joseph Bringedahl, Sullivan, Mich.
BROUGHTON, BEN; Mrs. Dower Broughton, Dewit, Ky.
BRUCE, ARGUS O.; Otha Bruce, Huntington, W. Va.
BUNYARD, ROXY B.; J. H. Bunyard, Piedmont, Mo.
CHAFIN, EARL F.; Mrs. R. W. Boyer, Baltimore, Md.
CHETRE, AUGUST; Mrs. A. Denapolo, Detroit, Mich.
CLARIZIO, SARERIO; Nick Clarizio, Eugene, Ore.
CLAY, WILLIAM D.; Mrs. M. J. Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio.
COLEMAN, PARIS E.; Mack Coleman, Elda, W. Va.
COLLINS, ROBERT; Eliza Collins, Hendersonville, N. Car.
CONDITT, JOHN D.; Andrew Orman, Heber Springs, Ark.
COUCHER, C. P.; Mrs. J. Dutcher, Michigan City, Mich.
COX, WILCE; Shird Cox, Jellico, Tenn.
DENEKE, EDGAR C.; L. H. Deneke, Elberfeld, Ind.
DUBOSE, HARVEY; Leo Dubose, Hoboken, Ga.
DUNBAR, HENRY C.; Mack Dunbar, Chuckey, Tenn.
EDGAR, HOWARD; William Edgar, Zanesville, Ohio.
ELLIS, ARTHUR R.; Martin Ellis, Ringling, Okla.
FORTSON, H. L.; Mrs. E. M. Fortson, Texarkana, Texas.
GRILLO, JOE; Mrs. Tresso Mancosa, Cathens, Italy.
GRIMMEISS, JOHN A.; Mary Grimmeiss, Omaha, Neb.
GROHE, ERNEST C.; August Grohe, Sac City, Iowa.
HARRIS, LEON; Mrs. Ollie Leforce, Stratford, Okla.
HENSLEY, JOHN; James Hensley, Sylvian, Okla.
HEUSSNER, LOUIS G.; Henry Heussner, Detroit, Mich.
HONERKAMP, H.; F. Honerkamp, Preston Hill, Texas.
JOHNSON, TALMAGE; Mrs. Ida Arnold, E. Rives, Tenn.
LEMLEY, GUS M.; Peter Lemley, Bloomfield, Ala.
McCLAIN, BURCHARD L.; Fielder McClain, Danville, Ind.
HOWE, BENJAMIN D.; Mrs. Eliza E. Howe, Pryor, Okla.
SANSON, HERSHEL; Bill Sanson, Highcoal, W. Va.
SARGENT, HERBERT T.; J. H. Sargent, Cullman, Ala.
SCHULTZ, WILLIAM; J. B. Mallow, Wabeno, Wis.
SEBASTIAN, PULIO; Mrs. Rosie Opollo, Naples, Italy.
SHAKER, WENCIL; Frank Shaker, Mt. Labor, Wis.
STANLEY, CHARLEY W.; J. M. Bradshaw, Nebish, Wis.
TAFF, FRANKLIN; William Taff, Florence, Wis.
TERRY, SAMUEL C.; George Terry, Bluefield, W. Va.
TURPIN, JOHN P.; Virgil Desautel, Maknonien, Minn.
WAHL, CHARLES; Andrew Wahl, Philadelphia, Penn.
WALKER, E. B.; W. F. Walker, Michigan City, Mich.
WATSON, W. H.; Mrs. Edna B. Watson, Pettigrew, Ark.
WEAVER, WILLIAM O.; George Weaver, Solsberry, Ind.
WEBB, CHARLIE M.; Asbury Webb, Ranson, Ky.
WILLIAMS, GROVER; C. W. Williams, Stamps, Ark.
WILLIAMS, H. F.; Mrs. M. Williams, Proctorville, Ohio.
WINGATE, R. H.; Mrs. Mary E. Wingate, Lyons, Ind.
WITWER, ALVIN E.; Faden Witwer, Onawa, Iowa.
WOLFORD, WILSON; W. M. Wolford, Kincaid, W. Va.
PRITCHARD, CHARLES J.; Mrs. Ida L. Pritchard, Mount Vernon, Wash.
RICE, FLOYD A.; Mrs. Perlie Rice, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
RICHMOND, LEVI R.; E. W. Johnson, Pequot, Minn.
RICHTER, H. J.; Henry F. Richter, Davenport, Iowa.
STATHAKIS, BOLLOS; Andrew Pollaks, Nina, Cal.
STEINFELDT, H.; Mrs. Anna Rehlender, La Porte, Ind.
SZITAS, STEVE; John Szitas, E. Chicago, Ind.
TIDD, FORREST; Eric Hawkanson, Brunswick, Minn.
TRAYAH, WILLIAM; Mrs. Helen Trayah, Burlington, Vt.
URMANSKI, FRANK; Casimir Urmanski, Milwaukee, Wis.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant.

CRENSHAW, B. M.; Mrs. M. W. Crenshaw, Austin, Texas.

Privates.

KARP, JOHN; Florence Karp, 15 W. 116th St., New York.
HINMAN, S. W.; Mrs. H. McCallum, R.F.D.1, Hornell, N.Y.
AMORY, JOHN F.; C. Amory, 135 E. 65th St., New York.
GAMBO, J.; Mrs. T. Mancinik, 267 Academy St., Newark, N.J.
BOOME, CALVES G.; W. H. Boome, Buckett, Miss.
CONNELL, JOSEPH A.; Joe M. Connell, Columbus, Miss.
FREESE, HENRY; John O. Freese, Raymond, Minn.
JONES, THOMAS; Mrs. Margaret Jones, Westmoor, Penn.
MILLER, GEORGE H.; Walter C. Miller, Alberton, Mon.
PETERSON, EDWIN; Simon Peterson, Carlisle, Mass.
SALVATORE, LOUIS; Bernardino Salvatore, Rome, Italy.
HOFFMAN, A. R.; Mrs. J. Hoffman, New Britain, Conn.
McCULLOUGH, Bonnie B.; P. F. McCullough, Hope, Ark.
HOWARD, CHARLES A.; Mrs. C. Howard, McLaughlin, S.D.
PORTIERO, FRANK; Mrs. Signora Rosina, Vobarno, Italy.
SCHWARTZ, DAVID; Mrs. Lena Landes, Cincinnati, Ohio.
SNIDER, SOLOMON; Cyrus Snider, Brutus, Mich.
TERRY, THOMAS H.; Mrs. Norma Terry, Nippa, Ky.
SIMOWITZ, JOHN; Mrs. Louis E. Simowitz, Kenosha, Wis.
BIGGS, ZOLLIE; R. S. Biggs, Marblevale, Ark.
BURNS, STANLEY C.; Mrs. R. Burns, Philadelphia, Penn.
HARBIDGE, C. B.; Mrs. B. Harbidge, Philadelphia, Penn.
KRAL, JOSEPH L.; Joseph Kral, Cleveland, Ohio.
NEARHOOD, A.; Mrs. E. J. Nearhood, Reidsville, Penn.
WOOD, ROBERT H.; Dr. A. C. Williams, Reynolds, Ind.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED IN HOSPITAL.

Private.

THOMPSON, A. P.; Mrs. A. P. Thompson, Winchester N.H.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

Privates.

FAULKNER, G. L.; Mrs. H. Faulkner, Chester, Penn.
MILLER, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Clarence Miller, Etna, Penn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED DEAD.

Lieutenant.

BEAUCHAMP, O.T.; Mrs. O.L. Beauchamp, Princess Anne, Md.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED RETURNED TO DUTY.

Privates.

FULK, FRED; George Fulk, Longton, Kan.
BUDD, BERT; Clark Budd, Justuss, Ohio.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Private.

BURSON, GUY C.; Lizzie Burson, Casper, Wyo.

ALLIED ADVANCE SAVED CZECHS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

pected that they will soon commence a movement. A portion of the Czechs already have entered Manchuli.

KAISER ENTERTAINS GEN. SKOROPADSKI

Descants to Dictator on the Fortunate Lot of the Inhabitants of the Ukraine.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—The German Emperor recently entertained at luncheon General Skoropadski, Hetman of Ukraine, and both generously expressed their admiration for each other.

The Emperor, according to a Berlin dispatch, said he had offered the helping hand to afflicted Ukraine, which had suffered by the war "brought upon the world by the machinations of the Entente and continued by them with criminal madness, in spite of the recognized unattainable nature of their aims of domination."

Germany had furnished Ukraine with a basis for existence as a State, he said, and added:

"Henceforth a citizen can follow his vocation undisturbed and a peasant can cultivate the soil in safety and enjoy the fruits of his labor. There still remains much to do, but under the direction of your Highness Ukraine already has made considerable progress in internal consolidation and has thereby assured to itself a basis for future development."

He proposed the toast, "His Highness, the Hetman of Ukraine; hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"

General Skoropadski said: "The very gracious reception which your Imperial Majesty has granted me will be regarded by the entire Ukrainian people as a sign of your Majesty's good-will toward young Ukraine, and it will lend strength to carry through the heavy tasks which are still awaiting."

He offered the toast, "His Majesty, the German Kaiser, hoch! hoch! hoch!"

Oppression of Ukrainian Peasants.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8.—The Dilo Ukrainian publishes a letter from Kiev revealing atrocities committed upon the Ukrainian peasants by Austro-German troops. The right bank of the Dnieper having been already, so to speak, pacified by blood and iron, they are trying now to submit the peasantry to the reestablished power of the great proprietor and to impose upon them hundreds of thousands of rubles in contributions.

The journal cites the case of a proprietor who valued his losses at 100,000 rubles and another at 60,000. They demanded these enormous sums by the help of Hungarian honveds. The sums collected being insufficient, they put off payment of the rest till after the harvest.

With the object of enforcing payment of contributions troops come to villages during the night. Volleys from explosive bombs and machine guns announce their arrival.

The panic-stricken population are assembled before the Town Hall, surrounded and ordered to pay so many hundreds of thousands of rubles, being threatened with the pillage and burning of the village.

Profiting by experience, the peasants fech money, but, the sum being insufficient, the soldiers begin to search and beat the peasants with rifles, whips, and so forth.

The letter adds that it is impossible because of the censorship to describe all the atrocities. The matter will be brought up in the Reichsrat.

NEW YORK MEN WOUNDED.

Lieutenants Paul Daly and F. W. Knauth Are Among Them.

LIEUT. PAUL DALY, listed in yesterday's casualty report as severely wounded, is a son of Daniel Daly of 31 East Forty-ninth Street, who is a lawyer with offices at 30 Nassau Street. Lieut. Daly recently received the Croix de Guerre for gallantry under fire, and has also been cited for the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. He was wounded last June and had only been back on the firing line a short time when he was wounded in the arms and legs by shrapnel. Lieut. Daly, who is twenty-seven years old, was for three years a cadet at West Point, but was not graduated. He is a graduate of the 1917 Plattsburg Camp.

LIEUT. FELIX W. KNAUTH of 302 West Seventy-second Street, who is in the 101st Field Artillery, New England Division, has been severely wounded. Notification reached his brother, Arnold Knauth, yesterday. Lieut. Knauth was a junior at Harvard when war was declared. He immediately applied and was accepted for the first Plattsburg Training Camp. Lieut. Knauth was in command of Battery C, 101st Artillery, at Château-Thierry and was wounded four times. He has two brothers in France. One of them, Lieut. Percival Knauth, his twin, is in the same battery, and the other, Lieut. Oswald Knauth, is in the 106th Field Artillery, New York Division.

LIEUT. JOHN MANNING BATTLE, a former Assistant District Attorney of New York County, and a nephew of George Gordon Battle of New York, has died of wounds. George Gordon Battle told yesterday of having received a letter to this effect from Gaston Battle of Hopewell, Va., the father of the wounded officer. Lieut. Battle was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and after studying law at Fordham University entered the law office of his uncle at 37 Wall Street. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney by Mr. Swann and served for two years until he enlisted in the Plattsburg Training Camp in May, 1917. He sailed for France in August, 1917. He was 28 years old and unmarried.

CORPORAL ANTHONY JULIANA, reported missing, is a brother of Mrs. Mary de Gagila of 318 East 118th Street. The War Department telegram to Mrs. de Gagila said he had been missing since July 19. Mrs. de Gagila has a letter from her brother dated July 25, in which he said he had been wounded after taking part in the capture of five Germans. Juliana was in the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Clark & Weinberg
Furriers
French and Exclusive Designs
Fur Coats
Scarfs & Muffs
Cloth Coats Evening Wraps
Near 51st St. 634 Fifth Ave.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
announces the
Removal
of the offices
heretofore located at Number 618
Fifth Avenue to the New Banking
Rooms and Safe Deposit Vaults
at the South East Corner of
Madison Ave. & 45th Street

BEFORE THE 30TH you must file returns for your corporations for the Federal Capital Stock Tax. Every one must report. We shall be glad to assist you.
LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
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188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
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160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

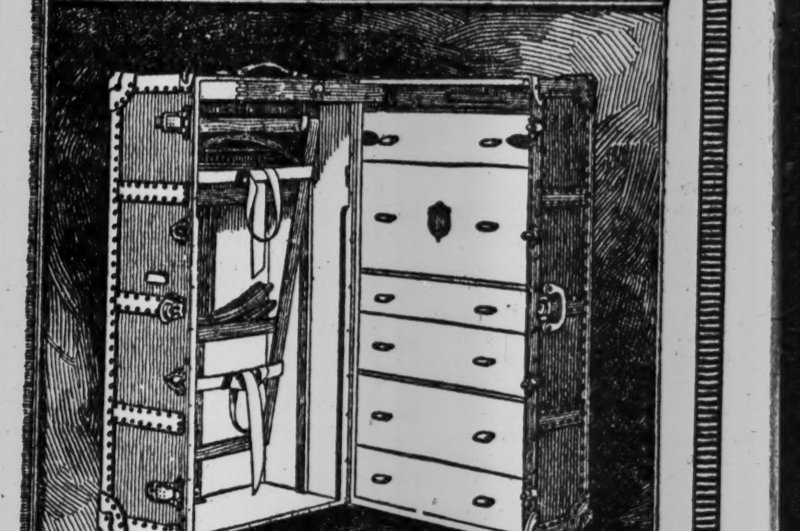
They're Good Enough for GEN. PERSHING
MADE OF THE BEST LEATHERS OBTAINABLE.
$30
WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND SELF MEASUREMENT BLANK.
E. VOGEL Inc.
64 NASSAU ST.

Great Western Champagne
BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

After the THEATRE
make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few savory drops of
A1 SAUCE

Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.
White Fireproof Construction Co.

The Brooklyn office of The New York Times is at The Brooklyn Citizen office, 401 Fulton Street. Residents of Brooklyn will be convenienced by leaving advertisements and subscriptions there.—Advt.



THE case of this wardrobe trunk is of strong, resilient bass wood, loft-dried. No veneer is used. Heavy duck, covered with waterproof black enamel, is firmly glued over this, under pressure.
Tough fibre cleats, attached with coppered-steel tubular rivets, reinforce each panel, and a heavy steel band is riveted into place to hold the two halves of the trunk in position (under any strain) when closed.
The trunk is bound with riveted rawhide. The corners have additional rawhide caps, covered by malleable iron protectors.
Partitions are of bass wood, held in place with steel angles. Drawers, swinging-racks and hangers are of the best woods our experience designates. The steel rods which hold the hangers are nickel plated.
This trunk is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name
Crouch & Fitzgerald
At 14 West 40th Street and 177 Broadway we sell fine Luggage, made as we have made it for nearly eighty years

MANGIN BREAKING ELBOW OF FOE'S LINE

His Forces Closing In on Anizy, Capture of Which Will Doom Chemin des Dames.

LA FERE'S FALL ALSO NEAR

Paris Thinks Germans Have Set Fire to City Preparatory to Retreat from It.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The most significant news this morning is contained in a laconic agency dispatch published here, which states in four words that "La Fère is burning." La Fère is a little town, lying right in the Hindenburg line in what was described as a hole in the valley of the Oise, midway between St. Quentin and Anizy, which latter town marks the sharp bend of the Hindenburg line to the eastward between the Chemin des Dames and the Laon Plateau.

If La Fère is burning it can only have been fired by the enemy preparatory to a retreat. The fires are probably those from the enormous munition dumps which the Germans must have accumulated around La Fère and which they are unable to carry with them. The significance of La Fère is that it stands at the junction of three great main roads, running respectively eastward to Laon, northward to St. Quentin, and westward to Noyon, and that the town forms part of the Hindenburg line itself.

The advance of the French troops in this region yesterday was extraordinarily rapid. Mangin's army covered at some points between eight and ten miles during the day by driving the enemy rearguards before them, and were last night at Fresnes, within a mile of the German main defensive line. At Laffaux again Mangin's troops are less than four miles from the western end of the Chemin des Dames Heights toward which are retreating the remnants of the Crown Prince's corps who have been vainly trying to dam back the American advance across the Vesle.

Stand on Aisne Considered Unlikely.

With the tremendous pressure which is being brought to bear on them, not only by the Americans in front of them, but by Mangin's Ironsides on their right flank, it is regarded here as unlikely that the Crown Prince's retreating troops will be able to make anything like a stand on the Aisne, but will have to take refuge behind the main German line behind the Chemin des Dames, whence they started out on their would-be final, triumphant march on Paris on March 21, which was brought to such a disastrous finish on the Marne.

At the same time, every care must be taken to guard against undue optimism. The forest land Heights of St. Gobain, La Fère, and the Plateau of Laon, with the immensely important railway centre constituted by the latter city, form the most valuable strategic position the Germans could find in the whole of North France, and will not be relinquished without a tremendous effort on their part.

Mangin is now master of the whole of the great main roads from Soissons and Chauny, and will doubtless direct his main effort along the Valley of the Oise into and beyond La Fère, where the Oise and Serre meet, rather than attempt a frontal attack further south, where the terrain, from its nature, is all in favor of the defenders.

From the Heights of the Forest of St. Gobain the Germans have the advantage of splendid views, whereas here Mangin would have to fight an uphill battle all the way practically without observation points. By advancing along the course of the Oise, he will be much more favorably handicapped. The country spreads out on each side of the river in broad meadows and rich agricultural land. The nature of it may be judged from the fact that Robert Louis Stevenson, when he paddled through it down the Oise, christened it the "Golden Valley."

Mangin has pierced the Hindenburg line in the Forest of Coucy. This afternoon's news only confirms the impression I tried to convey by my cable this morning, namely, that the deepest interest of the whole battle front now centres round the heights of St. Gobain. Mangin, in effect, is now well on the road to do for the southern end of the Hindenburg line proper what the British did to it a day or two ago by their magnificent smash at its northern end around Quéant. The British have, for all practical purposes, turned the Hindenburg line from the north. Mangin is turning it from the south. When Mangin has advanced as far into the great enemy lines on its southern end as Byng has done at its northern end, then look out for startling developments in not merely one direction.

Hindenburg Line Penetrated.

This afternoon's news shows Mangin is continuing his sure but swift infiltration of German positions which must sooner or later give him the mastery of Anizy-le-Château, which lies well inside the enemy's principal defences north of the Ailette. From Anizy our guns, in conjunction with those already installed at Vauxaillon, between the Aisne and Anizy, which we secured yesterday, will enable Mangin to take the western portion of the Chemin des Dames positions from the rear.

The point where Mangin has broken through is marked by the villages of Aulers and Bassoles. The degree of Mangin's success may be gathered from the fact that these villages have been in German possession since 1914, when they first invaded North France. They form integral parts of the great Hindenburg line, at one of its strongest points. From these two villages the distance is only three miles to go before Anizy and the important knot of crossroads leading to Laon are reached.

Possession of Anizy will give Mangin access to all the positions commanding the Chemin des Dames from the northwest, and must, in a very short time, force the enemy to lose his grip on the north bank of the Aisne.

The capture of Fort Condé, which has fallen into Mangin's hands a second time, and of the important Village of Laffaux, must assist our men enormously in their progress toward Vailly, and in driving back toward Craonne the Crown Prince's defeated divisions who are falling back from the Vesle.

The fact that we now are in possession of the heights in front of Fresnes gives Mangin excellent views toward Anizy and fairly good field fire to support his advance from Aulers. News that Barisis was carried by storm marks the temper of Mangin's men. The fact that his troops got the upper hand in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy shows what a splendid amalgam his mixed French and American material makes, and gives rise to splendid hopes for the near future.

Mangin's daring attack on the veritable elbow of the German line is a fine example of this great soldier's methods. By striking here he is hammering at the hinge of the whole German position, and doing it in such a way as to achieve the most lasting and solid results at a minimum cost in men and material. The astounding success that Mangin's army already has achieved is eloquent testimony of the superior generalship which is leading the Allies on to victory and the much-vaunted, greatest military nation in Europe into bitter and disastrous defeat.

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For Rent

We maintain our properties in excellent condition and take good care of our tenants. Rentals have not been advanced.

W. BEACH DAY, Agent
149 Broadway, N. Y.
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SEES FINAL TEST OF ARMIES.

Swedish Critic Doubts German Resources for Counterstroke.

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8.—The supreme question occupying neutral military critics is whether the Germans can assemble forces enabling a counteroffensive. The foremost of them, Captain Nörregaard, thinks not, although he previously felt almost a religious faith in Ludendorff as a tactician. Hence, Nörregaard's change is eloquent. He says:

"The west front battle seems to me to have developed into a great conclusive battle and the final test of strength between the two groups to decide the war's outcome. But that does not necessarily mean that the war will be decided this year, which is unlikely.

"Nevertheless, on this battle's issue hangs the momentous question of whether the Allies will reach so far that next year, when the Americans are ready to put in their full strength, the allied campaign will resemble a military promenade, to pick victory's ripe fruits, or whether the Germans by a sudden coup will turn the situation to their advantage.

"Granting they do, it will not help them to win the war, but it might so postpone the Allies' final victory that the great masses in all countries who prefer a settlement to the tremendous sacrifices would become strong enough to make their voices heard above the battle's din. This is the maximum which the Germans can expect, and present development do not promise that.

"However, the possibility must be considered that the Germans hold strong reserves pending a certain moment when developments may offer the chance to assume the offensive and wrest the initiative from the Allies' hands. Before this the Germans have proved their ability to concentrate huge masses without their opponents suspecting, but considering that they have now put into battle their best cavalry regiments dismounted, the theory concerning a counteroffensive is extremely problematic.

"Meanwhile the battle rages with astounding violence. Never have anything like such tremendous forces been released. Section after section of the front has been drawn into the great Armageddon until the battle now rages from the North Sea to the Aisne."

Finnish refugees who have reached Sweden say that the Germans are mobilizing the Finns for the Murman coast operations.

STRENGTHEN LAON DEFENSES.

Germans Hurrying Construction of Trenches to Oppose French Attacks.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—When the Americans captured Muscourt (five miles northeast of Fismes and only a short distance south of the Aisne) the Germans reacted violently with their artillery.

The advance allied element now being within eight kilometers of St. Quentin, the Germans are regrouping their forces and concentrating numerous divisions there with the intention of defending the town.

According to La Liberté, the Germans also are hurriedly reinforcing their defenses before Laon and in the region of Trucy and Chevregny, north of the Chemin des Dames, making all preparations in their trench work and material brought forward for a prolonged defense.

Along the north bank of the Ailette and on the Soissons-Laon railway there has been a great massing of German artillery.

AMERICAN RAID IN ALSACE.

German Lines Deeply Penetrated—Pershing Confers Awards.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—The American troops in Alsace in a raid today penetrated deeply into the German trenches, and inflicted severe casualties on the Germans. The raid was made after heavy artillery preparation of twenty minutes.

The Germans this morning attempted a raid in force in the Woevre region. They sent over a contingent of a hundred men at Flirey and Limey, but they were driven off after one man had been killed and several had been wounded. One American who had been dragged off a prisoner freed himself later from the enemy, and returned to the American line.

At another point a patrol had a lively skirmish with the enemy.

One of the American observation airplanes while on a flight for the purpose of taking photographs was attacked today by fourteen German planes. By skillful manoeuvring the pilot brought the machine safely back into the American lines. The photographic mission was a partial success.

General Pershing today decorated a large number of men belonging to divisions which had distinguished themselves during the Summer. All the men received the Distinguished Service Cross.

MEN MUST REGISTER SEPT. 12.

Every man 18 to 45 years of age, except those already registered or in service, must register for the selective service draft on Sept. 12.

For Health—
POSTUM
instead of coffee

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.
In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L."

For Monday and Tuesday We Have Made Special Preparations for a Sale of

Women's Tailored and Dressy Suits
at $35 and $45

$35

$45

¶ At each price the range of choice in Women's Smartest Suits for Fall will be found unequalled in the Greater City.

The styles are authentic reproductions of the most distinctive modes produced by European and American couturiers.

¶ Tailored with unusual skill in Oxfords, Broadcloth, Velour, Silvertone, Velour de Laine and Duvet de Laine, beautifully lined with Silk. The colors include Navy, Brown, Taupe, Burgundy, Plum and the new shades of Green. Sizes 34 to 44.

Compare them with any other offering—they are without a peer.

From Overseas—
Hand-Embroidered French Chemises
at $1.50

Two very dainty styles, artistically embroidered in neat floral design. Edges are scalloped and eyelets ribbon run. Made as only the little French women know how, and remarkably priced.

Philippine Hand-Embroidered Chemises, Special $2

Sizes 38 to 42 only—but several very dainty styles in those sizes. The materials are of excellent quality, and embroidering quite elaborate.

We Have Prepared for Monday and Tuesday a Most Exquisite Collection of
New Fall Suits for Misses
at $45 & $55

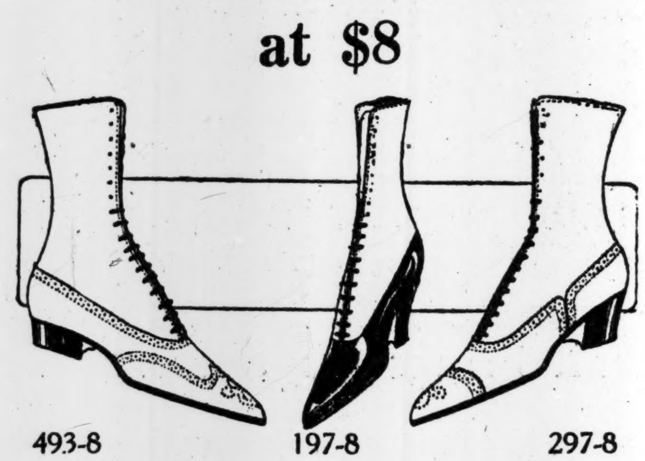
Youthful, tasteful styles that have been perfected only after very careful study of the exacting needs and requirements of the younger set. They are not only youthful, but just teem with originality.

The Materials:

Silvertone,	Duvet de Laine
Oxfords,	Wool Velour,
Army and Navy Velour Checks	

The new shades are Algerian, Brick, Delphine, Ruby, Taupe, Navy, and Black.

Without a Doubt the Best Women's and Misses'
Smart Boots for Fall
in ten distinct leathers and combinations
at $8



¶ The three boots *illustrated* above are among the most graceful introduced for Fall. Their exquisite finish reflects unusual skill in making, and assures not only perfect comfort in walking, but absolute permanency of line.

Style 493-8—May be had in Dark Russia Calfskin with Fawn, Nu-Buck top or in all Dark Russia Calfskin. A very comfortable walking boot.

Style 197-8—May be had in Patent Coltskin with Grey Nu-Buck top; Dark Russia Calfskin with Grey Nu-Buck top; or all Dark Russia Calfskin.

Style 297-8 is to be had in Gun Metal Calfskin with Grey Nu-Buck top; all Gun Metal Calfskin; Black Kidskin with Dark Grey Nu-Buck top; all Dark Russia Calfskin; and in Dark Russia Calfskin with Gray Nu-Buck top.

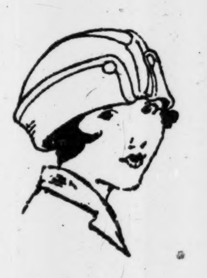
Dainty Underthings
Very Moderately Priced

Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, at $4. Correctly proportioned so as to perfect the *set* of your new Fall gown. Of fine Milanese Silk Jersey with taffeta flounce. All street shades.

Dainty Windsor Crepe Pajamas at $2. In a wonderful variety of styles, made of Pink Windsor Crepe of excellent quality. Some with lace edging, others ribbon trimmed, and still more with hemstitched or picot edges. All in one-piece models, some in Empire effect.

Corduroy Lounging Robes. Just arrived. They are simple in effect, but most exquisite in make and finish. Shown in variety of colorings so extensive as to leave nothing to be desired.

Prices $4 to $14



Red Cross Overseas Caps, $2

For our young women about to go overseas to help Uncle Sam. Made of fine quality All-Wool Navy Blue Serge—as pictured.

Second Floor

For Monday Only
Women's Wool Velour Coats
—Fashioned of All Wool, Wool Velour

Special $39.75

One of the smartest models created for Fall, at a most remarkably low price.

Luxurious collar is of Skunk Opossum or Near Seal, and the deep cuffs are of self material.

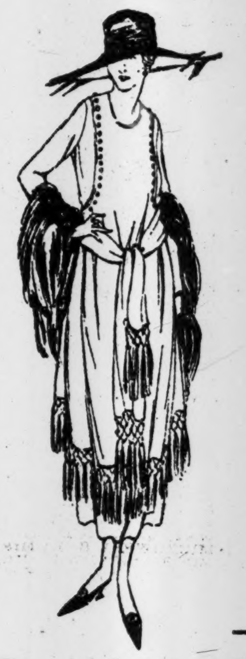
Lined throughout and heavily interlined. To be had in Reindeer, Algerian, Prunella, Beet Root, Navy, Maduro, and Brown. Sizes 34 to 48.

Serviceable, Showerproof Tweed Coats, Special $19.50

Several new and very charming styles to select from designed so as to be equally appropriate for general or touring wear. Some in belted effect, others with convertible collars, and novel pocket treatments. Yoke and sleeves satin lined. Sizes 34 to 48.

Obtainable in Soft Grey and Brown Tones.

Drecoll Created the Original of This Wonderful
Lustrous Crepe Meteor Frock for Women
—rich looking and decidedly individual



at $29.50

—and the reproduction pictured at the left reflects with marked fidelity all the rare genius of designing for which this couturier is justly famous.

Note the unusual charm of the smart slip-on front with its silk fringe and drop buttons, and the smart fringed sash.

To be had in Black, Navy Blue, New Brown and Wistaria. Sizes 34 to 42.

Practical All Wool Serge Frocks at $25
—unusual in line and very modestly priced.

Two stunning models, one with panel back and front, and collarless neck. The other in one-piece straight-line effect with button trimming and white satin collar. Both excellently man-tailored in serge that retails at $3.50 a yard.

The New Binner Corsets

are now being displayed on the Third Floor. The "Binner" has long been the choice of discriminating women everywhere, not alone because of its wonderful boning but chiefly because of the graceful lines they give to women of all proportions. Prices $6 to $24.50.

Special for Monday and Tuesday
A New Binner Corset at $7.50

Ideal for slender figures. Made of satin-striped Tricot with rubber insert on the sides of bust.

Save One-Third by Selecting Your Furs Now

¶ *You not only save money for yourself, but you also help to conserve wool—something your Government urges you to do.*

¶ Prices quoted for furs now assembled in our Fur Department are based on wholesale costs of months ago, since when *prices have advanced more rapidly than ever before.* With the increasing scarcity of good furs prices will advance still more as the season progresses, making the selection of your furs *now* absolutely essential to sound economy.

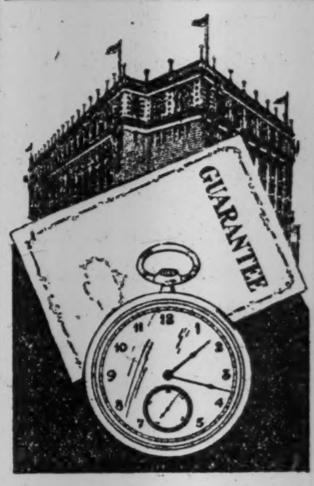
Only One-Third Need Be Paid

on any fur piece selected, the balance to become due when you take your furs from our cold storage vaults in November

Fox Scarfs—All shades	$30.00	Black Lynx Scarfs	$42.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs	$38.50	Hudson Seal Muffs	$14.50
Skunk Scarfs	$30.00	Skunk Muffs	$16.50

Hudson Seal Coats with Natural Skunk Collar, Cuffs and Border. Full Belted	$315
Hudson Seal Coats in Exclusive Model	$195
Natural Muskrat Coats	$125

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



The Nearest Thing To An Undefeatable Team!

The store Behind The Guarantee Behind The *Lifetime* Watch

Guaranteed against anything that may happen to it, except its loss, during the lifetime of the owner. Repaired or replaced in part or entirely, if irreparable.

The Proof Of their Merit

Lies in the record of the watches we have sold.

A More Uniformly Satisfactory Timepiece Is Not Sold at Any Price

It is a 23-jewel movement adjusted to temperature, six positions and isochronism. The case is 14-karat solid gold. It is a fine appearing watch without sacrificing one jot of its efficiency to appearance.

We Keep It Cleaned and in Order Without Charge During the Owner's Lifetime

We will remind you regularly every two years that cleaning time has come.

One Watch—One Price $89.00

An Emergency

requires not only immediate attention but special and specific and adequate attention.

Our Emergency Kits, $1.94 to $5.24—put together with these essentials in mind, have added compactness and economy to them. They contain the following high grade articles in part, according to the style and size of the case:

Black Leather Case with absorbent cotton, court plaster, safety pins, mustard plasters, gauze, adhesive tape, jar for salve, steel scissors and tweezers and 5 bottles for medicines.

Other cases, including pocket cases, with iodine solution and liquid court plaster.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

STORE HOURS:
Store opens at 9 A. M. and closes at 5.30 P. M.

Stamps Stamps Stamps
Buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps in any department store in the city and in hundreds of other places. We sell them in our Public Service and Information Bureau and from Thrift Stamp Vending Machines located throughout this building.

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From a photograph in the private collection of Miss Anne Morgan.

Adopt a Town in France

"You will find a draft for fifteen dollars enclosed. For over a year and a half I have been saving this to go toward buying a little tombstone for my mother's grave. One does not like for one's mother's grave to go unmarked. But knowing the kind of a mother she was, I know she would be grieved if I bought a tombstone with money that might help to relieve a bit of suffering. So I will ask you to let it help somebody's mother who is old and who needs it badly." —A letter to The French Relief Editor of THE DELINEATOR from a woman in Clinton, South Carolina.

"I have a Sunday-school class of little girls. We had a pleasure outing not long ago. I read to them parts of the article in the July Delineator on 'Germany's Baby Prisoners of War.' When they found seven cents would feed a baby a day, they gave up their ice-cream cones and asked me to send the fifty cents to you for the relief work, or, as they put it, to 'feed a baby one week.'" —From the letter of a Colorado woman to THE DELINEATOR.

"You will find enclosed ten dollars for your work. I can not adopt a town or a family or even a child, as I have eight children of my own and not too much to do with. But this money came to me from an unexpected source and I want to help a little."—A letter to THE DELINEATOR from East Lynn, Massachusetts.

The town of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, has contributed $2,000 through The Delineator for the purchase of a motor-kitchen for the devastated district of France.

A Massachusetts woman, ninety years of age, has changed her will to bequeath $40,000, through The Delineator, for the French and Belgian war sufferers.

A letter from Welcome, Maryland, reads: *"I feel almost like a criminal to send a check for $2.00 after reading Brand Whitlock's appalling account (in The Delineator), but I have other pledges to meet and just now I can send no more, but at least I will buy no luxuries until I can supplement this mite with more."*

MANY are the demands on your purse. Deep is the drain on your sympathy. But there is one cause to which every one with a heart must give something.

To re-light the hearth fires of France—France that stood as the bulwark of the world's liberty against the invading Hun—France who sacrificed not only her gallant sons, but her hearths and homes, the sacred temple of the free spirit of her people—France whose sacrifice has saved us from a like fate.

In gratitude and in reverence we who still live in comfort must help the population of devastated France, now reclaimed from the Hun, re-light their hearths and become self-supporting.

Working in co-operation with the American Committee for Devastated France, THE DELINEATOR is able to offer you the privilege of giving direct to some French village or some one family in the devastated region. In every issue for months THE DELINEATOR has made its appeal for help, and every mail brings response from the generous heart of America.

Whether you give seven cents to prolong the life of a French baby one day, or whether you get your club or church to collect six thousand dollars to start the life of a French village anew—do give something!

The need is desperate and immediate. Give to-day.

The Delineator

$400 starts

a poultry-farm, with two incubators and one thousand hatching eggs—pays a wounded soldier a salary as poultryman.

$200 will

set one French family of five on its feet to the point of making it able to support itself.

$150 supports

one adult for one year in a village of northern France.

$25 will

give one child a year of manual training; or buy a stove; or pay for a double bed.

$20 is

the cost of purchasing a goat for a thrifty home.

$15 makes

it possible to provide a sheep.

$1 gives

a rabbit to some French family in sorest need.

60 cents

buys a fruit-tree for a farm that now is bare.

15 cents

will buy one hatching egg for a destitute household.

FRENCH RELIEF EDITOR,
THE DELINEATOR,
Butterick Building, New York.

Enclosed is........................dollars, for relief work in the devastated region of France.

NAME..............................

ADDRESS..............................

....

Make checks payable to FRENCH RELIEF EDITOR.

PAN GERMAN PLEAS TO REVIVE FOE ARMY

Hindenburg Manifesto Followed by Fatherland Party Campaign Among Troops.

WANT TO BAR ALLIED NEWS

Gaedke Announces That High Command Has Decided Upon a Defensive War.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—Hindenburg's mournful manifesto to the army and the people at home is being followed up by an energetic Pan German campaign among the soldiers.

Vast quantities of Pan German pamphlets are being distributed among the troops, and this is done by the Fatherland Party, with the consent of the highest military authorities. The distribution generally takes place on parade, but great care is taken to see that the men in the front lines receive those pamphlets with Pan German light and leading.

One pamphlet, which has been distributed by the hundreds of thousands, comes from the Hamburg branch of the Fatherland Party, and readers of it are informed that it would mean "not only complete suicide, but treason to the Fatherland," if peace were arranged according to the policy of the Reichstag majority. A "large war indemnity" is stated to be absolutely necessary for Germany.

Another pamphlet hails from the Fatherland Party headquarters in Berlin, and there is one interesting sentence in it, reading: "Seeing that Germany's military position is better than any one would have dared hope a few months ago, the July resolution of the Reichstag majority [no indemnities and no annexations, that is] no longer comes into consideration."

Want Allied Communiqués Shut Out.

The jumpy condition of German public opinion is the subject of much discussion in the German press, and there is a very general suggestion that the enemy official communiqués should no longer be printed. The Lokal-Anzeiger is rather in favor of their suppression "because the Entente communiqués are merely propaganda, while those from the pen of Ludendorff are, if you please, contributions to history."

The papers making this demand for the suppression of the disagreeable communiqués from London and Paris have the audacity to declare that the German communiqués are consistently suppressed in England and France.

I learn from reliable sources that the political world in Germany is by no means pleased with the Hindenburg manifesto. It is maintained that, while it is doubtful that it will have any considerable effect in the army and among the people, it is certain to be regarded abroad as pretty clear evidence that there is something rotten in the State of Germany. In the democratic ranks Hindenburg is severely condemned as having rendered an excellent service to enemy propaganda.

Defensive War Now, Says Gaedke.

"In view of these conditions, the German high command has decided not to conduct in the future a war of offense, but a war of defense." These are italicized words from a noteworthy article in Vorwärts by its military critic, ex-Colonel Gaedke. The conditions to which he refers are those which, he says, arise out of Foch's successful return blows, the superiority of the French and British Armies in men and material, and the gathering of "thousands of new tanks and countless new airplanes to continue the long-planned offensive for months."

In addition to all that, there are, he says, two other important considerations—the Entente's almost inexhaustible supplies of raw materials, and the American Army. Therefore, if words mean anything, it is admitted that the German Army is outnumbered, outfought, and outgeneraled.

As several other papers comment on very similar lines, it can be safely presumed that Gaedke writes to something like official dictation.

This return to defensive warfare will come as a heavy blow to the German people. Up to a day or two ago they were assured that Hindenburg and Ludendorff were masters of the situation in reality and that this war of movement was what they wanted. Now they are informed in effect that those famous leaders had to bow to a stronger will, give up all their gains, and return to trench warfare, with the prospects of carrying on that struggle in the face of admittedly vastly superior enemy forces.

Gaedke openly declares that the high command's decision involves another point, and that is a return to the Hindenburg line to shorten the battlefront so as to save men and to avoid the danger of being outflanked. He as good as admits that the rearguard actions have been costly affairs for the Germans, and though they delayed the enemy they resulted in the "severest and bitterest fighting of this war." He says significantly:

"It is quite understandable that the German command should wish to disengage the army more rapidly from contact with the enemy."

In returning to the Hindenburg line, where conditions are better for defense, the German command, he adds, "does not wish for a decision at the present moment." He concludes by saying the war is now more a moral than a material struggle and that victory will be to that side which has the most durable reserve of moral strength.

Ardenne Sees "Greatest Ordeal."

Baron von Ardenne, in the Berliner Tageblatt, writes on similar lines. He tells the German people that they must expect a Winter of trench warfare. The German Army, he declares, is going through "the greatest ordeal of the war," and he laments that against "the great superiority in strength which Foch has obtained by the spirit of sacrifice of the entente nations Germany stands alone."

This superiority, he says, could not be foretold when the German offensive was begun in March, and he follows that up by making the curious statement that when the Germans took Kemmelburg in April the high command saw it would be very difficult to hold or to advance from that sector, shooting out toward Hazebrouck. For that reason the height was not strongly fortified.

The official German communiqué said that Sept. 2 was a "quiet day," but the Baron now declares that it was a day of "undeniable success for the British," and that "the German troops, suffering from a lack of sleep and food," had to retire four kilometers.

The Cologne Gazette also admits that the quiet day produced "effects which will be considerable," as the English and Canadian attack on that day "forced the German high command to withdraw their line further than was originally intended."

"The position is serious in the extreme," says the military critic of the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, and the Deutsche Tageszeitung thinks that the order of the day is "to get away from contact with the enemy."

Interesting evidence of the failing German man power comes from Belgium. Every possible officer and man employed in the administration of the country has been ordered to report for military service. Already 12,000 women have arrived from Germany to take the places of men affected by this order.

WALL ST. WOMEN ORGANIZE.

Form League to Supply War Agencies with Evening Workers.

The business women of Wall Street are organizing a league called the Business Women's War Service to supply organized and authorized war organizations with experienced helpers for evening work, such as stenographers, typewriters, clerical workers, and bookkeepers, who are willing to volunteer their services. It is the purpose of the Business Women's War Service to provide such assistance to the Red Cross Headquarters, the War Savings and Liberty Loan Committees, and all other committees engaged in war work.

The service will be available every evening of the week between 7 and 9 o'clock. The service expects to be organized and equipped by Sept. 15 and to continue for the duration of the war. The work will be done at the offices of the different organizations requesting assistance.

The Liberty Loan Committee yesterday issued an urgent call for stenographers and typists to work at least two evenings a week, and preferably three evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock, beginning next week, for six consecutive weeks through the intensive campaign of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Volunteers should report at 120 Broadway.

Call for Yale Training Unit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8.—Orders to all men who were in the Yale naval training unit at any time in the last year to report at the naval office here on or before next Wednesday, Sept. 11, were issued today by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester. Those enrolled in the Brown University section of the unit are ordered to report to Rear Admiral J. R. Edwards at Providence, R. I., within the same period.

LET GERMANS KNOW THEIR PUNISHMENT

That Is the Demand of a Considerable Section of French Public Opinion.

A MEANS TO HASTEN PEACE

Advocates of the Plan Think a Declaration Made Now Would Shorten the War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—In his letter of thanks to the Paris Municipal Council General Foch expresses in a sentence the feeling of all France today: "We are continuing our task, implacably pursuing the enemy."

To drive the Germans out of France—this is the whole gospel of France in regard to the war at the present moment. The public here is expecting to hear of a fresh German peace offensive daily, but in no country is there a more resolute determination to refuse even to consider the possibility of commencing peace negotiations so long as a single enemy soldier remains inside the frontier. No doubt is felt here that the Germans now realize that victory is absolutely impossible and that they are now continuing the fighting solely with the hope of being able to force the Allies to meet them at the peace table before they have been forced to relinquish their grasp on the last foot of French soil this side of the frontier. Everybody realizes what an immense asset it would be for the enemy to be able to negotiate while still in possession of even the smallest portion of France. For this reason, among others, French opinion has received with intense satisfaction the statement cabled from Washington that there can be no question of negotiation of any kind with the enemy, but that the war must continue until Germany is driven to capitulate without conditions or reserve.

The French are entirely in agreement with what appears to be a growing American sentiment that the first duty of the Allies is the chastisement of Germany for her long list of crimes against humanity, and that whenever the time comes for the nations to sit at the peace table the German people must be brought before it as suppliants pleading for mercy and in no shape or form as honorable foes ready and willing to settle a quarrel with antagonists whom she regards equally blameworthy with herself.

What is strongly felt in many quarters here is that the time has now come for the Allies to get together and make some more definite pronouncement than hitherto has been made as to the nature of the chastisement that Germany must undergo. It is felt that in the present circumstances some more or less clear and unmistakable reflection of the public sentiment of each of the four great allied countries is imperatively called for.

President Wilson has stated plainly the American object of the war—the destruction of Prussian militarism. France desires above all the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, the annexation of which by the Germans forty-eight years ago has kept Europe on the verge of war ever since. England has pronounced definitely in favor of the liberation of all oppressed nationalities held in bondage by Germany and Austria, including Alsace-Lorraine, and has also given notice through the official voice of her Ministers that she is firmly decided that in no circumstances shall the greater proportion at least of Germany's former colonies be returned to her. But this, it is felt here, is not enough. What has had far more effect on French opinion is the declaration made by '00,000 British seamen of a drastic boycott on Germany for a fixed period that shall be extended in exact proportion to the time during which Germany persists in continuing her hopeless struggle against the rest of the world. This, it is felt, is something concrete, definite and easily understandable. Why, it is asked, do not the Allies now state plainly to the world the punishment they intend to inflict on Germany so that proposals may be discussed by public opinion in each country and the public mind prepared with more or less definite proposals when Germany decides to throw up the sponge?

Such a pronouncement would not interfere with a vigorous prosecution of the war and would have a more positive influence on the enemy plans than a whole series of victories in the present stage of the war.

Open Club for Enlisted Men.

With the co-operation of the members of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the New York War Camp Community service yesterday opened a new service club for enlisted men at 11 West Thirty-seventh Street. Miss E. H. Miller, for some time manager of the Neighborhood Club for Girls, is in charge, and is assisted in her work by many of the members of the club.

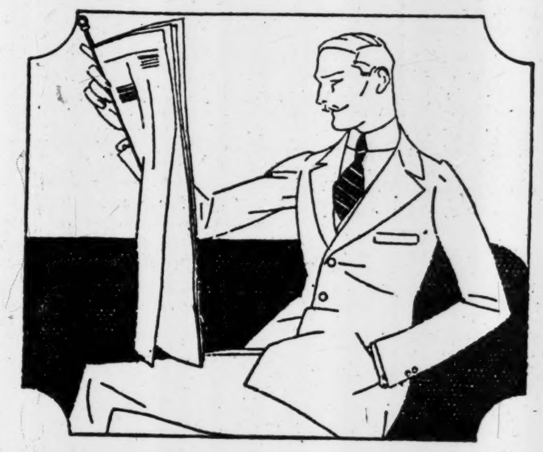
MEN MUST REGISTER SEPT. 12.

Every man 18 to 45 years of age, except those already registered or in service, must register for the selective service draft on Sept. 12.

THERE'S NOTHING GERMAN ABOUT THE Y. M. C. A.—
IT'S ON THE LEVEL!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

SAKS CLOTHES



OF A CHARACTER APPRECIATED BY GENTLEMEN

THE term SAKS CLOTHES could mean the clothes *sold* by Saks and *made* by someone else. It could mean the clothes *sold* by Saks and *made expressly* for Saks by someone else.

But, happily, the term SAKS CLOTHES means neither.

In short, SAKS CLOTHES are not only *sold* by SAKS but *made* by Saks.

This is not intended as a *parade of words*, but as a *presentation of fact.*

DOES this fact—that every garment we sell is made in our own tailorshops—account for the undoubted superiority of SAKS CLOTHES?

Does it account for the better styling, the more exclusive fabricking, the keener tailormanship always to be found in SAKS CLOTHES? *We believe it does.*

LET us take, for example, such technical matters as the contouring of a collar, or the setting of a sleeve in a sleeve-head, or the deft working-in of the front of a coat, or the strict tailoring of a garment's innards to assure a respectable term of life.

Frankly, these are not essentials that only Saks' tailors know how to treat.

To intimate that they are would be as absurd as to say that we alone understood the multiplication table.

But how can we be certain that these matters would be treated up to our ideas of Good Tailoring if done in the shops of an outside manufacturer?

To accept the tailoring *product* of an outsider is to accept the tailoring *standards* of an outsider.

This we have always refused to do.

THE matter of style can be expressed more pointedly. We do not believe that inland Minor League cities are temperamentally competent to tell New Yorkers what to wear.

SAKS CLOTHES are designed for Broadway (indeed, they are even made *on* Broadway) by men who are not insular in *mood* or *mode.*

IT was once said of SAKS CLOTHES that they resembled the best custom tailoring more than any other make. The statement is no longer accepted by us as a compliment.

To-day the best custom tailoring resembles SAKS CLOTHES more than any other make.

$28 AND UPWARD

MEN'S CLOTHING
FIFTH FLOOR

Saks & Company

BROADWAY &
34*th* STREET

Best of
Corn Foods

POST TOASTIES

An improvement over common corn flakes. Rich with the taste of ripe corn. *Need no Sweetening. Patriotic and Economical.*

PLAYERS IN WORLD SERIES UNEASY OVER MEAGRE RECEIPTS

PLAYERS THREATEN TO CALL OFF SERIES

Cubs and Red Sox Demand Full Compensation or No More Ball Games.

SALARIES ARE BEING PAID

Contestants Refused to Take Field Until Remunerated—Delegates to Meet Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—No world's series game will be played here today unless the National Commission comes to some agreement with a committee of players from the Boston and Chicago clubs, on the question of the division of the depleted receipts of this year's series.

The Chicago players today appointed Bill Killifer and Leslie Mann, and the Red Sox, Harry Hooper and Dave Shean, to meet the National Commission at a special meeting tomorrow morning.

The players on their arrival here tonight stated that if the original agreement, which provides $2,600 for the players of the winning club and $1,400 for the losing club, was not carried out they would refuse to play any more games.

It is understood that the players on the two clubs have insisted on their salaries for the period covering the series and that this demand has been met.

Nothing for Other Clubs.

If Boston should win the next two games and clinch the series there will not be enough money to pay the two clubs for all their trouble, and on the basis of the three other clubs in each league sharing as provided for, there will be nothing at all for them if the world's series players insist on their full share.

While the commission has taken no official action on the matter, it is pretty certain now that the winners' share will be chopped to $1,200 and the losers' to $800. If this is done the echo of the kick from the ball players will be heard all the way across the continent.

It looks as if the players were the only ones who would not lose money on the series. If the commission cuts the winners and losers to $1,200 and $800 this may give the players of the clubs finishing second, third and fourth in the National and American League races something like $300, $200 and $100 each. Unless the series goes to at least six games the Boston and Chicago clubs will face a big deficit, because they have to foot all the bills for the baseball carnival.

There has been an unusual amount of "rough riding" in this series, and there promises to be more of it in Boston. The umpires have already started to take measures to put a stop to it. Umpire Bill Klem has fined Jack McInnis $25 for kicking on a decision at first base in Friday's game.

The National Commission has taken up the fight on Friday between Charley Wagner and Otto Knabe, the coaches of the two clubs, and it is very likely that more fines will follow this investigation. Wagner and Knabe both submitted letters to the commission today explaining their versions of the fight. Both say now that they are sorry it happened, and that the flare-up was due to their hot tempers and their being keyed up to the highest pitch.

Umpire Klem was a victim of rough play at the plate in the ninth inning of Saturday's game, when Pick slid home with a running broad jump. Klem was spiked in the right leg, and the wound is causing him much concern. There also was much rough work at third base on that same play, when Pick slid into Thomas with his spikes gleaming, after Thomas had caught Schang's throw following the passed ball. In the mêlée which followed the ball bobbed out of Thomas's hands some seconds after he caught it, and many of the Boston players do not hesitate to say that there was interference with Thomas on this important play, which eventually wound up so gloriously in Boston's favor.

The commission has warned the umpires to look out for rough work in the Boston games, where it is expected that the home fans will show resentment to the tactics which have been followed in Chicago. Boston fans are rabid and decidedly partisan, and it is believed that the games at Fenway Park will be anything but gentle.

That the Red Sox hold an effective threat over the heads of the Cubs in the dangerous possibility of Babe Ruth's big black bat was shown before Saturday's game. During the batting practice of the Boston Club Ruth thumped the ball over against the right field bleacher fence every time he came up for his turn. His drives, in practice, were the same long, savage clouts which he has been making all season at the Polo Grounds and elsewhere in compiling his record of eleven home runs.

Ruth Forces Return of Vaughn.

As Manager Mitchell looked at Ruth's terrific hitting against this right-handed pitching he made up his mind right then and there not to send a right-hander to the mound, for, in that case, Manager Barrow would surely have sent Ruth to play left field. It was this threat of Ruth which caused Mitchell to risk Hippo Vaughn against the Red Sox for the second time in two days.

The Boston pitching thus far has woefully squelched Chicago's best hitters. The biggest hitting disappointment is Charley Hollocher, who hit .316 during the season, and has hit only .100 in this series thus far. Merkle, Paskert and Mann have also fallen short of the hitting possibilities expected in the series.

On the other hand, the Boston hitters who were expected to hit have been batting in approved fashion. Hooper is hitting .300 in the series, Whiteman .400 McInnis .300, and Schang .500. In other words, Boston has been batting up to expectations, while the Cubs have fallen far below the pace they set in winning the National League flag.

With his only winning pitcher, Lefty Tyler, in good shape after a rest since Friday, Manager Mitchell is pretty sure to send him against the Red Sox again today. The Chicago leader is almost forced to do this unless he wants to risk one of his right-handers against Babe Ruth, who is sure to be sent into the outfield against right-handed pitching. Ruth is pretty likely to be the Boston selection against Tyler, but after the manner in which the Cubs failed against the right-handed flinging of Mays Manager Barrow may use Sam Jones.

Rain May Prevent Game.

Showers today made prospects dubious for the fourth game. Both teams arrived late tonight from Chicago for the deciding games, the first of which is scheduled for Fenway Park tomorrow.

The Red Sox, with a lead of two games to one, were confident of maintaining the club's prestige of winning every world series they have been entered for. As they have been only a mediocre road team this year and have proved themselves almost invincible on their home grounds with anything at stake, their confidence was shared by thousands of supporters.

No gloom could be detected, however, in the lair of the Cubs. They were full of the same fight and dash that enabled them to pull down the long lead of the New York Giants and romp home the winners in the National League pennant stretch.

No crowd of Royal Rooters, Boston's well known baseball cheering organization, greeted the team on its arrival tonight, but for the last week they have been quietly organizing, and promise to make themselves heard with a band tomorrow.

With the ticket office at Fenway Park open from 9 o'clock this morning until 9 at night, the last of the grandstand reserve seats went rapidly. No police reserves were necessary as in pre-war series to maintain order in the line, but Secretary Lawrence Graver said the sale proceeded with gratifying steadiness. Of the 10,000 reserved seats in the grand stand all but 1,500 had been disposed of before nightfall, although rain threatened all day.

COLUMBIA TO HAVE ELEVEN.

New Regulations Assure Unusual Sport Activities.

Despite the fact that Columbia University will be transformed this year into a virtual military academy, intercollegiate athletic sports will be continued on Morningside Heights, according to an announcement made in official circles at the university. Whether it will be practicable to continue sports on the plan that has been followed in the past or whether it will be necessary to work out an entirely new program is a question that will not be settled until the university opens.

The University Committee on Athletics is to have a meeting shortly to work out various aspects of the problem, but it can be said on authority that the 'Varsity football eleven will take the field as planned; that a freshman football team will be organized if that is possible, and that 'Varsity and freshman cross-country squads will also be formed, either directly before or at the opening of the university.

Squads will be formed for other sports in the usual and regular manner. These sports will be basket ball, wrestling, swimming, water polo, and fencing for the Winter months and baseball in the Spring. It is a matter of extreme doubt whether there will be a 'Varsity crew, but rowing will be encouraged whether a crew for intercollegiate competition is organized or not.

In addition to the adjustments in practice schedule, and possibly also in playing schedules, which will be necessary with the interposition of military courses, it is presumed that there will also have to be readjustments in the eligibility code which will permit of a free and unrestricted participation by all students. It has been suggested unofficially that for the period of the war, and while the university is directly under the control of the War Department, as it will be, the eligibility for membership on teams be as unrestricted as it is for membership on the teams of any army or naval cantonment.

Fred Dawson will return to New York in a week or ten days to assume charge of the football situation and the call for candidates will not be issued until he takes up his headquarters on Morningside Heights. No details of the coaching plans of the season will be available until Dawson returns.

The working out of practice schedules will also be laid over until Dawson arrives. This is a matter which will probable engage the attention of the military authorities who will be directly in charge of the Columbia Student Army Training Corps, but it is presumed that there will be as much opportunity for athletics at Columbia and at the other 400 colleges which, like Columbia, have passed under Government control, as there is at the Military Academy at West Point and at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

In large measure Columbia's ancient athletic problem, that of having few of its students living on the campus, will be eliminated, because all of the students who would be eligible for athletics will be required to live in the university dormitories, Livingston, Hartley, and Furnald Halls, and in the student fraternity houses in and around the campus. This will make it possible for the athletic and military authorities to work out schedules for sports pretty much along the same lines as those followed at West Point and Annapolis.

UPTON ATHLETES CHOSEN.

Four Leaders to Take Part in National Title Meet.

The personnel of the team which will represent Camp Upton in the coming national A. A. U. track and field championship meet at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, became known yesterday. Captain Frank Glick, former Princeton football star who is athletic director at the Yaphank Camp, has selected Earl Johnson of Baltimore, Southern middle-distance champion; Larry Scudder, former Penn half-miler; Byron Blissett of Jamaica, champion sprinter of the West Indies, and Lionel La Beet, former Salem Crescent A. C. athlete, to represent Camp Upton.

SPARTANS WIN AT CRICKET.

Bowling of Robinson Helps Team Defeat Metropolitans.

The exceptional bowling of J. Robinson aided the Spartan Cricket Club of New York in taking the annual match against a combined team of Metropolitan players from five of the local clubs by a margin of 43 runs at Lenox Oval yesterday. The weather was anything but ideal and favored the bowlers.

The Spartans scored 102 and then dismissed their opponents for 59. H. Holder, with 37, made top score of the match, other double figures being J. Robinson, 24, and L. Carter, 14 not out.

HARLAN NINE IN TRIUMPH.

Wilmington Shipbuilders Blank Opponents at Polo Grounds.

Bunching two hits with a pass and an error the Harlan Club of the Bethlehem Ship Corporation of Wilmington, Del., yesterday shut out the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation team at the Polo Grounds by 2 to 0. This was the second victory for the Delaware nine in as many games being played to decide the shipbuilding baseball supremacy.

About 2,500 spectators, lonesome for baseball since the Giants and Yankees closed up shop, braved the rain and the chill blasts which went through spacious Brush Stadium to see the teams in action. Both teams had former big league stars in the lineup, and there was a scattering of spectacular plays and good catches. A collection of three shipyard bands helped to enliven the proceedings.

The Harlan contingent stowed the game away in the opening inning. Dresser started with a pass from Walsh, and then Cole fouled out to Dede, who once cavorted with the Dodgers. Gus Getz, also well known to Robin followers, belted a single to left, placing Dresser on second, and when Beck, formerly with the Yankees, singled to right Dresser scored and Getz took third. Gus continued home when Dede allowed Miller's throw to get past him.

In the third the only chance for a Standard score loomed up and it passed unproductive. With two down, Standard runners were crowding the corners, but Miller sent up a long fly to Mangus for the third out.

The score:

HARLAN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	STANDARD.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Dresser, 1b	2	1	1	6	0	Brackett, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Cole, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	Emerich, cf	4	0	2	2	0
Getz, 3b	4	1	1	4	0	Miller, rf	3	0	1	4	2
Beck, ss	3	0	1	2	1	Damrau, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Gharrity, rf	4	0	0	[illegible]	0	Dietz, ss	4	0	0	2	1
Wagner, lf	4	0	0	2	0	Braun, 3b	3	0	0	1	4
Lynn, c	4	0	2	6	1	Fitzhenry, 1b	3	0	0	7	1
Mangus, cf	4	0	2	8	0	Dede, c	2	0	0	6	1
Williams, p	3	0	0	1	2	aKelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Walsh, p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	32	2	7	27	4	b Kritchell	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	0	5	27	15

a Batted for Dede in ninth inning.
b Batted for Walsh in ninth inning.
Error—Dede.

Harlan ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Standard ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Miller. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Dresser, Gharrity. Left on bases—Harlan, 5; Standard, 10. Double play—Dede and Dietz. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 6; Walsh, 3. Struck out—By Williams, 6; Walsh, 3. Earned run—Off Walsh, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Adams.

NONPAREIL OARSMEN AHEAD THREE TIMES

Crowley, Youthful Contestant, Helps Club Conquer in Reunion Regatta.

Oarsmen of the Nonpareil Rowing Club practically rowed over the Harlem River uninterrupted yesterday in the Reunion Regatta, held under the combined auspices of nine local clubs. The Nons representatives accounted for first places in three of the five open races, and in two of the triumphs, Frank Crowley, a youthful oarsman, played a prominent part.

Crowley started the afternoon by winning the single gig race for novices. Ten oarsmen competed in this race, making two preliminary heats necessary, but even in the heat races there was little doubt as to the ultimate outcome once Crowley's shell swept over the water. The youngster won his heat in 3:43 for the half-mile course. In the final he was opposed by three rivals, but he went away to the lead at the start and won by about three lengths from J. Brodigan, a Mets entrant, in 3:15.

In the quadruple scull race Crowley stroked the winning Nonpareil crew, which showed the way by about a full length of open water. The other Nonpareil victory came in the four-oared gig race. Three veterans were in the crew, including Ed. Nikola at bow position; Charles Hoffman, No. 2, and Chris Steinkamp, stroke, and they helped materially to send their frail shell gliding smoothly over the water to a comparatively easy victory.

The bleak, rainy weather kept the expected crowd down, but it would take more than a drizzle to dampen the ardor of the local dyed-in-the-wool enthusiasts who turned out and were treated to some good sport. Several old-time oarsmen were on the float of the Nonpareil Rowing Club at the finishing point, including James Pilkington, President of the N. A. A. O., and Rowland Sheeley, both members of the Metropolitan champion crew of 1883; A. H. Curtis, and John Biglin.

A naval cutter race, ten-oared, was scheduled, but failed to materialize because of the nonappearance of the United States ship Granite State and Pelham Bay N. T. S. crews.

The summaries:

Single Gig Race, for those who have never won a single gig race.—Won by Frank Crowley, Nonpareil Rowing Club; J. Brodigan, Metropolitan Rowing Club, second; William Buernaur, Ravenswood Boat Club, third. Time—3:15.

Four-Oared Gig Race.—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, (bow, E. Nikola; 2, C. Hoffman; 3, H. P. O'Day; stroke, C. Steinkamp; coxswain, Conlin;) Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow, Black; 2, Mueller; 3, Zilli; stroke, Schultz; coxswain, Cloonan,) second; Ravenswood Boat Club, (bow, Lee; 2, Raphune; 3, Fortune; stroke, Rooney; Coxswain, Allen,) third; Lone Star Bo t Club, (bow, Meyers; 2, Froelich; 3, Rosenthal; stroke, Stern; coxswain, Lilienthal;) fourth. Time—3:11.

Naval Cutter Race; exhibition at one-half mile by Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn.—(Bergkamp, Murzak, Englehardt, Maissel, Oxley, McCormick, Savidge, Steele, Downey, Wright, and Griffin, coxswain.) Time 4:09.

Double Gig Race.—Won by Union Boat Club, (bow, E. J. Finnegan; stroke, J. C. Harth;) New Rochelle Boat Club, (bow, M. Le Count; stroke, E. Benjamin,) second; Bohemian Boat Club, (bow, F. Kreisl; stroke, V. Balajka,) third. Time—2:55.

Four-Oared Barge Race; Handicap.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow, Callahan; 2, Brodig.n; 2, Mueller; stroke, Zilli; coxswain, Aspell;) Bohemian Boat Club, (bow, Kreisl; 2, Sticha; 3, Kalbac; stroke, Balajka; coxswain, Kallina,) three lengths, second. Time—4:02.

Quadruple Scull Race.—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, (bow, Bisselind; 2, Steinkamp; 3, O'Day; stroke, Crowley;) Metropolit n Rowing Club, (bow, Hart; 2, Black; 3, Callahan; stroke, Shultz,) second; Ravenswood Boat Club, (bow, Lee; 2, Raphune; 3, Fortune; stroke, Rooney,) third; Lone Star Boat Club, fourth. Time—2:40.

GORDON FIRST BY INCHES.

Pelham Bay Runner Beats Field in Stadium Games.

With a margin less than a foot Willie Gordon of Pelham Bay yesterday won the 600-yard special run at the patriotic games of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U., at City College Stadium. The former N. Y. A. C. runner covered the distance in 1:15 4-5 in the face of the steady downpour of rain.

Jack Sellers of the New York A. C., local half-mile champion, started in the lead, followed by Sandy Evans, Salem Crescent A. C., Gordon, and Jimmy O'Brien, another Pelham Bay tar. At about 200 yards Evans moved into the lead and held it until the homestretch was reached. There Gordon and O'Brien increased their pace, and in the final drive Gordon won from O'Brien, Evans taking third.

Sellers started from scratch in a half-mile handicap race, but retired after running one lap. This race was won by William Morton of the Jersey Harriers A. A. who had an allowance of thirty yards.

In the two-mile run an unfortunate series of accidents deprived Charles Pores, local five-mile champion, of his chances. About two laps from the finish Pores gained the lead, but was accidentally bumped shortly afterward, and his chances of victory went a-glimmering.

The summaries:

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by William Morton, Jersey Harriers A. A., (30 yards;) Harry Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (35 yards,) second; Harry Mayer, Glencoe A. C., (45 yards,) third. Time—2:00 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Special.—Won by William Gordon, Pelham Bay; James J. O'Brien, Pelham Bay, second; Sandy Evans, Salem-Crescent A. C., third. Time—1:15 4-5.

850-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Tighe, Mohawk A. C., (14 yards;) A. Rothschild, Kings County A. A., (8 yards,) second; E. Hosmer, Glencoe A. C., (4 yards,) third. Time—0:39 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Johnson, Salem-Crescent A. C., (100 yards;) Terry Halpine, Morningside A. C., (60 yards,) second; Charles Pores, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (scratch,) third. Time—9:49 4-5.

One-Mile Medley Relay Race.—Won by Pelham Bay first team, (Clarke, O'Brien, Dernell, and Gordon;) Pelham Bay second team, (Frederick, Eastman, Walters, and McCabe,) second; Salem-Crescent A. C., (Morse, Brown, Verwayen, and Evans,) third. Time—3:42 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. Lichtman, Clarke House A. A., (8¾ feet,) with 48 feet 2¼ inches; J. Fetter, Federal Rendezvous, (6½ feet,) 47 feet 4 inches, second; J. Torocco, unattached, (6¼ feet,) 46 feet 8 inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by L. Watson, Alpha Club, (scratch,) with 6 feet 1 inch; A. Abromet, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 6 feet 1 inch, second; R. H. Lewis, Alpha Club, (6 inches,) 6 feet 1 inch, third. Watson won first place on jump-off.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by R. Brown, Salem-Crescent A. C., (4½ yards;) Percy Verwayen, Salem-Crescent A. C., (4½ yards,) second; C. W. Walters, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by Alex Jessup, Morningside A. C.; G. C. Trefry, Jr., American Walkers' Association, second; C. Catters, Jersey Harriers, third. Time—7:37 4-5.

Sets Date for Distance Run.

Fred A. Niles, Jr., Chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee, announced the dates for the national ten-mile run and seven-mile walk championship contests, yesterday. Both races will be held in conjunction Oct. 26 at City College Stadium.

MEN MUST REGISTER SEPT. 12.

Every man 18 to 45 years of age, except those already registered or in service, must register for the selective service draft on Sept. 12.

HANDICAP YACHTS IN RACES.

Seven Fleet Boats Take Part in Annual Regatta.

Seven yachts sailed in the annual race of the Handicap Yacht Racing Class on Long Island Sound, off New Rochelle, yesterday. Not a very big fleet in comparison with those of past years, but a moderately good showing in this year of war.

As usual, these races marked the official closing of the season on the Sound. It was not an ideal day for yacht racing, although there was a good sailing breeze from the northeast, for there was just enough of rain to wet the canvas and make the running rigging disagreeable to handle.

Of the seven yachts there were three of the first division, three of the second, and one of the fourth.

It was the weather for Anita, the scratch boat in the first division, to win, and she got the best of the start and led half the way around, but the jaw of her gaff slipped out of place and made it necessary to lower the mainsail in order to adjust it. This cost her several minutes. Even at that she recovered the lead and finished first, but not far enough ahead to overcome the time allowance to which Wasaka was entitled.

The second division made a pretty start, with Nadia nosing the windward position and lead from Mignon, by slipping into a very narrow space between her and the committee boat. But Nadia got into some trouble over near the Long Island shore and withdrew. Mignon was first to finish, but the time allowance of Solita gave the race to her.

The summaries:

HANDICAP CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 2:40. Course, 11½ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wasaka, W. L. Courson	4:24:50	1:44:50
Anita, G. P. Granbery	4:24:35	1:44:35
Corvin, T. S. Clarke	4:29:07	1:49:07

Corrected Time—Wasaka, 1:39:36; Anita, 1:44:35; Corvin, 1:45:27.

HANDICAP CLASS, SECOND AND FOURTH DIVISION.

Start, 2:45. Course, 11¼ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Solita, Daniel Bacon	4:49:14	2:04:14
Mignon, A. C. Fox	4:41:17	1:56:17
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	4:45:47	2:00:47
Nadia, J. C. Pleno		Withdrew

Corrected Time—Solita, 1:53:11; Mignon, 1:54:32; Clare, 1:59:02.

Deer Swims in Sound.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Sept. 8.—At the close of the races held over the five and a half mile course of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club today a deer was seen swimming across Long Island Sound which caused considerable excitement among the yachtsmen. It made a plunge in the water from an island owned by Commodore E. C. Benedict and swam to Round Island, the property of John D. Chapman, and has not been seen since. The Hawk, owned by Ralph N. Slaven, was the winner among the arrow class yachts, and the Solony, owned by H. N. Whittelsey, finished first among the Indian Harbor one design yachts.

ALTAIR IS FIRST BY SECONDS ONLY

Shadow Forces Champion Star Yacht to Her Best Efforts in Manhasset Race.

Walter L. Inslee furnished a surprise in the sailing of one of a series of interclub championship races of the Star class over the course of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday, when his Shadow came within 27 seconds of equaling the time made by the Altair, the champion yacht owned and sailed by E. V. Willis.

Although a drizzling rain was falling when the starting signal came fourteen yachts lined up for the start. A strong northeast wind was blowing, and during the sailing of the race whitecaps were dashed across the decks of the boats. The Altair led throughout the race.

Three of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club handicap class yachts contested in a race over the 3½-mile triangular course. R. W. Fraser's Sirene proved the winner on time allowance, although G. W. Atwater's Bob Cat crossed the line 35 seconds ahead of that yacht.

The summaries:

INTERCLUB RACE. STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:10. Course, 7 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish H.M.S.	Elapsed Time H.M.S.
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:01:11	1:51:11
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:01:38	1:51:38
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:03:04	1:53:04
Mars II., L. A. D. Percival	5:03:57	1:53:57
Polar Star, G. M. Simonson	5:04:25	1:54:25
Zete, G. W. Elder	5:05:13	1:55:13
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:05:24	1:55:24
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	5:06:18	1:56:18
Aria, George Abbott	5:06:30	1:56:30
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5:06:46	1:56:46
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	5:07:03	1:57:03
Half Moon, T. R. Pell	5:08:45	1:58:45
North Star, G. Bourquart	5:11:16	2:01:16
Southern Cross, A. E. Knapp	5:11:38	2:01:38

MANHASSET BAY HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 3½ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish H.M.S.	Elapsed Time H.M.S.
Sirene, R. W. Fraser	4:43:25	0:53:25
Bob Cat, G. W. Atwater	4:22:50	0:52:50
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	4:44:10	0:54:10

Corrected Time—On Sirene, 0:47:37; Bob Cat, 0:52:50; Acadian, 0:49:53.

LONG PUTT DECIDES MATCH.

Mantle Disposes of Weymouth in Flushing Tourney.

Six of the sixteen members of the Flushing Country Club who qualified the week previous for the match play rounds for the championship of that organization were eliminated yesterday when all but two of the first brackets were decided. A. Weymouth lost to W. A. Mantle in the most closely contested match of the day. A long putt by Mantle on the seventeenth green decided the match.

The results follow:

Flushing Country Club, Championship.—First Round—W. A. Mantle beat A. Weymouth, 2 and 1; A. S. Andrews won from A. S. Chatfield by default; L. C. L. Smith beat H. Peyton, 3 and 2; E. F. Oates beat T. W. Hoxie, 8 and 6; C. H. Stevick beat W. A. Willis, 8 and 6; F. B. Porter beat H. L. Bennett, 6 and 4.

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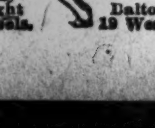

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FAIRBANKS CAVORTS IN NEW SCREEN PLAY

"He Comes Up Smiling," Gives the Star Opportunity for Acrobatics.

RAY IN AN ARCTIC PICTURE

Wallace Reid Saves the Spruce Forests for Uncle Sam in "The Source."

The newest of the Douglas Fairbanks pictures, "He Comes Up Smiling," goes along for some 90 per cent. of its length before it permits the star to disport himself in the violently acrobatic way for which he has become celebrated. The film at the Rivoli is based upon the play of the same title, the leading rôle of which was acted by Fairbanks back in the days before his name became a household word, but divers liberties have been taken with the final five minutes to provide the physical fireworks without which a Fairbanks picture is not considered complete.

The story, it may be remembered, concerns the adventures of one Jerry Martin, who falls among tramps and eventually becomes one of them. Chance permits him to emerge in the habiliments of one Batchellor, king of the market, and it is in his assumed capacity that adventures begin to befall him. As matters reach a climax he handles four of his pursuers in a way which would insure a long term in prison for any one but a movie hero, but which is considered quite the permissible and even obligatory thing for a film star.

The distinctly minor part which physical action plays in the picture, however, leads to the hope that the star may finally leave this field behind him and devote himself to more subtle comedy. Like Chaplin, he has something of a genius for small comedy touches, and now that he is established high in popular favor he should be able to hold his public easily—even to find an additional public—by the selection of subjects which call for treatment more delicate than a blow with an axe. "He Comes Up Smiling," at all events, makes a beginning, and should be encouraged.

Two minor stars of the screen, Wallace Reid and Charles Ray, are to be seen at the Strand and the Rialto, respectively. At the former the generally elegant Reid appears as a tramp—although, like the hero of "He Comes Up Smiling," he could boast a higher social position, if he wished. The Reid film is "The Source," written by Clarence Budington Kelland, and tells a fairly interesting story of lumber-camp life, crossed with the omnipresent German intrigue theme.

Reid is a bit too anxious to be elegant to appear convincing as a tramp, but as soon as he is permitted to remove his beard his work picks up noticeably. Then, getting down to work in the good old movie manner, he saves the spruce forests for Uncle Sam. The picture enlists the services of several good actors in the star's support, notably Raymond Hatton and Theodore Roberts.

Charles Ray's picture departs from the rural settings in which that player is generally to be found, and reveals him as a hero of the Arctic regions. The film, "The Law of the North," is a well told and exciting melodrama, with much excellent photography, and again reveals Ray as one of the most promising young players of the screen.

Miss Brady Entertains Enlisted Men

Miss Alice Brady entertained 500 soldiers and sailors at the Stage Women's War Relief Canteen, in the service house at 251 Lexington Avenue, last night. Miss Brady sang several songs. A performance of "He Didn't Want to Do It" was also given last night under the auspices of the Stage Women's War Relief for uniformed men, by the courtesy of George Broadhurst, at the Broadhurst Theatre.

A. M.'s for Three Fordham Women.

Fordham University Graduate School established a precedent last year in granting higher degrees to women, three students receiving the degree of A. M. in course. As a result of this many women students are expected to register at the Woolworth Building as candidates for the degrees of A. M., M. S., Ph. L., and Ph. D. in the school year beginning Sept. 30. Registration begins on Monday, Sept. 15, and courses are offered in three departments: Language and literature, mathematics, philosophy and education, history, social sciences.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thursday, Sept. 19, has been decided upon as the opening date of Rol Cooper Megrue's comedy, "Tea for Three," at the Maxine Elliott. The cast will be headed by Arthur Byron, Margaret Lawrence, and Frederick Perry.

A dress rehearsal of "Over Here" will be given at the Fulton Theatre tonight before an invited audience of soldiers and sailors. The first public performance of the piece is scheduled for tomorrow night.

Beatrice Allen and Edith Latimer are the latest additions to the cast of "The Riddle Woman," in which Bertha Kalich will be starred.

Jessica Brown has been engaged for "Glorianna," which will open in Atlantic City next week.

"Listen, Lester," a revue, will go into rehearsal on Sept. 18, under the direction of John Cort.

MUSIC NOTES.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, and Anna Fitziu, soprano, gave a concert at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon to an audience of 6,000 persons. The big crowd was assembled under the auspices of the Workers' Music League and the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Another concert was announced for Sept. 22, with Margaret Namara and Mischa Elman.

Giovanni Conterno of the City College will conduct a People's Concert next Sunday afternoon at Poe Park on the Grand Concourse. Dr. Conterno was for many years bandmaster in the navy, and his grandfather went in that capacity with Perry's squadron to Japan.

COMPLETE PLANS FOR DRAFT REGISTRY

Instruction of Assistants, Clerks and Interpreters Will Begin Tomorrow.

MANY LAWYERS NEEDED

Questionnaires to be Ready in Ten Days, to be Interpreted Without Cost to Registrant.

The instruction of the 10,000 assistant registrars, clerks, and interpreters who will assist in registering the 900,000 New Yorkers within the new draft ages will begin tomorrow. Director of the Draft Martin Conboy, who has been in Washington in conference with Provost Marshal General Crowder, is expected to return this morning and to issue final instructions for the registration on Thursday.

The work of classifying the new registrants will begin immediately following the completion of the registration. The questionnaires are now being printed and will be delivered to the boards within ten days. The questions cover sixteen printed pages, not all of which must be answered by the registrant. The thirteen general questions that must be answered by every one will give the Draft Boards informatin regarding the registrant's physical condition, morals, and occupation.

There are special sets of questions for clergymen, Federal, State, and municipal officers, divinity students, pilots, mariners, firemen, policemen, conscientious objectors, and persons claiming exemption because of dependents or occupation.

The proper answering of these questions will require the assistance of thousands of lawyers in New York, whose work will be free to all registrants and will be under the supervision of a City Legal Board, of which Henry W. Taft is the Chairman. There are now 189 local district law boards of three members each. Many of these boards will be largely increased, as is indicated by a bulletin addressed to the Chairmen of these boards by Mr. Taft.

"The Permanent City Board are advised that Class 1 is practically exhausted," says Mr. Taft, "and that it is necessary to supply the deficiency in Class 1 from the new registrants in order that there may be a supply of men for the army. This statement will indicate the urgency of the work to be performed by the members of the Legal Advisory Board, because until their work is accomplished the local boards cannot begin the classification.

"Immediate attention should be given to the following matters:

"The three original members of the local law boards should carefully consider whether they have a sufficient force of associate members, either lawyers or laymen, to enable them to handle the work. Probably from fifteen to thirty associate members will be required in each district, as the work when started must be continuous during every day and evening. The responsibility of obtaining enough associates is placed on the three original members, and especially on the Chairman, and therefore he should forward from time to time to the auxiliary borough board a statement of additional persons recommended for appointment as associate members, with their residence and business addresses and telephone numbers.

"The board should enlist the services of competent assistants who can help the board in clerical work of filling out the questionnaires.

"The local law board should adopt the policy of having frequent conferences with the local exemption board, and should co-operate in every respect with that board in order that both boards may together solve the many problems that will arise within the next few months in raising a national army."

Draft Board 145, the headquarters of which are in City College, announced yesterday two new registration places for that district. They are the Parish House of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at 468 West 143d Street and the Church of the Resurrection in 143d Street, near Seventh Avenue.

Draft Board 92, with headquarters in Public School 2 at 116 Henry Street, announced that its headquarters office would also be used for registration purposes on Thursday. The other registration place for this district will be Public School 177 at Monroe and Market Streets.

OPEN INFORMATION CENTRES

War Service Council Announces Ninety Intelligence Bureaus.

Nearly ninety war-information centres, acting jointly for the Food Administration, Red Cross, Fuel Administration, and other war agencies, are announced in a poster in six languages which is to be distributed today throughout the city. The poster is being distributed by the Council of New York City Organizations for War Service, of which Mrs. Charles Cary Ramsey is Chairman.

"The main purpose in establishing the centres," said Mrs. Ramsey last night, "is to insure for every neighborhood of the city a plae where men and women with boys in the service, or persons who want to know something about a Government war measure, may obtain simple and accurate answers to their questions."

J. E. Dodson's Son Killed in War.

Word has been received here of the death in action of Private G. H. Dodson, son of J. E. Dodson, the actor. He was a member of the Canadian forces, and was killed charging with the Canadians on the first day of the Picardy offensive, Aug. 8.

TORPEDO KILLED 35 ON MOUNT VERNON

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

but the extent of the damage is not stated."

List of the Killed.

Following are the names and next of kin of the men killed:

ARMITAGE, ADELBERT ELMER, fireman, second class; Mrs. Josephine Armitage, Montrose, Col.

BEAUCHAMP, HOMERY ROY, fireman, second class; F. Beauchamp, Willimansett, Mass.

BERGMANN, PETER J., fireman, second class; William Bergmann, Madison, Wis.

BUDER, MAX F. G., fireman, second class; Max Buder, Webster, Mass.

BURKE, RALPH H., fireman, second class; Mrs. L. Sylvester, Auburn, Me.

BURNS, MAURICE F., fireman, third class; H. J. Burns, East Boston, Mass.

CARVER, ROBERT O., engineman, second class; F. O. Carver, Poplarville, Miss.

CRABTREE, JAMES E., fireman, second class; B. A. Crabtree, Beaver, Ohio.

CROCKETT, PAUL H., fireman, second class; J. J. Crockett, Raven, Va.

DUKES, GEORGE H., fireman, third class; Mrs. A. E. Dukes, Hendersonville, N. C.

FLYNN, WILLIAM P., fireman, third class; William Flynn, Cambridge, Mass.

FRYE, DOCK B., fireman, third class; Minnie M. Frye, Conway, S. C.

GREEN, GUSTAF O., fireman, first-class; Mrs. Amanda Green, Minneapolis, Minn.

HAGER, GEORGE B., fireman, first-class; E. L. Hager, Memphis, Tenn.

HALFORD, JAMES T., fireman, third-class; Mary I. Halford, Hartford, Conn.

HANCOCK, FRED, fireman, second-class; Mrs. J. M. Hancock, Renton, Wash.

HARDY, LAMBRETH, fireman, second-class; J. B. Hardy, Sarepta, Miss.

HEAP, BERT, fireman, third-class; Mrs. A. Heap, San Bernardino, Cal.

HEATH, LEON, fireman, second-class; Mrs. Clara Heath, Hinckley, Minn.

HUFFMAN, FREDERICK R., fireman, third-class; Mrs. M. Huffman, Newberry, Ind.

KINCH, FRANK J., water tender; G. S. Kinch, 488 East 27th St., Paterson, N. J.

LAFARGUE, LOUIS, fireman, third-class; Mrs. M. Lafargue, Vallejo, Cal.

MINKAU, CHARLES J., chief water tender; Mrs. A. Minkau, Rochester, N. Y.

MORSE, ARTHUR E., fireman, second class; Mrs. N. Morse, Manchester, N. H.

MUMM, HARVEY, fireman, second class; C. C. Mumm, Leesburg, Texas.

PETERSON, ALFRED C., fierman, third class; C. Peterson, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

PLEW, HOWARD C., fireman, third class; Mrs. A. D. Plew, Malage, Wash.

RIVERS, SEWELL McK., water tender; Mrs. E. Rivers, Buena Vista, Ohio.

SAFIAN, GEORGE J., fireman, second class; Andre D. Safian, Philadelphia.

SCHULTZ, WILLIAM H., fireman, second class; Mrs. S. Schultz, 171 42d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPEARS, HUBBARD, fireman, second class; Robert Spears, Bennettsville, S. C.

STALLEY, M., engineman, second class; (this name could not be found in the Navy Department records.)

TERRELL, DANIEL, fireman, second class; Mrs. Margaret Terrell, St. Joseph, Mo.

TRACY, IRVING E., fireman, first class; Mrs. Ella Tracy, Canyon City, Ore.

LIEBY, CHARLES W., fireman, second class; W. C. Contant, Marlborough, N. Y.

DEBS IN SLACKER RAID.

3,000 Men Held Up at Detroit Meeting—Defiant on Eve of Trial.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—Eugene V. Debs, four times Socialist candidate for President, appeared unannounced at the final meeting of the Socialist State Convention here today as the principal speaker. The meeting was the occasion for the greatest "slacker" raid ever conducted in Detroit, the police subjecting each of the 3,000 men in attendance to a careful examination. Many were held for further examination.

Debs in his address called Theodore Roosevelt and Emperor William of Germany "chums," but made only slight reference to the war, confining himself to an exhortation to workingmen to "rise against industrial autocracy."

Alluding to the charges of violation of the Espionage act, on which he will go to trial in Cleveland tomorrow, Debs said:

"I may be sent to prison by the powers of militarism, but they have not the power to conquer the power you now possess. My message from behind prison bars will be all the more powerful. I would much rather be a man in jail than a coward outside of it."

WHERE TO SEEK FOR WORK.

Federal Employment Agencies in City Listed by Bureau.

Because prospective employes and employers are experiencing difficulty in ascertaining the nearest Government Employment Bureau established by the recently enacted Federal law making the Government the controller of unskilled labor, the State Bureau of the United States Employment Service yesterday issued this list of employment agencies in this city:

MANHATTAN.
22 East 22d St.
79 Centre St.
126 Clinton St.
436 East 14th St.
57th St. and 3d Av.
86th St. and Lex. Av.
111th St. and Lex. Av.
519 Hudson St.
240 West 23d St.
112 West 46th St.
124th St. & Lenox Av.
139th St. & Lenox Av.
58 Cooper Square.
211 Bowery.
142 Bowery.

BRONX.
363 East 149th St.
575 Tremont Av.
2,537 Decatur Av.

BROOKLYN.
310 Jay St.
715 Flatbush Av.
2,463 Atlantic Av.
52d St. and 3d Av.
927 Broadway.
244 Broadway.
171 Hunter Av., L. I. City.
673 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint.
9 Union Av., Mariners Harbor, S. I.

State Superintendent Charles B. Barnes said it was too early to estimate the operation of the law.

Acids for Export Conservation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Hydrochloric and muriatic acids have been added to the export conservation list by the War Trade Board.

MEN MUST REGISTER SEPT. 12.

Every man 18 to 45 years of age, except those already registered or in service, must register for the selective service draft on Sept. 12.

BAKER IN FRANCE ON NEW MISSION

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

over General Kenly's Bureau of Military Aeronautics.

In the testimony taken by the Senate Military Committee it was made clear that General Pershing had severely criticised the aircraft that were sent to him, and that he had criticised the De Haviland-four type of airplane, recommending a number of changes in that machine. General Pershing sent to the War Department a 1,200-word telegram embracing the technical criticisms of the De Haviland, and this was called for by the Senate committee and made public with the evidence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday, Aug. 29, printed an interview with Mr. Ryan, in which he discussed the problems of the situation, as he saw them, and told of the many new types of machines that were being tested in an effort to find models promising enough to be placed in quantity production. This interview stated the situation as he viewed it just two days before he and Secretary Baker sailed for Europe.

While they are in France it is expected that Secretary Baker and Mr. Ryan will go into a most careful inquiry into army aircraft matters, and that an effort will be made to reach a clearer view of the needs of the situation as viewed by General Pershing and American aviation experts and fliers abroad.

The trip of General Gorgas is related to the many problems connected with the health of the expeditionary force, the care of the wounded, the treatment of prisoners, and similar matters.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, has arrived in Paris for a war conference.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Eves. at 8. Matinee TOMORROW at 2.
PASSING SHOW OF 1918

BIJOU 45th, St. W. of B'way TO-NIGHT at 8:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Will Present
Jack Lait's New Metropolitan Comedy "ONE OF US"

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. at 8. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2.
BACK TO THE BROADHURST
5TH MOVE—FOURTH THEATRE IN NEW YORK
Maytime
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS.
JOHN T. MURRAY—Eileen Van Biene.
Heard and Seen by 500,000 People

PRINCESS THEA., 39th St., near B'way. Beg's TOMORROW EVE.
STUART WALKER Presents
JONATHAN MAKES A WISH
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats Now.

39th ST. Theatre Beg'g. THURS. EVE. Seats Now
Another Man's Shoes with LIONEL ATWILL

A Very Good Young Man
PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

BOOTH W. 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
HERE IS A REAL HIT
Alan Dale in The American says: "It has the thrill the average theatre-goer loves. It has punch and pep and paprika. I advise you to see 'Watch Your Neighbor.' It is excellently acted by a flawless cast."
Oliver Morosco advises everybody to see
'WATCH YOUR NEIGHBOR'
A New Play of Love, Laughs and Thrills

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
FOR 2 WEEKS—2D TIME IN NEW YORK.
SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA CO.
This Week—To-night, Carmen; Tue., Jewels of the Madonna; Wed. Mat., Rigoletto; Eve., Cavalleria-Pagliacci; Thurs., La Traviata, with Marcella Craft. 50c. to $2. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.

48TH ST. THEATRE Near B'way | Bryant 178
Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
THE WOMAN ON THE INDEX
"Excellent Interest-compelling Melodrama."—*Charles Darnton, Eve. World.*

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way | Bryant 2628
Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP
THE LAUGHING HIT!

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW
Personally in a spoken comedy "KEEP HER SMILING"

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w. Best Seats 50c
Highest Price Orchestra Seats, $1 Evgs.
Lionel Barrymore in THE Copperhead

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Beg'g. Mon., Sept. 16
Oscar Wilde's Comedy AN IDEAL HUSBAND
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

CENTRAL THEATRE
B'way and 47th St. Phone Bryant 17.
GALA OPENING
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30!
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
FOREVER AFTER
A New American Play by Owen Davis in which ALICE BRADY Returns to the Speaking Stage.

CENTURY Theatre, 62nd St., nr. B'way Phone Cols. 8800. Evs. 8:10.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:10.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
With the Original Winter Garden Cast.
Always Good Seats 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING
A BIG HIT....MOLLIE KING

CASINO B'way and 39th St. | STARTING WED. EVE.
Wm. Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
London's Famous Musical Success
THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS
Seats Now On Sale. First Mat. Saturday.

LYRIC 42nd St., W. of B'way Beginning Next Sat. Eve.
ROLAND WEST Production of
The Unknown Purple
A new play by Roland West and Carlyle Moore
WITH RICHARD BENNETT.
Seats Now Selling

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD IN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

HARRIS W. 42nd. LAST 8 TIMES. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
WHY WORRY!
With Fannie Brice and Avon Comedy 4.
TUES., SEPT. 17. "SOME NIGHT" Seats Thurs.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
UNDER ORDERS
With Shelley Hull & Effie Shannon.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Marjorie Ramb eau
in "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM."

FULTON 46 St., West of B'way. TOMOR'W 8:20
Oliver D. Bailey & Nathan D. Smith Announce
"OVER HERE"
A fascinating convincing and startling play in 4 acts by Oliver D. Bailey.

MOROSCO West 45 St. NEXT MON. at 8:20.
—SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY—
OLIVER MOROSCO will present
"THE WALK-OFFS"
A new comedy by Frederic & Fanny Hatton.

Loew's 7th Ave. At 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
"The Man Who Stayed at Home"

INDUSTRIES PLACED IN FOUR CLASSES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 3.

EXPLOSIVES—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same for military and naval purposes for the United States Government and the Allies, Class 1.

EXPLOSIVES — Plants, not otherwise classified or listed, engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 3.

FARM IMPLEMENTS—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing agricultural implements and farm operating equipment, Class 4.

FEED—Plants engaged principally in preparing or manufacturing feed for livestock and poultry, Class 1.

FERRO ALLOYS—Plants engaged principally in producing ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon, ferro-tungsten, ferro-uranium, ferro-vanadium, and ferro-zirconium, Class 2.

FERTILIZERS—Plants engaged principally in producing same, Class 4.

FIRE BRICK—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 4.

FOODS—Plants engaged principally in producing, milling, refining, preserving, refrigerating, wholesaling or storing food for human consumption, embraced within the following description: All cereals and cereal products, meats, including poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit, sugar, syrups, glucose, butter, eggs, cheese, milk and cream, lard, lard compounds, oleomargarine and other substitutes for butter or lard, vegetable oils, beans, salt, coffee, baking powder, soda, and yeast, also ammonia for refrigeration, Class 1.

FOODS—Plants engaged principally in producing, milling, preparing, refining, preserving, refrigerating or storing food for human consumption not otherwise specifically listed. Excepting herefrom plants producing confectionery, soft drinks, and chewing gum, Class 3.

FOOD CONTAINERS—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 4.

FOUNDRIES—(Iron)—Plants engaged principally in the manufacture of grey iron and malleable iron castings, Class 4.

GUNS—(Large)—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same for the United States Government and the Allies, Class 1.

HOSPITALS—See public institutions and buildings.

ICE—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 3.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES — Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 4.

LAUNDRIES—Class 4.

MACHINE TOOLS—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 2.

MEDICINES—See drugs and medicines.

MINES—Coal, Class 1.

MINES—Producing metals and ferro-alloy minerals, Class 2.

MINES—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing mining tools or equipment, Class 3.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS — Plants engaged principally in printing newspapers and periodicals which are entered at the Post Office as second class mail matter, Class 4.

OIL AND GAS—Plants engaged principally in producing oil or natural gas for fuel, or for mechnical purposes, including refining or manufacturing oil for fuel, or for mechanical purposes, Class 1.

OIL AND GAS—Pipe lines and pumping stations engaged in transportation of oil or natural gas, Class 1.

OIL AND GAS—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing equipment or supplies for producing or transporting oil or natural gas or for refining and manufacturing oil for fuel or for mechanical purposes, Class 3.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND BUILDINGS (Maintenance and Operation Of)—Other than hospitals and sanitariums, Class 3.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND BUILDINGS (Maintenance and Operation Of)—Used as hospitals or sanitariums, Class 1.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Gas plants producing toluol, Class 1.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Street railways, electric lighting and power companies, gas plants not otherwise classified, telephone and telegraph companies, water supply companies, and like general utilities, Class 2.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing equipment for railways or other public utilities, Class 2.

PULP AND PAPER—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing same, Class 4.

RAILWAYS—Operated by United States Railroad Administration, Class 1.

RAILWAYS—Not operated by United States Railroad Administration, (excluding those operated as plant facilities,) class 2.

SHIPS (Maintenance and Operation Of)—Excluding pleasure craft, not common carriers, Class 1.

SHIPS—Plants engaged principally in building ships, excluding (a) pleasure craft, not common carriers; (b) ships not built for the United States Government or the Allies nor under license from United States Shipping Board, Class 1.

SOAP—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 4.

STEEL MAKING FURNACES—Plants engaged solely in manufacturing ingots and steel castings by the open hearth, Bessemer, crucible or electric furnace process, including blooming mills, billet mills, and slabbing mills for same, Class 1.

STEEL PLATE MILLS—Class 1.

STEEL RAIL MILLS—Rolling rails fifty or more pounds per yard, 2.

STEEL—All plants operating steel rolling and drawing mills exclusive of those taking higher classification, Class 3.

SURGICAL SUPPLIES—See drugs and medicines.

TANNERS—Plants engaged principally in tanning leather, Class 4.

TANNERS—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing tanning extracts, Class 4.

TEXTILES—Plants engaged principally in manufacuring cotton textiles, Class 4; including spinning, weaving, and finishing, Class 4.

TEXTILES—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing woolen textiles, including combers, topmakers, and weavers, Class 4.

TEXTILES—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing cotton or woolen knit goods, Class 4.

TEXTILES—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing textile machinery, Class 4.

TIN PLATES—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 3.

TOBACCO—Only for preserving, drying, curing, packing, and storing same, not for manufacturing and marketing, Class 4.

TOLUOL—See coke, also Public Utilities.

TOOLS—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing small or hand tools for working wood or metal, Class 3.

TWINE (Binder and Rope)—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 4.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS—Construction work conducted by either the War Department or the Navy Department of the United States in embarkation ports, harbors, fortified places, flood protection operations, docks, locks, channels, inland waterways, and in the maintenance and repair of same, Class 2.

WIRE ROPE AND ROPE WIRE—Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same, Class 2.

WOOLEN TEXTILES—See textiles.

Baruch Explains List.

In connection with the list Mr. Baruch issued this statement:

"The preference list of industries and plants compiled by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board is herewith presented. This list is the master key governing the flow of basic industrial elements to the industries essential to the war program. It supersedes all previous listing.

"It is the basis for industrial exemption from the draft, and may be regarded as the governing factor in the distribution of labor, capital, facilities, material, transportation, and fuel.

"The Priorities Division has grouped major industries according to their relative importance into four great classes, consideration being given in this grouping to these factors: (1) Intrinsic importance of the product for use during the war and the urgency; (2) necessity for maintenance or stimulating and increasing the total quantity of production; (3) proportion of the capacity of the industry or plant devoted to the production of essential products. Each industry or plant is given a class number.

"Judge H. B. Parker, Chairman of the Priorities Division, states the determination of the relative importance of all industries and plants for both production and delivery by a single agency, the War Industries Board; renders it possible to maintain a well-balanced program with respect to the several factors entering into production, which includes, among other things, plant facilities, fuel supply or electrical energy, labor and transportation, without all of which production is impossible.

"Where it is imperative not only to maintain but to stimulate and increase production to supply abnormal demands created by war requirements, a high rating is necessary, even though the intrinsic importance of the product may be less than that of other products placed in the lower classification, due to the fact that the supply of such other products equals the demand without the stimulus of high priority. Certain plants produce commodities of more relative importance, that at the same time produce other commodities of less relative importance, and under such circumstances consideration and weight is given to the ratio of production between the more important and less important commodities.

"The inclusion of the industries and plants on this preference list does not operate as an embargo against all others, but the effect is to defer the requirements of all other industries and plants until the requirements of those on the preference shall have been satisfied. The paramount purpose of priorities is the selective mobilization of the products of the soil, the mines, and the factories for direct and indirect war needs in such a way as will most effectively contribute toward winning the war.

"In listing industries as such, or individual plants, while a number of factors are taken into account, the ultimate test is: To what extent, if at all, will according preference contribute directly or indirectly toward winning the war; and, if at all, how urgent is the need?

"A high priority classification does not always mean that the product of the industry or plant so classified is of greater intrinsic importance than those of industries and plants in a lower classification, or not appearing at all on the preference list, but that taking into account the urgency of the demand and the relation of supply to demand, it is in the public interest that the artificial stimulus of priority should be applied. All priority is relative and implies purposeful discrimination."

Necessity of Priority Plan.

Judge Parker made this statement:

"Without a central agency to determine the relative needs, importance, and urgency of the requirements of each department of this Government, of its allies and of the civilian population, there would be hopeless conflict and confusion. The unprecedented expansion of the armies and of the navy of the United States, the creation of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to engage in shipbuilding on an extraordinary scale, and the demands made by our allies for munitions, material, equipment, fuel, foods, and feeds—the abrupt change from a peace to a war basis—have all combined to create abnormal industrial conditions in the United States to regulate which the law of supply and demand and other economic laws applicable to normal conditions are wholly inadequate. The administration of priorities is calculated to bring order out of chaos and to develop an evenly balanced industrial program to meet the requirements of the military program, and at the same time supply the essential requirements (as distinguished from the mere wants or desires) of the civilian population. Now that it is understood that priority and preference cannot be purchased, the tendency is to assume more nearly the normal level. It is now the public interest rather than the dollars of the purchaser that determines precedence in production and delivery.

"Closely associated with the promulgation of this new preference list by the War Industries Board is the great necessity for conservation in every possible way of men, material, transportation, and all energies that go to placing the United States with all its power and resources behind its men at the front in winning the war. It is necessary now more than ever, to save to the point of sacrifice so that demand may be held to the bone, enabling supply to go as far as possible."

In a foreword to the list this statement is made:

"The President has placed upon the Chairman of the War Industries Board the responsibility for determining and administering all priorities in production and delivery.

"The determination of the relative importance of all industries and plants for both production and delivery by a single agency renders it possible to reasonably maintain a well-balanced program with respect to the several factors entering into production, which include (a) plant facilities, (b) fuel supply or electric energy, or both, (c) supply of raw material and finished products, (d) labor, and (e) transportation by rail, water, pipe lines, or otherwise. Without all of these—speaking generally—production is impossible.

"In compliance with the directions of the President that plans be formulated whereby there may be 'common, consistent, and concerted action' in carrying into effect all priority policies and decisions, the Chairman of the War Industries Board has created a Priorities Board, with the Priorities Commissioner of the War Industries Board as Chairman, consisting of (1) the Chairman of the War Industries Board, (2) the Priorities Commissioner, (3) a member of the Railroad Administration, (4) a member of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, (5) a member of the War Trade Board, (6) a member of the Food Administration, (7) a member of the Fuel Administration, (8) a representative of the War Department, (9) a representative of the Navy Department, (10) a member of the Allied Purchasing Commission, and (11) the Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board.

Decisions Subject to Review.

"The decisions of the Priorities Board are subject to review only by the Chairman of the War Industries Board and by the President.

"For the guidance of all Governmental agencies and all others interested in (1) the production and supply of fuel and electric energy, (2) in the supply of labor, and (3) in the supply of transportation service by rail, water, pipe lines or otherwise, in so far as such service contributes to production of finished products, the accompanying designated Preference List 2 has been adopted by the Priorities Board, superseding Preference List 1, adopted April 6, 1918, and all amendments and supplements thereto.

"Where advisable, industries as such have been classified and listed. In numerous instances individual plants have been found to be entitled to preference, although the industries to which they belong are not; and in other instances where an industry as such has been accorded a degree of preference, particular plants in such industry have been placed in a higher class. This has necessitated classifying and listing not only industries as such, but to a limited extent individual plants, some of which are accorded a higher rating than that accorded the listed industry to which they belong.

"The preference list is made up of industries and plants which in the public interest are deemed entitled to preferential treatment. The inclusion of these industries and plants on this list does not operate as an embargo against all others, but the effect is to defer the requirements of all other industries and plants until the requirements of those on the preference list shall have been satisfied.

"In the compilation of this list industries and plants have been divided according to their relative importance into four classes, viz.: Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4. In determining such relative importance consideration and weight have been given not solely to any one, but to all of the following factors: (1) The intrinsic importance of the product itself for use during the war, and the urgency, as measured by time, of the demand or of the use to which it is to be put; (2) the necessity for maintaining or stimulating and increasing the total quantity of production, which in turn depends largely upon the relation of the supply to the demand for essential uses; (3) the proportion of the capacity of the industry or plant which is devoted to the production of the essential product.

Method of Deciding Priority.

"Where it is imperative not only to maintain but to stimulate and increase production to satisfy abnormal demands created by war requirements, a high rating is necessary, even though the intrinsic importance of the product may be less than that of other products placed in a lower classification due to the fact that the supply of such other products equals the demand without the stimulus of high priority. Where it is necessary to speed the production of a particular product required at a particular time to carry into effect an important program a high priority is given, although changing conditions may thereafter suggest and demand a reclassification. Certain plants produce commodities of great relative importance, but at the same time produce other commodities of less relative importance, and under such circumstances consideration and weight is given to the ratio of production between the more important less important commodities. Instances occasionally arise where individual plants are given preference so long as they are rendering and so long as it is in the public interest that they should render a particular service, even though, taking the country as a whole, the supply of their product is ample to meet all demands.

"No distinction has been made between any of the industries or plants within any one class, and no significance attaches to the order in which industries and plants are listed within any class.

"The industries and plants grouped under Class 1 are only such as are of exceptional importance in connection with the prosecution of the war. Their requirements must be fully satisfied in preference to those of the three remaining classes.

"Requirements of industries and plants grouped under Class 1, Class 3, and Class 4 shall have precedence over those not appearing on the preference list. As between these three classes, however, there shall be no complete or absolute preference. The division into classes is for the purpose of presenting a composite picture of the relative importance of the industries and plants embraced within each group. It is not intended that the requirements of Class 2 shall be fully satisfied before supplying any of the requirements of Class 3, or that those of Class 3 shall be fully satisfied before supplying any of those of Class 4.

Basis for Rationing.

"The classification does, however, indicate that the industries and plants grouped in Class 2 are relatively more important than those in Class 3, and that those in Class 3 are relatively more important than those in Class 4. It will often happen that after satisfying the requirements of Class 1 the remaining available supply will be less than the aggregate requirements of the other three classes, in which event such supply will be rationed to the industries and plants embraced within those classes. In determining a basis for such rationing the relative importance of each industry and plant, according to its class rating, must be considered. It has been found impracticable to prescribe for rationing purposes any general and uniform rule or formula, but the Priorities Board will from time to time, after conference, and in co-operation with each of the several Governmental agencies charged with the distribution thereof, determine particular principles, values, and methods of application which may be followed in allocating fuel, power, transportation, and labor, respectively, to the end that proper recognition and weight may as far as practicable in each case be given to the relative importance of Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4.

"Each plant listed as such shall not later than the 15th of each month file with the Secretary of the Priorities Board, Washington, D. C., a report on P. L. Form No. 3 (a supply of which will be furnished on application) covering its activities during the preceding month. Any plant failing to file such report will be dropped from the preference list.

"Priorities in the supply and distribution of raw materials, semi-finished products, and finished products shall be governed by Circular 4, issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board under date of July 1, 1918, and all amendments and supplements thereto or substitutes therefor.

"The term 'principally' as used in listing industries shall be construed to mean plants whose output is not less than 75 per cent. of the products mentioned.

"This preference list shall be amended or revised from time to time by action of the Priorities Board to meet changing conditions. The Priorities Commissioner shall, under the direction of and with the approval of the Priorities Board, certify additional classes of industries, and also certify additional plants whose operations as a war measure entitle them to preference treatment, which industries and plants when so certified shall be automatically included in the preference list."

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WHEN THE DEVIL WAS SICK.

The Kaiser's passion for Prussian franchise reform last year, his zeal for "the maintenance of the fighting force as a real people's army and the promotion of the social uplift of the people in all its classes," which had been his aim, if he had a singular way of showing it, "from the beginning of his reign," were generally accepted as springes to catch pacifist woodcocks, democratic "scenery." In April the beautiful and good program was to be postponed until "our warriors" got back and took a hand. But the Prussian franchise was so intolerably unequal that the Kaiser, who discovered it in an Easter message, had to demand, as King of Prussia, for publication and effect on the simple souls of the Entente, equal and secret suffrage.

In December the bill was introduced into the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. "The royal pledge, solemnly and repeatedly given, must be fulfilled," said VON HERTLING, as Prussian Premier, who talked about his "deepest conviction" of the necessity of reforming the obsolete electoral system. To him it is "a regrettable necessity." Probably a third of his own party, the Centre, loathes it. The Junkers are practically unanimous against it. The National Liberals, ironically so called, split on it. It dawdled along. VON HERTLING, who pledged himself in March "to stand or fall by the bill," has never had a heart for it. At the end of April he was in favor of "certain safeguards to remove too far-reaching and radical consequences." "Harmful effects" must be guarded against.

The Junkers and their allies in the House were not sparing of safeguards. Time after time the Lower House rejected equal suffrage. The bill as finally passed contains a provision for plural voting and directs that the Prussian Constitution shall not be altered save by a 3 to 1 vote. In this shape of inequality and of protection to Junkerism the great reform passed to the Herrenhaus, the stronghold of aristocracy and plutocracy. If the Kaiser has been defied in appearance, it was because he was not taken at his word, and because the caste that rules Prussia is not going to part with its privileges until it is forced to. So long as the army was winning, why concede anything to the people?

VON HERTLING, the excellent old Bavarian of pasteboard iron, threatened in vain. So long ago as June he was boasting that he held in his hands a royal decree for the dissolution of the Diet. He has not been in too great haste to use it. Now, when army and people are on the edge of skedaddle and funk, when "the front pigs" and those at home must be coddled, the royal wish, the "damnable resolution of July," as Count VON SPEE calls it, must be pressed. Now uncertain kingly and imperial legs must be braced. Rally around the imperial and kingly democrat, whose love for his people has been foiled by the Diet, by his disobedient friends in the Diet. So VON HERTLING puts forth an exceeding bitter cry. Give our dear Prussian people a democratic franchise. It is necessary, for "the protection and the preservation of the Crown and the dynasty are at stake."

It would be a mistake to take this too literally The Crown and dynasty may or may not be at stake on the western front. The poor sheep at home must have the wool pulled over their eyes. The best commentary on Prussian reform proposals is that of airy MAX HARDEN last Summer:

> As the military situation appears more favorable than a year ago, and, it is hoped, will be more favorable next year, once again the viewpoint is that of a master who, in days of servant scarcity, decided to give a servant 600 marks yearly instead of 300, but, when more means were at hand, decided to give 400.

The military situation being most unfavorable, the wage is now to be raised to 600 marks. General FOCH has given an impetus to Prussian franchise reform. We are not called upon to be too much impressed, even if the Junkers should go through the form of yielding. The Reichstag, election to which is by universal suffrage, is an impotent humbug. Mr. FRIEDBERG, Vice President of the Prussian Ministry, urging franchise reform according to the Kaiser's wishes, carefully explains that the appointment of Ministers will remain the privilege of the Crown. It is not a responsible Parliamentary Government that is in store for Prussia. But do give the people a sop and something that will help take their minds from our defeat according to plan in the west. Something, too, that will make those Entente innocents believe that Prussia is safe for democracy.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

From the American Army in France, now 1,500,000 strong, comes a cautionary message to the American people at home, who are so proud of their soldiers and expect so much of them. It might be put in this form: "With our French and British allies we, who have just begun to fight, have a long road to travel before victory can be won, and you will best encourage and sustain us, your countrymen, by understanding that victory is not yet in sight because our allies, with our help, have beaten the enemy back to his old lines and taken many thousands of prisoners and many guns."

It would be well for the American people, strong as their faith is in the valor of their troops, elated as they are by the masterly strategy of Marshal FOCH and the rapid and brilliant advance of the British and French as well as their own divisions, not to count on the early collapse of the German Army. The enemy is still in great force; his organization is intact; he has behind him formidable works, constructed for just such a reverse as he has suffered; he occupies large cities in France and Belgium, linked together by an elaborate railway system; his frontier is still remote, except in the south, where it is guarded by the great fortresses of Metz and Strassburg; in HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF he has leaders whose genius for war, offensive or defensive, must always be reckoned with; and Winter, with its snows, rains, and cold, impediments to military operations, is not far off.

What has happened is that the German offensive, which was to destroy the French or the British Army, or both, and gain Paris or a Channel port, or both, before millions of American soldiers could take their place in the battle line, has been foiled, and the tables have been turned on the Germans. They have lost the initiative, and cannot recover it this year, perhaps never; but, fighting on the defensive, as they must, they can take heavy toll of the armies of the Allies, disputing every mile of their advance. By next Spring the Germans hope to reinforce their front with great levies raised in Russia and to protract the war until the Allies weary of it and incline to a compromise peace.

But the defeat and overthrow of the Germans and the confusion of their cause are written. Marshal FOCH could not have undertaken his offensive without American battalions and prospective American aid, and the war will ultimately be won because America, with her vast resources, has willed to win it. She is destined to finish the work begun by her brave and determined allies, but not without their powerful co-operation until the last shot is fired. France, Great Britain, America, glorious trinity of civilization! Germany, with her evil ambitions, her lust for dominion over the souls and bodies of men, must go down before it on the fields of France. But the consummation is not for this year of bloodshed, of alternate despair and hope. It cannot be wrought without more shedding of blood, and the bulletins from the front may sometimes bring disappointment again. It is likely to be a longer road to victory than the American people have expected, seeing the tall ships freighted with the finest manhood in the world sail from their shores on the crusade to save civilization. Faith, hope, but always patience!

CLEANING LONDON SLUMS.

One of the inspiring incidents of Roman history is the story of Romans buying at a high price the land on which HANNIBAL's army was then encamped at Capua. That incident revealed the indomitable will of the Roman people quite as clearly as the courage of Roman soldiers on the battlefield. Something similar may be seen in the recommendation of the Committee of the London County Council on the Housing of the Working Classes that the sum of $17,500,000 be expended in cleaning slum areas within the city, the sum to be spread over seven years in equal installments of $2,500,000 each. From the committee's report it appears that about $10,000,000 has already been expended with the result of cleaning fifty-five acres of slums and providing new and sanitary dwellings for more than 160,000 persons.

The committee further recommends that the first steps in the present scheme be the building of houses on estates ripe for development and on sites adjoining insanitary or overcrowded areas. This, the committee says, would serve as, or rather create, a health draft from insanitary to wholesome property. In other words, sanitary homes at reasonable rental are to be offered by the city to dwellers in the present overcongested districts or slums which, as rapidly as they are evacuated by means of this so-called health draft, will in turn be developed and improved into sanitary quarters similarly acting on adjacent crowded quarters. The estates now in the Council's possession and available for this purpose are capable of accommodating 17,000 persons.

Naturally it is in the great East End where most of these slum regions abound, for there most of the poorer people dwell.

London has for its centre the old, or what is now the commercial, city, the place where money is made, and adjacent is the London of West End wealth and East End poverty. The latter may be viewed, also, in quite another light. It is the London of domesticity as contrasted with the London of fashion and pleasure, and the fact that much of the wealth which has made the West End a resort of fashion resulted from the labor of workers in the northern and eastern ends entitles the latter quarters to the care and consideration of the London County Council, and its healthful and beneficial work in rendering the slum districts north and east suitable homes for the laboring classes has been going on on well-considered lines and plans for several decades to the great betterment of the city as a whole. That this work is to suffer no interruption, even during wartimes, is gratifying and also patriotic in the highest sense.

FATHER DUFFY.

There are heroes and heroes; some who achieve fame in hot blood, in a fine frenzy winning their laurels; others who have heroism thrust upon them in the imminent deadly breach, for life is dear; but rarer is the hero whose flame of valor burns luminously, steadily, inspiringly, whenever death confronts men and there is need of the stout heart and the soul that loves its kind. Such a hero is Father DUFFY, Chaplain of the 165th Regiment, the Old Sixty-ninth, to whom General PERSHING has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Father DUFFY is the hero of a regiment of which heroism is always expected. Chaplain and noncombatant, he devoted himself, when it crossed the Ourcq on July 28 in a hell of fire, to bringing in the wounded as well as to bending to the last words of the dying, oblivious of danger, thinking only of those in danger, tireless in helpfulness, spending his strength in good deeds—lion-hearted, tender Father DUFFY! In making the award, which so many brave soldiers covet, General PERSHING said of the Chaplain's work on the three terrible days from July 28 to 31:

> Despite constant and severe bombardment with shells and aerial bombs he continued to circulate in and about the two aid stations and hospitals, creating an atmosphere of cheerfulness and confidence by his courageous and inspiring example.

Long before the decoration was bestowed upon Father DUFFY the men of the Old Sixty-ninth wanted to have his praises sounded, so that New York should be as proud of their hero as they were, but a vigilant censor deleted his name from the dispatches. Of what avail? The censor may have done his duty as he saw it, but now all America, and England, too, no doubt, is ringing with the story of how FRANCIS P. DUFFY did his duty, as he loved to do it, on the stricken field of Villers Fère.

HINTZE THE PROFOUND.

The fact that Admiral VON HINTZE and Count BURIAN have let the world know that they do not contemplate starting a peace drive now does not incline us to believe them. The words of German statesmen are often to be taken in the reverse sense. What they probably mean is that instead of starting the peace drive officially from Berlin, with a blare of trumpets, as in 1916, they will work in an underhand way, through the Socialists, pacifists, and gulls of the enemy countries. A good suggestion is made to VON HINTZE by the Augsburg Abendpost, which says:

> Our enemies will only believe in our sincerity if we give up big words after each of our military successes.

The Abendpost presumably refers to the Kaiser. It must indeed be disconcerting to an artful statesman like HERTLING to arrange carefully a peace bait for gudgeons and then, the moment the Germans win a victory anywhere, to have the Kaiser come roaring in with his "Forward with Gott!" and scare the fish away. And yet how is VON HINTZE to take the Abendpost's hint? The Kaiser will take no suggestions from him on the subject of keeping his mouth inactive, and even if WILHELM were willing, WILHELM can't.

What we especially admire about VON HINTZE's speech in Vienna is his description of the hard conditions under which the American, French, and British newspapers work:

> We need not be discouraged by the enemy's cries of victory. Among our enemies the press works under State control, and the newspaper writer failing to represent the Government view is simply sent to prison.

Are the Republican papers in this country, are The London Daily News and The Manchester Guardian unaware of their danger?

MAINE.

As goes Maine in September goes the country in November. Venerated and false proverb! The country "goes" as it sweetly pleases, with no eye for "September States"; and September Maine is no prophet of November. Alas! Even the pristine Massachusetts saying, "As goes Hull, so goes the State," can't be depended on. In politics what can, save the undying love of office?

Today Maine elects a Governor, a Legislature, divers county and State officials, a Senator and four Representatives in Congress. Governor, Legislature, Senator, and Representatives are Republican. Governor MILLIKEN, Senator FERNALD, the four Representatives will presumably be re-elected. Only in the Second District, where former Representative MCGILLICUDDY, defeated in 1916, is again a candidate, is there prospect of a "close" election; and the prospect is, perhaps, not too glittering there. It has been a staid, silent, and severely domestic campaign. Since both parties and all candidates are warm for the war, the result can make no essential difference, save to the persons concerned. The Maine Democrats have nothing to lose. The Republicans have nothing to gain, unless it be a loud "firing of the first gun of 1920."

THE NECESSARY CAVE.

When the Germans bombed the French-American hospital southwest of Soissons they succeeded in hitting the Red Cross sign, but did not kill any patients, for an extraordinary reason. It was that when the alarm was sounded the patients "were removed to caves."

Thus it appears that the Germans have compelled the adoption of a new adjunct to warfare. Hospitals are now fitted out with caves, to which the patients can be carried as soon as murder appears in the air. German ingenuity has made many hitherto unheard-of things necessary, such as gas masks; but this is probably the greatest tribute yet paid by their enemies to their genius. Only one thing remains, and that is for the Allies to disguise their hospital ships as battleships; paint out the Red Cross distinguishing marks, and paint the mercy ships gray, adding false superstructures. Germany is not only ingenious herself, but is the cause of ingenuity in other peoples.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Their Fears Are Not Well Founded.

An Englishman, writing to a friend in New York under a date as recent as letters from abroad are apt to have, these days—which isn't saying, unfortunately—seeks light on a question that seems to be held large and important over there, though here, curiously enough, where our good friends the British think it looms large, nobody has thought of asking it, and still less of answering it.

Here is the way the Londoner propounds the problem:

> One subject much discussed over here is the effect which the casualty lists of big fighting will have on your side. It will certainly be an interesting point in national psychology. I have no doubt, myself, what the effect will be, but some people believe that when the murderous totals grow heavy, the pacifism and pro-Germanism now dormant on your side will start again into activity.

Now, the writer of this letter happens to be an Englishman with more knowledge of America and Americans than most of his fellow-countrymen possess, and his certainty with regard to our emotional reaction to long casualty lists has that much of justification. Is he not, however, as much mistaken in what he evidently believes—which is that our losses in the field will only strengthen our determination to fight the war through to a victorious conclusion—as are his neighbors who expect pacifism and pro-Germanism again to become bold and articulate because of those losses?

Of course, our casualty lists, especially those enumerating the dead, are not yet heavy as compared with those with which the British long since became familiar. Still, they already make a grim showing in the papers every day. It would take an observer close indeed, however, to see that they affect public sentiment appreciably in any direction. That our pacifists and pro-Germans see in them no excuse for a revival of their propaganda shows wise caution on their part, and the rest of us take the lists calmly, as the inevitable and expected price of carrying out a purpose too strong in the beginning to be strengthened by anything. We are not enraged or excited by them, as we were and are by submarine sinkings and aerial raids on unprotected cities. Battle casualties are war, and we knew what war was when we went into it.

As Militant Now as Anybody.

For a man who not long ago caused a lot of well-justified irritation in this country by preaching that war was always wrong because always avoidable, DAVID STARR JORDAN writes with surprising vigor and wisdom in "A Letter to Americans of German Origin," contributed by him to The Public, a little weekly that has the somewhat invidiously modest subtitle of "A Journal of Democracy." The invidiousness, of course, lies in the implication that democracy in this country hasn't many, if any, journals, and needs one. That mistake, however, is of no great importance, and of more interest is it to note the fact that in his appeal to Americans of German origin Dr. JORDAN shows no inclination at all to deny that the particular war in which we are now engaged is a righteous and necessary one, and that he presents many and sound arguments why those whom he addresses, not less, but rather more, than other Americans, should do their best and bravest to hasten the overthrow, in the only way it can be overthrown, of the present German Government.

Nobody ever doubted Dr. JORDAN's ability to tell facts convincingly when he saw them, and, judging from this article, he sees the facts of the war now, for his exposition of the difference between the Government of Germany and those of free people could hardly be bettered. Excellent, too, is his demonstration that the American of German origin, while he must naturally sorrow over the ills brought by autocracy on the land of his ancestors, should on that account be only the more ready to assist in freeing that land, and all lands, from the system of which those ills are the natural and inevitable consequence wherever it exists.

It is not surprising that Dr. JORDAN, being an eminent biologist, sees in the claim of Germany's rulers to divine right, and therefore to perfection for themselves and for their Government, the explanation of Germany's methods and situation. The animal or plant unfortunate enough to attain perfect adaptation to environment is doomed to a changelessness that puts it out of the evolutionary race and soon leaves it far behind its rivals. A king who rules by divine right is not perfect, but by his own definition he must claim to be, which comes to the same thing, and he is today an anachronism as hopeless and as harmful as is the microbe that hasn't changed or needed to change since not long after the beginning of life on earth.

His Praises Are All for Others.

In addition to the distinctly military virtues and competencies of General PERSHING—virtues and competencies which we all hope and confidently believe would have been exemplified by other American Generals if responsibilities like his had been put on them—he has good qualities, not as important, perhaps, but quite important enough to give his countrymen a special satisfaction in his being where he is.

For not all military men have tact and not all of them have the modesty which is the finest of backgrounds for high achievement. General PERSHING has both, and the result is that his public utterances have all been such as to be the best of answers to the foreign critics who, not entirely without excuse, have held Americans to be a folk whose talk was at least as big as their acts.

When the General had occasion to send a message to be read at the Marne celebration here it would have been easy to forgive him for boasting just a little, or even more than a little, about what he and his men have done in the second battle on that famous river. And he boasted not at all! Instead he wrote of his allies and ours—of their gallant deeds and their heroic courage and their colossal sacrifices. His one mention of the American Expeditionary Force was when he expressed the deep emotion with which its members "offer our homage to those brave men, both the living and the dead, and again confirm our devotion to their cause, and again declare it to be our fixed purpose that their sacrifice shall not have been in vain."

That was fine and it was enough.

Identification Cards for All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I lived in Manila, during four years' service with the insular Government, it was compulsory for every male above a certain age to take out each year what was known as a "cedula." This card (costing 50 cents) served the purpose of an identification, and was useful as such both to the authorities and the holder as occasion might require. As I remember it, there were no complications due to loss of cards or other causes, and the system worked out in innumerable situations as a quick check on statements of individuals where same were in doubt.

Would it not be a good plan to enact a law, wholly apart from military control, compelling every male resident of the United States over 18 years of age, white, black, yellow, citizen or alien, to take out such a card? I believe it would be almost as desirable in times of peace as now. The tax would be no small addition to our resources, every man would always have a reasonable means of identification, and the authorities an aid to their investigations when required.

These "cedulas" could be issued by Postmasters, perhaps, thus avoiding the expense of another bureau particularly for that purpose.

I do not think this could be considered an abridgment of a man's liberties or freedom.

New York, Sept. 7, 1918. B.

The Russian Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While enthusiastic sympathy for Russia is being revived, let us stop long enough to make honorable mention on our own hero lists of all those Russian officers stranded in allied countries who have silently and anxiously watched their beloved land pass through its greatest crisis. When the shadow of "traitor" hung over them, denying them active service in the allied cause, they struggled individually as best they could. A General became a night watchman, a Rear Admiral worked as gardener; prayerfully and magnificently they waited for great Russia to regain strength. It seemed almost a hopeless expectancy, for how could they prove their faith to others? The brave and faithful spirit of the Russian Army and Navy is still alive, although it has been cruelly misused and misjudged. Think what it would mean to our men on foreign missions to be suddenly cut off from any communication whatsoever with their homes, and to hear only horrible rumors on all sides of the murder, betrayal, and starvation of their compatriots! If you can fancy that, then, perhaps, you can realize what a heavy burden of depression these Russian officers have lived under for over a year, and you will wish to praise and help them.

We must not forget so soon how invaluable Russia's sacrifice was, and remember that Russia is still invaluable. The ingredients are all there; it only needs trust and the encouraging hand to stir up a victorious Russia.

FRANCES SIMPSON STEVENS.
New York, Sept. 2, 1918.

Lost Letters from France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the present year we have received two batches of family letters from our lad in France. One of these was dispatched in February, while he was laid up in hospital; the other early in August, from a town which he was visiting on furlough. Not a single letter has come through from his regular station—wherever that may be—although the letters received make reference to others more or less regularly sent.

E. B. TITCHENER.
Ithaca, Sept. 6, 1918.

SELFISH KNITTERS.

Sisters, we're ashamed of you,
Knitting rose and mauve and blue;
It were better you should sit
Idle-handed than to knit
Selfish things of flaunting hue.

Sisters, do you never see
Far away in Picardy,
Where our boys in khaki go—
George and Billy, Jack and Joe!—
Fighting for humanity?

Here at home our fields of grain
Wave untrammeled, free from stain,
Unafraid, our cattle graze,
Through the golden Summer days.
Such a land was fair Lorraine!

In the trenches lips grow blue,
When the Summer days are through;
There are gray and brown to knit—
Every one must do her bit!—
Sisters, we're ashamed of you!

MELLA R. McCALLUM.

FOR HISTORY OF ALL CITY'S SOLDIER DEAD

Dr. S. Edward Young Urges Formation of Association Immediately to Compile It.

ASSAILS WAR AID GAMBLING

Dr. Straton in Sermon Says Government Should Stop Some Schemes to Aid W. S. S. Sales.

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, who preached last night in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, proposed that an association should be formed at once in New York City to compile the history of New York soldiers killed in the service and of the manner in which they met their end. He also urged that the association should begin now to prepare for the erection of a fitting memorial for the heroes of this war, both those who fell and those who survived.

"Nothing is so beautiful," he said, "as faithfulness to the friends who can do no more for themselves in this world. Nothing is more grateful to the families who have lost their best than worthy recognition of their dead lads.

"Others will see their own march proudly through the streets on many a high day, while these will see the invisible blank files and long to give the whole of earth just to behold their darlings there. To the parents of those who have made the supreme sacrifice I say: 'You know you would rather have them gone in glorious service than here in the shirker's place. You are happier for their passing as heroes do than you could be by their surviving through cowardice. Would you have them back and German tyranny here and they and you its slaves? If some fathers' and mothers' sons must die, can you offer any valid reason why yours should not? Are not insanity and crime and mismated marriages and a lot more ills worse than death for mankind's liberty? Will you not try to do a few of the things that are noble and disinterested which they would have done, and then by faith and works rejoin them in the warless summer of eternity?' "

The Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, who preached last night in Calvary Baptist Church, protested against the use of forms of gambling as a means of selling War Savings Stamps. He said that roulette wheels had been set up at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, in City Hall Park, and elsewhere to stimulate the sale of stamps. After citing the laws against gambling and lotteries and asking who had authorized gambling for War Savings Stamps, he continued:

"If the Government expects the churches and the moral forces of the nation to whole-heartedly and enthusiastically support the campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps, then she ought to see to it that these infamous practices are stopped, because it is impossible to have very much enthusiasm over this movement when it is so badly mixed up with gambling."

Dr. Christian F. Reisner, who has preached during the Summer at various army camps, said last night in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church:

"After visiting many camps and speaking with soldiers black and white, one is impressed that there is a spiritual atmosphere, a mysterious power in their midst that can only be explained by the presence of God and the dominance of a lofty ideal.

"An officer writing recently said: 'I have censored 24,000 letters, and in almost every one these three phrases have appeared "I love you," "Don't worry about me," "Pray for me." Imagine a German stressing such so-called feminine sentiments. He who would doubt the power of spiritual ideals must in these days frankly recall George Washington, Lafayette, John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, Frances Willard, Pershing and the boys over there."

PAULIST FATHERS' JUBILEE.

Church Honors Three Priests Who Have Served 25 Years.

Priests and parishioners of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday joined in honoring three members of the Paulist Community who celebrated their silver jubilee as priests. They were the Rev. Timothy V. Manton, the Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, and the Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe.

The celebration took place at 11 o'clock, when a solemn high mass was sung in the big church, which was filled to capacity by the regular congregation and friends of the jubilee priests. Father Manton was the celebrant of the mass, Father O'Callaghan deacon, and Father O'Keefe sub-deacon. The Rev. Charles Powers, C. S. P., preached the sermon, which was devoted to an exposition of the office and work of the priesthood. The musical program, which was under the direction of Father Finn, was rendered by the famous Paulist choir of men and boys.

Father Manton was for many years one of the most successful members of the Paulist missionary band. Father O'Callaghan, a Harvard graduate, and who seven times was elected President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, is now rector of the Apostolic Mission House of the Catholic University at Washington. Father O'Keefe, who is a nephew of the late Monsignor Cornelius G. O'Keeffe, Catholic Chaplain at West Point, graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1889, and has given missions in almost every part of the country. He is now Director of the Catholic Converts' League.

TO PROCLAIM ANTHEM DAY.

Mayor Will Designate Sept. 14 to Popularize National Hymn.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense announced yesterday that Mayor Hylan would issue a proclamation designating Saturday, Sept. 14, as National Anthem Day, for the purpose of developing greater patriotic interest in the words and music of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was said that more than twenty cities would join in the movement, which was started by Director Henry MacDonald of the committee, with the intention of teaching every man, woman, and child in the country how to sing the anthem. The Women's State Republican Club and other organizations are co-operating.

More than 1,000 musicians and singers, known as the National Anthem Singers, will visit city theatres and, preceding the performance, will lead the audiences in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." In 550 motion-picture houses the words and music of the anthem will be flashed on the screen and other singers will lead the spectators. Copies of the anthem are to be distributed in the hotels, restaurants and cars, and on the streets. According to the statement by the Mayor's Committee, Miss Helen Fulton of 46 Washington Square South has received word from Secretary Joseph Tumulty that President Wilson had planned to take some action in bringing to the nation's attention the necessity of popularizing the anthem.

DECK GRAVES OF OUR MEN.

French Women Vow to Watch Over Those Buried on Mount Valerian.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Upon the eastern slope of Mount Valerian are buried the 280 American soldiers who have died in Paris hospitals. Although the cemetery has been in use only three months, it is sought out by reverent American visitors and the graves, marked by the intertwined colors of the two republics, are constantly decorated with flowers.

Not content with adopting as godmothers the American soldiers who return to Paris on furloughs, French mothers whose sons have died in the war have adopted the boys from the United States even in death. To each cross on Mount Valerian there is pinned a card showing that some woman has vowed the grave never shall be without a wreath or vase of flowers.

From the slopes of Valerian the beautiful panorama of the Paris region spreads out, for the imposing hill is one of the most effective defenses of the city. The oldest grave in the cemetery is that of Private Bought of the 102d Infantry, who died March 26 last. Most of the plates tacked to the wooden crosses bear more recent dates, however, and the majority say the soldier lying there belonged to the Marine Corps.

"Mort Pour la Patrie," read the inscriptions.

EDUCATION AFTER THE WAR.

More Attention to be Given Than Formerly to Vocational Courses.

A survey of educational conditions in other warring countries has been made by experts of the Bureau of Education. It is not yet possible fully to estimate the profound and far-reaching effects of the war upon education. Those of our specialists who have been studying the matter say that a prolongation of hostilities may not only exaggerate evils hitherto successfully combated, but develop situations altogether unprecedented. Certain facts, however, already appear with sufficient clearness to indicate, in general lines, the tendencies of the present upheaval. These facts crop out, with striking similarity, in all the countries now at war—in each of the Central Powers as well as of the allied nations—and this universality gives them an added significance, the experts point out.

It is obvious, for example, that the damage to the educational systems of the warring countries has been merely material and quantitative. School buildings have been destroyed or commandeered; teachers have been drafted; universities and higher schools have lost in some instances as much as 75 per cent. of their regular enrollment; war industries have claimed thousands of older boys, whose education has thus been disturbed or postponed, if not permanently ended. But interest in public education has nowhere been weakened, nor have the standards of instruction been lowered. On the contrary, Europe has never been so alive to the supreme social importance of education as in this time when all established social institutions are being tested as by fire.

It has been found that France and England are engaged in a simultaneous reorganization of their respective systems of public education, and the continuation school projects now pending in the Parliaments at Paris and London are essentially identical. They both introduce universal compulsory continuation schooling of general and vocational character. The English bill provides, in addition, for an extension and perfection of elementary school compulsion. In Italy the elementary school system is undergoing extension, and provision has been made, it was found, for instruction of illiterate adults.

In addition to the present activities, it has been found that extensive plans for educational reconstruction and reforms after the war are under consideration in all the warring countries. In these plans several features appear with striking similarity in the different countries. It is, for example, the consensus of educational opinion that improvement must be sought in technical and vocational education, in modern languages and commercial subjects, in physical and character training.—Newark News.

14 STATES BAR GERMAN.

Sixteen Others Likely to Stop Teaching the Language in Schools.

Fourteen States have abolished the teaching of the German language in schools, and the campaign to abolish German is under good headway in sixteen other States, according to a report made public yesterday by the American Defense Society.

"Many cities in the sixteen States," the report says, "have already thrown German out of their schools, but the State itself has not taken decisive action. The honor roll of States which have abolished German entirely reads: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia.

"The cities which have thrown German out of the schools are New York City, Philadelphia, Penn.; Washington, D. C.; Seattle, Wash.; Louisville, Ky.; Portland, Ore.; Jersey City, N. J.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Elizabeth, N. J.; Passaic, N. J.; Tacoma, Wash.; Bayonne, N. J.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Pawling, N. Y.; Alton, Ill.; Champaign, Ill.; Charleroi, Penn.; Eugene, Ore.; St. Marys, Penn.; Cliffside Park, N. J.; Quakertown, Penn., and Glen Cove, L. I.

"The States which now have under consideration the abolishing of the teaching of German are Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin."

WAR VIEWS OF CANDIDATES.

Congress Eligibles Reply to Security League's Queries.

The National Security League yesterday gave out a series of answers from candidates for Congress to questions sent out asking for information upon their attitude upon the prosecution of the war. Some of the answers were from members of Congress seeking re-election and others were from candidates running for the first time. The replies of the candidates are to be circulated in their respective districts to show their views upon "preparedness and the aggressive prosecution of the war to a conclusive victory."

D. T. Morgan, Republican, representative from the Eighth Oklahoma District, replied that before July, 1914, he had "always voted for a big navy and adequate preparedness." He said that between that time and the entrance of the country into the war he was "somewhat conservative as compared with those who were extreme in their views on so-called preparedness." Our entrance into the war "made self-evident and imperative that which was a matter of conjecture and opinion" before that, he says.

"My view is that for an indefinite time after the war it will be absolutely necessary for the United States to keep itself in a high state of military preparedness," he adds.

James V. McClintic, from the Seventh Oklahoma District; Jouett Shouse of the Seventh Kansas District, and A. S. Kreider of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania declared they favored vigorous prosecution of the war. Thomas S. Crago, Representative at Large from Pennsylvania, said that he was for preparedness measures as well as universal military training.

M. V. Ball, Socialist nominee in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania District, said he believed "as President Wilson did—that military preparedness is not a guarantee against war," and added, "I will pledge myself to be an advocate of peace on such terms as the people of the United States, through their accredited representatives or through a referendum, shall determine. I cannot bind myself to fight for claims for territory made by Italy or France and as stated by their diplomats."

CHURCHGOERS USED SUBWAY, NOT AUTOS

City Saves 300,000 Gallons of Gasoline in Observing Fuel Restriction.

POLICE FIND FEW SLACKERS

Taxicab Companies Suspended Operations and Only 50 Fifth Avenue Buses Were in Service Instead of 250.

Except for the occasional click of a horse's hoof and the roll of a carriage wheel, surface traffic along the streets of New York was practically confined yesterday to street cars. So scrupulously did the people of the city observe the Fuel Administration's restriction against the use of gasoline for pleasure purposes on Sunday that almost no automobiles could be discovered on the main thoroughfares whose drivers could not give a good reason for being out. Such automobiles in the great majority of cases were either engaged in Government errands or in carrying physicians upon calls that they had to make.

Subway guards declared that as a result of the gasoline restriction the subway was getting "all the high-brows," especially during the church-going hours.

Police officials, basing their conclusion upon reports received from traffic officers in all parts of the city, said last night that the observation of the gasless rule was even more thorough than last Sunday, when it first went into effect, and that very nearly 100 per cent. of automobile users kept their cars in their garages.

In all those districts where garages are accustomed to sell several hundred gallons of gasoline a day the great majority did not release a gallon from midnight Saturday night until 6 o'clock last evening. According to a rough estimate made by police officials, the saving of gasoline in New York yesterday would amount to some 300,000 gallons.

In conformance with Mayor Hylan's directions, the traffic policemen were ordered to take the numbers of all cars which seemed to be in use for pleasure rides. While no cars were detained by the policemen, their numbers were faithfully recorded whenever they appeared. The "slackers," however, were few and far between.

On Fifth Avenue between Thirty-eighth and Forty-third Streets yesterday, from 10:15 A. M. until 3:15 P. M., seven cars were stopped and the drivers were asked to explain why they were not respecting the Fuel Administration's request. According to Patrolman John O'Leary of the West Thirtith Street Station, they gave various excuses, all of the drivers stating that theye were out on important errands. One of the cars stopped at noon contained George Arliss, the actor, who said he was on his way to Pittsburgh. He explained to the policeman that he had been stopped six times since he had left his house at 3 East Eighty-fourth Street, and that these delays would surely cause him to miss his train at the Pennsylvania Station.

Had "Sickness" Sign on Car.

One woman said she was returning from the Pennsylvania Station, where she had taken her sister, who was a Red Cross nurse. A private in the National Army driving a touring car exhibited a telegram which stated that his sister and mother were ill. He came from Newark, N. J. Another woman driving a "flivver" with a Massachusetts license said she was in a hurry and had to get back to Boston. A small touring car with a Connecticut name plate bore the inscription "Case of Sickness." An aged woman seated in the rear of the car seemed to be ill.

Evidences of joy riding were no scarcer on Fifth Avenue, however, than they were on all the other thoroughfares of the city, such as Riverside Drive and the main highways leading out of the city proper into the suburban districts of Long Island and Westchester. Thomas Ford, a patrolman from the 125th Street Station, stood in front of Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive for hours yesterday without seeing a car pass. From 8 A. M. until 12 P. M. he saw not one pleasure automobile pass.

At the various bridge and ferry terminals the patriotic determination of the people to live up to the gasless rule was equally manifest. At Fort Lee Ferry, where ordinarily, thousands of machines leave and enter the city every Sunday, the gatekeepers counted only 132 automobiles of all kinds from 12 o'clock midnight to 12 o'clock noon. No gasoline whatever was sold by the garage keepers at the terminal. Between 9:30 o'clock and noon only four automobiles passed over the Williamsburg Bridge in either direction. The traffic patrolman at the Manhattan terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge stated that less than half a dozen cars passed him between 9 o'clock and noon.

But four automobiles were seen to leave Manhattan by way of the Staten Island ferryboats up to noon, and not one crossed over the Brooklyn ferries from the Battery or South Ferry. Of the four that crossed to Staten Island, two were in charge of officers of the navy, one was in charge of an army officer, and the other was from Connecticut and engaged in urgent business. On ordinary Sundays between these hours some 500 machines and more use these ferries.

Taxis Stopped Running.

The thoroughfares of the Bronx showed a remarkably clean slate all day long. During the period from 8 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon the traffic patrolmen on duty at the principal intersections in the Bronx had stopped the following automobiles:

	Cars.
Pelham Parkway and Bronx Park East..	52
Boston Post and Eastchester Roads.....	42
Boston Post and Williamsburg Roads.....	19
Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road..	57
City Island and New Rochelle Roads.....	50
Broadway and 225th Street...............	44
Jerome Avenue and 204th Street.........	25

A number of the taxicab companies, among them the Black and White, stopped the operation of their cabs entirely. Those cabs which did run, and it was difficult to locate them, confined their operations entirely to runs between the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations. All of them carried placards indicating that they were being used entirely for transportation to one or the other of these two stations. No sightseeing cars were in evidence, and the Fifth Avenue Coach Company kept in operation not more than fifty cars, as compared to more than 250 cars before the gasoline restriction went into effect. Outside of the large hotels of the city one could see a small row of cabs—but there was a horse in front of every one.

In Brooklyn there was, in the words of the traffic men, "absolutely nothing doing." Up to 6 P. M. there was but one automobile accident in the entire borough, a record which has not been approached in eighteen years. At Coney Island, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., twenty-one machines were discovered, most of them driven by foreigners who seemed to have no clear conception of the new rule. One of the machines stopped carried Trixie Friganza, the actress. She had a sign on the car which read, "I am on my way to work," and she explained to a traffic policeman that she was en route to a theatre in New York with the intention of bringing back a lot of clothes which she could not possibly carry in her arms.

Y. W. C. A. for Chinese Women.

Young Chinese women of New York have petitioned the Young Women's Christian Association for a Chinese Y. W. C. A. to be established in Chinatown. The petition, which has been granted, was signed by thirty-nine Chinese women, all born and educated in this country, though some of the signatures were in Chinese characters. A fund has been raised among Chinese of the city to defray running expenses of a Chinese Y. W. C. A., and a location for it is now being sought. A Chinese Secretary will teach English to women.

PEOPLES AT HOME MUST BACK ARMIES

Further the Germans Are Driven the Greater Will Be Tax on Supplies.

SHIPS THE GREATEST NEED

Everything Must Be Put Into War If It Is to be Won in the Next Year.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—In a group of Americans whose business it is to go to and fro on the western front, a discussion was started by one asking this question of another just back from the British Headquarters:

"What do you think of the present military position?"

"I don't see how it could be much better," he replied, "after it had been so bad three months ago. It is like the dawn after pitch darkness. The Allies are attacking on a broad front, affording freedom of manoeuvre. In effect it is three or four 'attaques brusqués' each co-ordinating with the other.

"There's this difference as compared with similar attacks in the past. The Germans, in March and in the subsequent offensives, were obliged to organize elaborately one big movement, and to fling their whole mass upon a selected point in our line. The initial momentum was greatest, and as the movement proceeded it gradually lost force. Therefore, unless it was immediately successful in breaking through, it was necessary to pause and organize another offensive, requiring many weeks.

"Thus, the Germans spent their force and created an opportunity for Foch to mount a counteroffensive, which, beginning in action on a single front, should widen out into a general attack covering a large portion of the whole front. This offensive is now proceeding. It is a steady, business-like affair, with pressure applied first at one point, then at another, in accordance with the general plan, and nowhere requiring ruthless expenditure of men and materials.

Outflanking Tactics Employed.

"As in a typical 'attaque brusque,' Foch isn't hurrying great masses in a frontal assault, but mainly employs outflanking tactics. Weak spots are picked out and carried, and the chief results may show on some other front many miles distant, where flanks are uncovered and brought under artillery fire.

"The Vesle retirement is a good illustration of the effectiveness of this method. To have driven the enemy back from the Vesle Plateau by direct assault would have needlessly sacrificed thousands of French and American soldiers. Foch is like an engineer working at a great switchboard, the wires of which reach in all directions. A button pushed here, and a switch thrown there, and the power is delivered where it is most effective."

"And we've only just started," observed another member of the group. "Our movement is on the crescendo scale. We've got troops for the present job. We've got replacement troops behind. We've got material to keep them going. We've got a high command to furnish strategy. We've got army commanders who know their business, and we've got competent officers, from division commanders down to platoon commanders. In addition to these troops, we've got at last real reserves and an army of manoeuvre, the lack of which almost cost us the war a few months ago, and which will allow Foch to contract or expand his front at will.

"Our resources are still intact, and can be further drawn on. Then there's always the steady stream of American soldiers coming, coming, coming. We can use our present strength fearlessly in these few weeks of favorable weather, and then go through the Winter knowing we will be still stronger when Spring opens."

Mention of Winter gave the cue for comment from an entirely different viewpoint, which dealt with topics better understood by the speaker than perhaps any other man over here.

"What you say is all true, but you must not forget one thing—the people back of the line in all the allied countries are going to be called upon for bigger sacrifices because of the success of our soldiers. Did you ever stop to think that every mile we drive the German back increases the tax upon our supplies? The further the German retreats the more miles of railroad we are required to build in order to hit him. The further back he goes the more material we will have to ship across the Atlantic.

Part Civilians Will Have to Do.

"The world is doing a wonderful job in shipbuilding. In a year or two we will get full results. We are getting some of the results now. That great American Army in Europe in 1919 will be an army with its base 3,000 miles away. That army will need ships, ships, and still more ships. These ships will have to come from every nonessential trade, yes, from some trade heretofore deemed essential. It is all right to cheer the boys who are dying at the front; but are we willing to do without sugar, or even tea and coffee, in order to give the soldier adequate protection and complete supplies?

"Foch, Pershing, Haig, Pétain, and Diaz, and all the officers and men under them, have done and are doing all that could be asked. Are the civilian populations in all the allied countries going to back the soldiers up? If the result of our great military success is to mean slackening of sacrifices at home the additional miles of territory we have taken will have been dearly bought. If we want to win this war in 1919, England and France must kill their cattle and must live upon their stocks to an extent they have never heretofore done, and America must do without nonessential imports to an extent that she has not heretofore dreamed of.

"Germany is the only country that has put everything it had into this war. If we want to wind up the war in 1919 we've got to put in everything we have. Otherwise we may drift into a permanent state of war, which will be much more costly in human life than a supreme effort in 1919."

MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE AND ASK TO BE DRAFTED

600 Men in Anthracite Region Prefer Army Service to Present Scale of Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Sept. 8.—"Work or fight" was borrowed today as a strike slogan by six hundred free lance delegates of the anthracite coal miners. In bitter defiance of the refusal of Fuel Administrator Garfield to submit to a demand for an immediate increase in the wage schedules, the delegates in mass meeting unanimously adopted a resolution favoring a general strike in the hard coal fields and submission to the war order of induction into the army through the medium of the new draft.

A patriotic tone was given to the resolution as it was presented to the miners, and no attention was paid to the fact that Dr. Baldwin, statistical chief, and eight other members of the United States Department of Labor had arrived in Wyoming Valley for an intimate survey of coal profits and living conditions.

This is the resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the miners of the anthracite region, unable to make a living for ourselves and families, do hereby ask the right to be inducted into the army, where we shall be recognized as willing to do our bit for God and country."

REPAIRED WIRES UNDER FIRE

Two Signallers Among the Canadians in Recent Gallant Deeds.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN THE FIELD, Sept. 7, (Canadian Press.)—A gallant story is told of two signalers of a Manitoba field battery, which has fought since the Battle of the Ypres salient in 1916, through the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Hill 70, Passchendaele, and the recent battle. They are chums, one coming from London, England, and the other from Winnipeg.

It was just before the opening of a very important operation when it was necessary that telephone connection between the battery and brigade headquarters should be maintained at all costs. They discovered that the line was down, and though the enemy was strafing with a deadly shell fire, they went to work to find and repair the break. This done, they discovered that other batteries on the line were cut off, and they proceeded to repair the whole line, just getting it into commission as "zero" hour struck.

Tales of individual heroism are legion, but none is more notable than the gallantry of the Colonel of a Canadian Scottish battalion who, when his unit was in an exceedingly tight place last Monday, owing to its flank being in the air for lack of support, personally allied it to the assault, leading his front rank by 100 yards in the charge against the enemy machine-gun position, and thus snatching victory from what seemed disastrous defeat.

"He bore a charmed life," remarked one of his staff. His piper was wounded.

Remarkable, too, in the fighting of last week was the work of a Northern Alberta battalion which, when the whole left wing was held up by the strong enemy position in Jigsaw Wood, stormed the village of Pelves on the Scarpe River and thence bombed its way up a communication trench to the centre of the main enemy trench line. Dividing here, a company worked to the left and another to the right, bombing as they went, until the trenches were cleared and the machine-gun position and "whiz-bang" battery were taken from the rear.

This exposed the north flank of Jigsaw Wood and the enemy streamed back out of it. As they went this battalion poured in from the trenches they had occupied a tremendous rifle fire augmented by the captured trench mortars and machine guns.

"It was like plugging into a herd of buffalo in the days before the rail hit the north of Saskatchewan," said an old plainsman. "The boche got out of that wood quick, but mighty few got over the ridge."

WARNS OF GERMAN PEACE.

Gibbons Brings Plea for Stamina at Home from Army in France.

Floyd Gibbons, correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, who was wounded three times by machine gun fire and lost the sight of his left eye while observing the fighting at Belleau Wood on June 6, gave a vivid lecture at Carnegie Hall last night on the American soldier in France. He brought this message from the troops to the men and women of this country:

"Let us finish the fight, for we can finish it. Hold fast at home!"

"There is every likelihood," he said, "that at the close of this present fighting season the Germans will be driven north of their old positions. They will not only have lost all the gains won in their last three offensives, but will be on the defensive behind their trenches. If this can be accomplished before the Americans are in the fighting lines in large numbers, what will be done when we have 3,000,000 men in France?

"The outlook is encouraging, but there is a danger. The danger is in slackening of our war efforts. Let there be no slackening in production or training, for it will surely detract from the final victory. It is going to take every ounce of energy we have to spend. And at the same time the people of America will have to ward off a German peace offensive which will be offered in attractive form.

"The men in the American Expeditionary Forces will be greatly disheartened if the people at home are convinced that there could be anything in a peace with Germany's military powers at this time. The Americans have met the Germans, and they know that they can lick them, and the Germans know that the Americans can lick them."

Mr. Gibbons, eulogizing the French soldiers, said: "They have saved civilization. I have seen them going back and forth from one sector to another where the Germans were trying to break through. They were not young men looking for adventure, but men between the ages of 40 and 50."

Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, acted as Chairman, and introduced Mr. Gibbons. Among the audience were seven marines from the Brooklyn Naval Hospital who were wounded at Château-Thierry.

GUDE'S
PEPTO MANGAN
Breitenbach
NEW YORK
PEPTO-MANGAN
GUDE

For Weak,
Anaemic Children;
for pallid young girls; for overworked men; for exhausted, rundown women; for feeble old people; an ideal tonic is

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists
Sold by druggists everywhere

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

NO AMERICAN SANTA FOR ARMY IN FRANCE

Great Pressure on Transport Will Exclude Christmas Parcels from United States.

TROOPS TO INVITE FRENCH

Will Have Trees and Good Cheer in Towns and Villages to Make People Happy.

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PARIS, Sept. 8.—Unless present plans are changed there will be no American Santa Claus for the doughboys in France this Winter. Mothers, wives, or sweethearts will not be permitted to send presents because of the need of tonnage for war essentials and because all the railway transportation in France will be required to move on up to the front the enormous quantities of supplies that will be kept flowing steadily across the ocean from now on.

But they can send the greatest Christmas gifts by subscribing liberally to relief organizations. If the mothers were here on the ground they could not do more for the doughboys than is now being done by the Government and relief societies.

More than one hundred carloads of last year's Christmas presents from home folks were in the depots and railroad yards, as late as May this year. Nothing from now on can be permitted to interfere in the slightest with the lines of communication, and that means from the shores of America, straight across the ocean and up to every point on the fighting line. The plan now is to celebrate Christmas back home next year by the whole expeditionary force, and to accomplish that all nonessentials must be denied tonnage space this Winter. Presents to 2,000,000 boys in France might clog the whole machinery.

But there will be an American Santa Claus in France on the biggest scale the country ever knew. The entire American Army is going to be Santa to the French nation. Anticipating the formal announcement by army chiefs soon placing a ban on Christmas kits from the United States, the Y. M. C. A. directors are mapping out a plan whereby the doughboys will have Christmas trees in many cities and villages in France and be hosts to the French people.

As far as is possible and practicable many ancient customs and ceremonials will be revived, and the people of each village will be asked to aid in the spectacle. Pine trees from the Vosges and the Pyrenees will be erected in city parks and churches and will be loaded with the little presents the doughboys donate to help emphasize the spirit of America in France. In most places festive ceremonies will be the principal event with speechmaking and processions. In other sections where there are large numbers of refugees from Belgium and the districts devastated by the Huns efforts will be made to load the trees with useful presents, all gifts from the American fighters.

There will be Christmas trees, too, in huts and rest centres. In great cathedrals and ancient churches special services will be held with the American note strong in the ceremonials. While the desire of the folks back home to send gifts at Christmas time is fully appreciated, yet all must understand that the military blow comes ahead of everything.

General Harbord, Chief of the Supply Service, confirms the report that the ban will probably be placed on Christmas shipping from the United States. He said:

"We will require all available tonnage for troops and war essentials. Much confusion and interruption of traffic ensued last Winter because of the great number of Christmas packages. While the spirit back home is understood and appreciated, it is obvious that we must not add to the burdens that will be placed on shipping and transportation lines this Winter."

THRILLED BY U. S. UNIFORM.

Americans in South Africa Stirred When They See It.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 8.—A touching illustration of the feeling of Americans who are isolated in far-off South Africa when their country is at war is given in a letter just received here from Dr. W. S. Dodd of Montclair, who is a member of the big American Red Cross Relief Expedition, en route to Palestine. The expedition stopped off at Durban, Natal, and, while their ship was loading and unloading freight, the members visited several South African cities and spoke at recruiting meetings.

Dr. Dodd said that for the Americans in these places to see the uniform of their country on the streets was a sight which aroused their pride and joy. He had read a letter from a 15-year-old American girl, written to her home in Amanzimtoti, from the school in Durban where she was studying, a copy of which he sent here. The girl's letter follows:

"I am thrilled, inside and outside, and all the way through, so that I can hardly see straight. Listen, and I will tell you why I am so excited. Yesterday afternoon Anna came home saying that there were some real American doctors and nurses in town. I was just longing to see them, but I could not go downtown today. Then word came that some Americans were coming to our school and that we were to drill.

"Owing to my foot I could not drill, and thought that I should miss them. But, no; I did see them. My, but wasn't it lovely to hear them speak. I got so excited that when we cheered I just yelled. I sang 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee' while the others sang 'God Save the King.' I told Anna yesterday that if I saw an American soldier I should salute. And to think that one talked to me! I would not have changed places with the Queen of England. You should have seen me strut back into the room. Excited was no word for it.

"I never was so proud in all my life as I am now of being an American. To be the one girl out of 400 who was allowed to speak to those doctors was an honor beyond my power of imagining. Do you think I am crazy? I really am not, only terribly patriotic. I am so glad I am an American. Love to all.

"Your American Daughter."

GREEKS RETURN TO FIGHT.

Those in Palestine Want to be Sent to Saloniki to Enlist.

ATHENS, Sept. 8.—The newspapers of Athens today call attention to the eagerness of the Greeks in Palestine to participate in the war.

Both the Greeks mobilized and those not yet called have asked that they be enlisted at Saloniki in the Greek army, and the first contingent of volunteers has left for the Macedonian capital.

Saulsbury to be Renominated.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 8.—Returns from yesterday's Democratic primary in Delaware show that Senator Willard Saulsbury won a large majority of the delegates elected to next Tuesday's State Convention at Dover, and that he will be renominated as a candidate for the Senate. Returns also show that a majority of the delegates favorable to the renomination of Albert F. Polk as a candidate for the House of Representatives were elected.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago's leading rabbi, is suffering from a physical breakdown. This fact became known to the Sinai congregation when Dr. Hirsch missed the first Jewish New Year services since he entered the ministry more than forty years ago. He is confined to his home in the care of a physician and trained nurse. Reports that Dr. Hirsch had suffered a paralytic stroke were denied by Dr. Gerson B. Levi, his son-in-law, who declared his illness was due to overwork combined with a recent heat prostration.

ARMY TRUCK SAVED CHATEAU-THIERRY

Officer Says Auto Raced Ten Miles with Ammunition for Force at Bridge.

CARTRIDGES ALMOST GONE

Marines, Who Had Been Mowing Down Foe, Got a New Supply in Nick of Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A Regular Army Captain who has just returned from France for assignment to duty at a Southern training camp, tells a graphic story of the fight in which the marines held the bridge at Château-Thierry, turning the tide against the Germans, and of how "a little old army truck" enabled the marines to get ammunition when their machine-gun supply of cartridges was almost exhausted.

"It was at Château-Thierry," said this officer in an interview, "that the tide turned definitely, and as we believe permanently, against the Huns. It was the stand of a battalion of marines at the bridgehead across the Marne that stopped the German rush. We all give them full credit for one of the most gallant feats in the annals of American arms, but did you ever hear that it was a little old army truck that enabled the marines to hold on?

"You see it was like this: The Germans had been driving toward the Marne, and had even crossed. The allied command selected Château-Thierry as one of the places where a stand was to be made, and after the French defenders had been pretty well cut up a battalion of marines was rushed up in motor trucks.

"The key to the situation was the stone bridge over the Marne. All the other bridges were out of commission—wrecked by shells. This bridge spanned the stream connecting two sections of the principal street of the town. The marines took their stand along both sides of this street with their machine guns converging on the bridgehead. Seeking such shelter as they could find among the débris that lined the street, they prepared to give the boches the reception of their lives. And they did!

"Time and again the Germans attempted to cross the bridge, and just as often they were swept away by a withering fire. The bridge was piled high with their dead and many dropped into the river and were carried away. Still discipline kept the enemy steadily at his desperate attack. As an advance was shattered the living remnants of the human avalanche would go reeling back to the shelter of the ruined walls, only to reform and, reinforced, to again make the attempt to rush the bridge.

"So long as the ammunition held, the marines felt confident of holding, despite their losses, which were severe. But cartridges for the machine guns were used rapidly by the withering fire that was necessary to stop the Huns, and word was sent back to base for a fresh supply.

"In the meantime the artillery on both sides had been active and the Germans were searching every road back of the American position in the hope of cutting off reinforcements and supplies.

"Back at the base the situation was fully realized, and four big motor trucks were started to Château-Thierry with machine-gun ammunition. The run was ten miles over roads that were badly wrecked by shell fire. The trucks ran, according to regulations, with long spaces between them. The rain of shells was intense. What happened during the half hour that those trucks were trying to negotiate that ten miles of ruined road I do not know. But I do know that of the four, only one got to Chateau-Thierry.

"Never was relief more welcome. The marines were almost down to the last belts of ammunition for their machine guns. The big truck swept down the street, turned back of the line on one side, and delivered the precious boxes of cartridges, all the time under the rifles and machine-guns on the other side of the Marne—and every ruined house was a nest of machine-guns. Then the driver started up, and crossing the street, made his way down beside the line on the other side, where he discharged the remainder of his cargo. The day was saved, and the Huns never got across that bridge.

"About the driver? No, he wasn't a hero—at least, he didn't think so himself. He considered it all in the day's work of a Motor Transport Corps man, and he drove his truck back to base, and asked to be allowed to take another load into Chateau-Thierry. Thought he could do it better than another, because he had been over the road so recently, and knew the shell holes and all that. But he had four bullet wounds, and his lieutenant sent him to the hospital instead."

18,308,325 SUBSCRIBERS.

New York District Took $1,115,243,650 of Last Liberty Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Final statistical data covering the result of the Third Liberty Loan campaign, made public by the Treasury Department tonight, show that of the total subscription of $4,176,516,850, the sum of $1,115,243,650 was subscribed by the New York Federal Reserve Bank district. The district's quota was $900,000,000 and it was oversubscribed 23.9 per cent.

The number of subscribers in the distract was 3,043,123. The subscribers in the whole country numbered 18,308,325.

New York State alone subscribed for New York City bought $773,333,500 State's total population of 10,460,182 bought Liberty bonds of the third issue.

New York city bought $775,333,500 worth of the issue. The total number of subscribers in the city was 1,456,354, out of an estimated population of 5,047,221, or 28.9 per cent. of the population of the city.

Hoboken established a remarkable record. The estimated population of Hoboken is given as 77,214, and 49,987 subscribers bought bonds. This means that 64.7 per cent. of the population subscribed to the loan. The people of Hoboken bought bonds aggregating $4,726,332.

AIRMAN OVER 4 MILES UP.

Lieut. Kelleher, with a Passenger, May Have Set World's Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Accompanied by State Senator A. Clark, an aviation enthusiast, Lieutenant M. B. Kelleher soared to a height of 23,500 feet today, in connection with the war exposition.

It is possible that this is a world's record. Official figures record a flight in England where an altitude of 24,000 feet was reached, but this was in a single seater, and Lieutenant Kelleher carried a passenger. It is said that the highest previous mark for an airplane with a passenger was 21,000 feet.

Lieutenant Kelleher flew a De Haviland machine with a Liberty motor.

TWO KILLED BY AIR FALL.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 8.—Announcement was made today that Private Harvey A. Bruhy of Kelly Field was also killed yesterday when Lieutenant Walter F. Buck of New London, Conn., fell 4,000 feet with his machine. Bruhy's home was at West Bend, Wis.

Kelly Field officials attribute the accident to a wing collapse, as the result of breaking wires. It is stated that no sign of fire was found in the wreckage.

CALL OFFICIALS FOR WAR.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—The large number of German officials in Belgium have been called up for military service, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant.

Their places are to be taken by women.

HERTLING OFFENDS PARTIES

Both Liberals and Conservatives Assail Franchise Speech.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8, (Associated Press.)—The attempt of the Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, to ride two horses simultaneously in his speech to the Prussian Upper House recently, appears, judging by press comments, to have resulted in his falling hard between them. That portion of the press which favors real Prussian franchise reform is disappointed and disgruntled by the Chancellor's ambiguous warning that the Lords could avoid too far-reaching concessions by accepting reform measures now, and the conservative press is up in arms over his appeal for acceptance of reforms as "protection and maintenance of the crown and dynasty."

The agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung calls Hertling "the Prussian Monarch's grave-digger."

The Kreuz-Zeitung attacks von Hertling for minimizing the Crown's deserts and exaggerating the Socialists' services, and darkly warns him that monarchies do not crumble because they resist the "unjustified demands" of the masses, but because they "let themselves be forced down to the dangerous level of compromises."

The Pan German Deutsche Zeitung says that equal suffrage would be an undisguised surrender to the anti-monarchists' will, which would endanger the dynasty and the crown.

So far as has been noted, only Germania, von Hertling's organ, is satisfied with his speech.

PAINED AT STAATS-ZEITUNG.

Cologne Gazette Cites Condemnation of German Methods.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 8.—"Et tu, Brute" is the Cologne Gazette's comment on the assertion that the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung has "put a dagger in Germany's heart" by refusing to defend all Germany's dastardly deeds, and by condemning the Government. This is only one more indication that the Germans are following the American press most assiduously, but especially THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is quoted unceasingly.

On this occasion the paper quotes THE TIMES of Aug. 3, adding that it is not conceivable that THE TIMES would misquote The Staats-Zeitung, so that it would appear that The Staats-Zeitung has burnt in the fifth war year all which it preached in the first three years.

"Let us hope," the paper says, "in other pens which today express the viewpoint of German-Americans. We must, however, now protest against The Staats-Zeitung carrying our shield. It can sing 'America,' but can leave the protection of the German name to Germans."

GUNS SWEEP AUSTRIAN LINE

Italian Airmen Raid Aviation Camp Near Belluno.

ROME, Sept. 8.—The War Office communication, issued today, follows:

There has been effective activity on the part of our artillery in the Camonica Valley and along the Piave River, and frequent artillery duels in Val Arsa and on the Asiago plateau.

We have dropped two tons of bombs on hangars and machines in the aviation camp near Belluno. Our aviators also have dropped bombs with great accuracy on the Villach (Carinthina) and Lienz (Tyrol) railway stations.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A British official communication, issued today, dealing with the operations of the British forces on the Italian front, says:

There has been nothing of interest to report from this front since the last communication. The hostile artillery has shown diminished activity.

Since Aug. 25 eight enemy aircraft and one balloon have been destroyed. One of our machines is missing.

TO BAN GERMAN PAPERS.

East Orange Will Attempt to Control Newsdealers by Licensing Them

An ordinance to prevent the sale of disloyal or seditious newspapers in East Orange, N. J., is under consideration by the City Council there, and the members say their intention is to stop the circulation of newspapers printed in the German language. The proposed ordinance provides that all newsdealers shall take out licenses upon payment of $5, and that the Mayor may revoke the license at any time. One of the provisions of the ordinance forbids the sale of the German language press and newspapers that may be judged disloyal.

Petitions opposing the passage of the ordinance are being circulated by the newsdealers, who have called a meeting tonight to discuss the bill. The newsdealers object to the payment of a fee for the license.

AIR MAIL IS POPULAR.

Throngs Buy Stamps for Chicago-New York Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The return trip of New York-Chicago's first air mail is expected to be made in the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 o'clock tomorrow. Pilot Max Miller is scheduled to leave Grant Park promptly at that hour. Pilot Edward V. Gardner is expected to depart tomorrow afternoon. The latter's delay is due to repairs necessitated on the tail piece of his plane.

Thousands of persons, forming chiefly the overflow crowd of the War Exposition, thronged into the Federal Building this afternoon and almost mobbed the clerks at the air-post window in an effort to purchase the new stamps of the 16-cent variety.

"It looks as though the new service was appreciated by the people of Chicago," said Captain B. B. Lipsner, Superintendent of Aerial Mail Service. "If each of those stamps represents a letter we shall have to have a whole fleet of airplanes to take care of the mails."

GLAD FARLEY IMPROVES.

Pope Says He Hopes Cardinal Will Be Spared for Many More Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 8.—News of the remarkable improvement in the health of Cardinal Farley has been welcomed with joy in the Vatican. The Pope is reported to have said: "This is, indeed, a favorable answer to the prayers made by ourselves and offered at our request by religious bodies here in Rome. May the saintly prelate be spared for many more years."

BELGIAN PRISONERS IN NEED

Relief Committee Makes Appeal for 47,000 in German Camps.

The National Allied Relief Committee of 2 West Forty-fifth Street made public yesterday this cable message from Lady Lowther of the Committee for the Relief of Belgian prisoners in Germany:

> Forty-seven thousand Belgian prisoners are in German camps. Thirty-three thousand are necessitous cases. Among these, 8,000 are under the care of our committee and cost over $400,000 annually. This number will hold good for next year, but our committee is anxious to send more parcels of food and especially clothing to the prisoners.

Upon receipt of the message the National Allied Relief Committee issued an appeal for additional funds for the relief of Belgian prisoners. Contributions may be sent to James A. Baller, Jr., Treasurer, at 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

GERMANS MAGNIFY LYNCHINGS HERE

Press Campaign May Be a Forerunner of Contemplated War Outrages.

ACTION AT BERNE DEMANDED

Munich Paper Cites Prager Case and Calls for Assurances for the Future.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 8.—For some time the German press has been laying particular stress upon and exaggerating stories intended to give the impression that Germans are being lynched in America. The same reports are published, republished, quoted, and requoted in order to give the impression that lynching Germans is indulged in as a daily sport in America.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten says that at the Berne prisoner conference the German representatives will have the opportunity of bringing up the question of Prager, who was lynched, remarking that questions were asked of the Foreign Office representative at the last session of the Reichstag on this case. It calls attention to the cases of Consuls Bopp and Shack of San Francisco, which, it says, should be made the subject of an interpellation in the Reichstag. The paper says that the German delegates should bring up the whole question at the conference and be able to assure better treatment for Germans in America.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung publishes a long article headed "President Wilson, Judge Lynch, Mister Mob." The article asserts that formerly American writers alleged that the crime of lynching existed only in the black belt, but now, the paper declares, lynch law belongs to the approved rites of "culture" in the United States.

"The most horrible scenes of human bestiality which can be recorded," it goes on, "are quite natural for the Yankee. * * * He no longer gets excited over a lynching and is only ashamed when foreigners call attention to this 'people's justice.'"

It is always asserted, the paper proceeds, that mobs and the scum of the people are responsible for lynchings.

"Every American who uses the word mob in this sense," it adds, "lies because he knows that all classes of society, without exception, including men and women, partake."

Quite recently in Brookhaven, Miss., the paper sets forth, a negro was lynched by 20,000 persons, and many landowners from Lincoln drove in during the night in order to "enjoy" the crime.

That paper also refers to Prager, and declares that after energetic action by the German Government, Washington gave the press the tip to discourage lynching. It scoffs at Wilson's message regarding crimes committed by the German Army, saying he lives in a glass house and should not throw stones. [Articles of this kind generally appear prior to and to excuse what the Germans call "reprisals," otherwise Hun brutality.]

Mr. Garrett, Minister to The Hague, is now on his way to Berne to represent America at the conference. He is accompanied by Mrs. Garrett. R. W. Bliss, counselor of the Embassy at Paris, is expected here any day and will act as Chargé d'Affaires during Mr. Garrett's absence.

General Fredericks, who has hitherto represented Germany at the French and British prisoners' conferences, died yesterday.

BANKER ACCUSED OF THEFT.

W. R. Thurston Held After Funds of Up-State Depository Vanish.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—William R. Thurston, head of the private banking house of Woodruff & Thurston at Livonia, was held for the Grand Jury at Geneseo last night on charges of grand larceny, first and second degrees. He is at liberty on $25,000 bail.

Thurston's bank closed its doors on Aug. 26, ostensibly to liquidate in favor of creditors. Last week it was found that the Genesee Valley Milk Products Company, which went out of business Aug. 31, had obtained $10,000 from the bank through overdrafts. It was found that a Rochester attorney had overdrawn approximately $50,000 two months before the bank closed its doors. Only $400 was found in the bank vaults on the day following the closing.

Nearly 350 residents of Livonia bought Liberty bonds of the last issue from the bank. They have paid their money, but none has received the securities. It is announced that the bank obtained $40,000 in bonds from the National Reserve Bank in New York and that $25,000 is due the New York bank.

The larceny charges were made by Livonia depositors who professed to have invested $1,300 and have not received the bonds. The arrest has caused a sensation in Livingston County.

INDICT 16 FIRE PLOTTERS.

Members of I. W. W. Charged with Destruction of California Plants.

FRESNO, Cal., Sept. 8.—Sixteen men charged with causing a recent series of fires in industrial plants throughout California now are in custody in Los Angeles, Fresno and Sacramento jails. Indictments were returned against them last Wednesday by a Federal Grand Jury in Sacramento.

"Dublin Bob" Connell, now in jail at Sacramento, has confessed, Deputy Marshals say, and told of the part played by Industrial Workers of the World members and others in scores of fires.

OYSTERS FREE OF TYPHOID.

Dr. Copeland Says No Case Has Been Traced to Them This Year.

The Merchants' Association, through its Commitee on Pollution and Sewerage, of which Edward Hatch, Jr., is Chairman, has been interested for several years in preventing the spread of typhoid fever through the sale of infected oysters.

Chairman Hatch called the attention of Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland to need for protecting the oyster beds, and in reply he received from the Department of Health a statement announcing that the danger of typhoid infection by the consumption of oysters had been practically eliminated through the inspection of the oyster beds, shipments and places of sale.

Dr. Copeland pointed out that no case of typhoid fever had been traced to oysters in New York City so far this year.

MEN MUST REGISTER SEPT. 12.

Every man 18 to 45 years of age, except those already registered or in service, must register for the selective service draft on Sept. 12.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

AMPOLSK.—To Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Ampolsk, (nee Esther Taplinger,) a daughter, Sept. 2, 1918.

BORENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Borenstein of 45 West 110th St., announce the birth of a girl, Lucille Theresa, on Sept. 1, at Arverne, L. I.

BALLAR.—Sept. 2, 65 Niagara St., Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. Ballar, a son.

CANTOR.—Sept. 4, Edgemere, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Cantor, a daughter.

GOLDSTEIN.—Sept. 1, 320 Manhattan Av., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldstein, a son.

HOENIG.—Sept. 7, 580 West 161st St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Hoenig, a daughter.

LASEK.—Sept. 5, 884 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lasek, a son.

MULLER.—Sept. 2, 555 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Muller, a son.

TYNBERG.—Sept. 3, 414 Madison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Tynberg, a daughter.

VAM KOLLEM.—Sept. 4, Dr. Wade's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Vam Kollem, a daughter.

Engaged.

COHN—HOFFMAN.—Terese Hoffman to Ensign Hennan M. Cohn.

HART—WEILL.—Daisy Weill to Simon Hart.

JACOBSON—LEVY.—Blanche Levy to Gerson Y. Jacobson.

KAUFFMANN—METZGER.—Blanche Metzger to Lincoln T. Kauffmann.

MANN—HESS.—Cecile Hess to B. Mann.

MENDELSOHN—OHLBAUM.—Eva R. Ohlbaum to Sidney G. Mendelsohn.

REISS—WEISSKOPF.—Wilma Weiskopf to Richard Reiss.

Married.

IRVING—CORKUM.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, at Twilight Park, N. Y., by the Reverend Theodore Sedgewick, Catherine Elizabeth Corkum to Emmet W. Irving.

MORSE—ATWATER.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, at 321 Whitney Av., New Haven, James H. Morse, Jr., of Englewood, N. J. to Jean Howe Atwater, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Atwater.

SWICK—POCKMAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Laura, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. P. T. Pockman to Sergeant Thomas Ford Swick of the Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army.

UPHAM — BROOKS. — Preston Upham and Anita A. Brooks, Sunday, Sept. 8, at the residence of J. Howes Burton at Cedarhurst, L. I. Boston papers please copy.

Brooklyn.

KINNEAR—SCHULZ.—Sept. 4, Edna Schulz to Thomas H. Kinnear.

SORNBERGER—NAUMANN.—Sept. 6, Edna F. Naumann to Paul A. Sornberger.

Holiday Greetings.

MOSS.—Mrs. Paul Moss, 945 St. Nicholas Av., wishes her many friends a happy New Year.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, 1918, Willis Hale, beloved husband of Lettie M. Abbott. Funeral services at his late residence, 3,920 Broadway, Monday evening, Sept. 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ABBOTT.—Bunting Lodge No. 655 F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with deep regret we announce the death of our late brother, Willis H. Abbott. You are requested to attend funeral services from his late residence, 3,920 Broadway, Monday evening, Sept. 9, 8 P. M.
SAM G. SMITH, Master.
J. B. HARE, Secretary.

ANDERSON.—On Sept. 7, in Westchester County, N. Y., beloved father of Dagmar Flugt and Alexander Anderson. Funeral service at 29 West 128th St., Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock.

BROOKS.—Killed in action, at Fismes, France, on Aug. 22, Captain Belvidere Brooks, dearly beloved husband of Frank Rogers Brooks.

CAHN.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, 1918, James M. Cahn, beloved husband of Minnie Herrman Cahn, at his residence, 116 East 61st St. Funeral at convenience of family.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, Sept. 4, Ruth H., beloved daughter of Howard and Bessie A. Carpenter, age 16 years. Funeral private, from her late residence, 535 West 150th St., Tuesday, 11 A. M. Interment Rye, N. Y. Automobile cortege. Undertaker Joseph E. Tracy.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, at Hauterive, Bar Harbor, Sunday morning, Sept. 8, Josephine Evans James, widow of Miles B. Carpenter.

CATUNA.—On Sept. 8, 1918, George Norris Catuna, husband of Jennie H. Catuna. Notice of funeral later.

CONNOLLY.—On Sept. 3, 1918, Patrick J., beloved husband of Margaret M., father of John M. and P. Joseph, Helen M., and Mrs. Margaret M. Lynch, at the residence of his daughter, 1,091 2d Av. Funeral notice hereafter.

CRAWFORD.—Sept. 8, 1918, James, son of Elizabeth Crawford. Funeral services at his late residence, 320 West 14th St., Monday evening, 8:15 o'clock. Interment private.

DANNHAUSER. — Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 7, 1918, Frederick, beloved son of Paul and Hattie Dannhauser, in his 38th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,982 Honeywell Av., Monday, Sept. 9, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

DONOHOE.—On Sept. 5, Rev. James Donohoe, LL.D., Rector of St. Thomas Aquinas's Church, 4th Av. and 9th St., Brooklyn. Solemn mass of requiem on Monday, Sept. 9, 10 A. M. Divine office at 9:30 A. M. Reverend clergy and people invited. R. I. P.

DOUGHERTY.—On Sept. 6, 1918, at 6 P. M., J. Hampden Dougherty. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DOUGHERTY.—On Sept. 6, 1918, at 6 P. M., J. Hampden Dougherty. Funeral services at the Church of Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M. Members of the Associated Alumni College of City of N. Y. are requested to attend. (Signed)
CHARLES T. FAGNANI, Pres.
JACOB HAMAN, Sec.

GARVIS.—Elsie A. Westervelt, wife of the late Alfred Garvis, at Tenafly, N. J., Sept. 8, in her 74th year. Funeral at her late residence, Tenafly, Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 P. M.

HAFNER.—Suddenly, Sept. 7, Ernest F., 36 years, beloved husband of Rose Hafner. Funeral Sept. 9, 9:30 A. M., at Warwick, N. Y.

HANSON.—On Sept. 7, 1918, at Staten Island Hospital, Alice Hanson, in her 57th year, beloved wife of Peter W. Hanson and mother of Noel Hanson. Funeral from 536 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I., on Wednesday at 11 A. M. Services at Moravian Church, New Dorp, S. I., at 11:30 A. M. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

HICKCOX.—On Sunday, Sept. 8, 1918, Frances Louise Hickcox, in her 60th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. R. S. B. Childs, 498 Classon Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1918, at 2 P. M. Albany papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK. — Bradford Washburn, suddenly at Toms River, N. J., Sept. 3. Service at Fall River, Mass., Sept. 6, 1918.

HEYWOOD.—At Boston, Mass., Sept. 8, 1918, John Heywood, aged 28 years. Funeral service at the home of his mother, Mrs. George H. Heywood, 16 Woodland Av., Gardiner, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

IRVING.—Sept. 7, 1918, Margaret, beloved wife of James Irving. Funeral Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 505 West 147th Street, thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d Street, near Convent Avenue. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ISAACS.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, at Brooklyn, Conn., Marion Esther Isaacs, in her 83d year, widow of the late William M. Isaacs and mother of Mrs. Arthur L. Lesher. Funeral services at Calvary Baptist Church Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

KRUDOP.—Berend J., suddenly, on Sept. 6, at his residence, 463 Liberty Av. Funeral services Monday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

LOREAUX.—Sept. 7, 1918, Mme. Pelagie Marie, at the home of Mrs. Thomas Coggeshall, 125 East 76th Street, N. Y. Services on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, 76th St. and Lexington Av. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

McEWEN.—On Saturday, Sept. 7, 1918, Adelaide B., beloved wife of William McEwen. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,482 St. Lawrence Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1918, at 2 P. M.

MEEKS.—On Sept. 5, at Pine Orchard, Conn., Sarah A., widow of the late Albert V. Meeks and mother of Harold A., Arthur D. and Everett V. Meeks, in her 76th year. Funeral service at the chapel at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 3 P. M., Monday, Sep. 9. Interment at the convenience of family.

NICHOLS.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. Evert Burnet, 238 Oakwood Av., Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 8, 1918, Emeline Layton, widow of William H. Nichols, and daughter of the late William E. and Emeline Layton. Funeral private.

PECK.—Sunday, at Mount Kisco, Julia Blanche Peck, wife of the late Ernest Hamilton Peck. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PILE.—Suddenly, on Sept. 7, Jean, beloved wife of Joseph A. Pile. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

Died.

POST.—Suddenly, on Sept. 7, 1918, at Quaker Hill, N. Y., Aurelia Hoag, the beloved wife of Edmond L. Post. Services will be held at her late residence Monday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.

ROBITSCHEK.—On Sept. 8, after a brief illness, Carl Robitschek, beloved husband of Josephine Robitschek, and father of Hermine Levy, at his residence, 41 Convent Av. Funeral private.

SCHUMACHER.—Corporal Charles, son of the late Charles Schumacher and Emma H. Schumacher, 1,120 Madison Av., killed in action in France July 31.

SEYMOUR.—At his home in Litchfield, Conn., Sunday evening, Sept. 8, 1918, the Rev. Storrs Ocias Seymour, D. D., in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Henry Leavitt, suddenly of apoplexy at Williamstown, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 7. Funeral at Hanover, N. H., Tuesday, Sept. 10, 3:30 o'clock, P. M.

SPIRESCU.—Oscar, suddenly, Sept. 7, 1918, at his residence, 305 West 45th St. Lying in state, CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. Funeral announcement later.

STONE.—Samuel, dearly beloved husband of Gussie, and father of Irving and Cecelia, on Saturday, Sept. 7. Funeral from his late residence, 1,247 48th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 9, at 10 A. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

TUCKER.—At his late residence, Orienta Pt., Mamaroneck, N. Y., Clarence Tucker, son of the late George W. and Ann Maria. Services will be held from his late residence, Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

WESTHEIM.—Isaac, Sept. 7, beloved husband of Carrie Westheim, and father of Selma and Florence. Funeral from residence, 601 West 172d St., Sept. 9, 10 A. M.

WRIGHT.—At New York City on Saturday, Sept. 7, Clara Hemenway Holman, wife of Cecil Wright of Glens Falls, N. Y. Funeral at the residence of her father, Southport, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 P. M.

WUERZ.—On Sept. 6, Robert Wuerz, after a short illness, aged 37 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 9 Post Av., New York City, Monday, at 10 A. M. Alameda (Cal.) papers please copy.

AIPEL.—Hitler, 203 Stanton St., Sept. 6.

BARNETT.—Annie, 462 West 151st St., Sept. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BERGEN.—Bessie, Sept. 7. Funeral 535 2d Av.

BUSCARINI.—Rosa, 12 Roosevelt St., Sept. 6.

CORRIGAN.—Matthew J., 340 West 47th St., Sept. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FECHER.—Mary E., 69 Cauldwell Av., Sept. 6.

FRENCH.—Charles W., 260 West 41st St., Sept. 6, aged 61.

FUCHS.—Margaret, 1,533 Minford Place, Bronx, Sept. 7, aged 55.

GALVIN.—Mary, 506 West 47th St., Sept. 6.

GANSDORF.—Louise, Sept. 6, aged 74. Funeral 355 Bleecker St.

HAMPTON.—Melvinia, Sept. 6. Funeral, 161 8th Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOSFORD.—Dora, 259th St. and Liebig Av., Sept. 6. Funeral today.

KLEINHAUS.—Charlotte, 345 East 54th St., Sept. 6, aged 74. Funeral private.

KRANTZ.—Frances L., 226 East 71st St., Sept. 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McAULEY.—Michael J., 404 West 50th St., Sept. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McNALLY.—Peter, aged 6. Funeral, 10th Av. and 23d St., today, 9:15 A. M.

NEWMAN.—Gertrude, 873 East 167th St., Sept. 6, aged 32.

O'BRIEN.—Margaret, 953 Columbus Av., Sept. 7. Funeral tomorrow.

O'DONNELL.—Bernard C., 725 Prospect Place, Sept. 6.

PALAVINO.—Gaetana, 428 East 11th St., Sept. 7.

REILLY.—John J., 2,062 8th Av., Sept. 7. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

WARREN.—Sarah, 592 Columbus Av., Sept. 6, aged 77.

WEINBERG.—Vetta, 15 West 123d St., Sept. 6, aged 45.

Brooklyn.

BARRETT.—Helen R., 228 Hull St., Sept. 6, aged 17.

BENJIMAN.—Solomon, 378 11th St., Sept. 6, aged 62.

BITTRICK.—John C., Sr., 2,024 Bergen St., Sept. 6, aged 50.

CARSTENS.—Herman, 138 Rochester Av., Sept. 7, aged 41.

CESNAN.—John, 112 Wythe Av., Sept. 6, aged 37.

COX.—Madelene P., 113 Nassau Av., Sept. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CONNOLLY.—James J., 469 52d St., Sept. 6.

DAUNBACHER.—Muriel C., 848 57th St., Sept. 6.

DORIS.—Sarah, 562 Bergen St., Sept. 6.

DUGAN.—Hannah, 36 Floyd St., Sept. 6.

DYNAN.—Mary, 44 Dowling St., Sept. 6, aged 63.

FOSTER.—James R., 25 Manhasset Place, Sept. 7, aged 48.

FOX.—William F., 254 Rutledge St., Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow.

GOUCH.—Katherine, 210 Montauk Av., Sept. 6, aged 58.

HOLLMANN.—Edward, 1,391 St. Mark's Av., Sept. 7, aged 20.

HAMILTON.—Olaf, 3 Wyckoff St., Sept. 6, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KLOBASA.—Frank, 682 Park Av., Sept. 6, aged 71.

LANE.—Jan T., 172 St. John's Place, Sept. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LEDWITH.—Thomas F., 109 North Elliott Place, Sept. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LEINPINSEL.—Frederick, 1,664 Woodbine St., Sept. 6, aged 72.

LYONS.—John J., Sr., 166 Rogers Av., Sept. 7, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGEORGE.—Ruth A., 102 2d St., Sept. 6.

MURRAY.—William R., 413 Sackett St., Sept. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

O'DONNELL.—Bernard C., 725 Prospect Place, Sept. 6. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

TIMMINS.—Anna V., 600 East 34th St., Sept. 7. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

VAN COTT.—Charles, 1,197 East 18th St., Sept. 6.

WATTS.—George, 705 Gates Av., Sept. 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

CASSIDY.—Mary, 341 Union St., Jersey City, Sept. 6.

CHEDISTER.—Jennette, 254 Bellentie Av., Newark, Sept. 7, aged 84. Funeral today.

FRASIER.—Marie, 154 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, Sept. 6. Funeral today.

McCANN.—Matthew, 527 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Sept. 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHUM.—Bernard, 21 Somerset St., Newark, Sept. 7.

SUEPFLE.—Veronica, 197 16th Av., Newark, Sept. 6, aged 72.

WALSH.—Ann, 238 Beacon Av., Jersey City, Sept. 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WHITTLE.—Margaret, 450 Grove St., Jersey City, Sept. 6. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

Long Island.

COLLINS.—Patrick, Jamaica, Sept. 6, aged 76. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BRANDON.—Adolph A., Woodhaven, Sept. 6, aged 56.

CHASE.—Phoebe, Richmond Hill, Sept. 6, aged 89.

CUNNIFF.—Patrick, 125 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City, Sept. 6, aged 41.

DOW.—Mabell, Maspeth, Sept. 6, aged 59.

HAAS.—Frederick, 539 7th Av., Astoria, Sept. 6, aged 74.

HATFIELD.—Charles, 19 Grand Av., Astoria, Sept. 6, aged 27.

HESCH.—John, South Jamaica, Sept. 6, aged 65.

HOEGERLE.—Joseph, Astoria, Sept. 6, aged 61.

KING.—Marie, Centre Moriches, Sept. 6.

KUPPER.—Joseph, Ridgewood, Sept. 6, aged 37.

LINK.—Charles, College Point, Sept. 6, aged 5.

MINK.—John F., 289 8th Av., Astoria, Sept. 6, aged 45.

O'TOOLE.—Richard, Astoria, Sept. 6. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SEPHARD.—Edith, South Ozone Park, Sept. 6, aged 47.

In Memoriam.

EDEBOHLS.—In loving memory of our dear mother and devoted sister, Mrs. Barbara Edebohls, (nee Leyendecker,) who died on Sept. 11, 1917; a mass will be offered in St. Joseph's Church, East 87th St., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock.

"Farewell! If ever fondest prayer
For others' weal availed on high,
Ours will not be lost in air,
But waft thy name beyond the sky."

ADLER.—Fannie; service Maimonides Cemetery, Sept. 15, 2 P. M.

ALLEN.—Marie F., in memory of; died Sept. 10, 1913.

COLGAN.—Rose M., mass, All Saints' Church, Sept. 12, 9 A. M.

EGAN.—Charles A., in memory of; died Sept. 13, 1916.

HAWLEY.—Catherine, in memory of; died Sept. 9, 1916.

KEHOE.—Andrew J., Jr., in memory of; died Sept. 11, 1914.

HUGHES. — Corporal Frank, mass, St. Stephen's Church, Sept. 14, 10 A. M.

MANSFIELD. — Harry, mass Resurrection Church today, 10 A. M.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ELLEN E. NILES, 72 years old, a teacher of the Plainfield public schools, died yesterday in Plainfield.

The Rev. Dr. STORRS OCIAS SEYMOUR, who for a number of years was rector of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn., died at his home there last night. He was in his 83d year.

WILLIS HALE ABBOTT, President of the Abbott Press, in the Printing Crafts Building, in Eighth Avenue, died Saturday morning at his home, 3,920 Broadway. Mr. Abbott was 53 years old.

JAMES RYAN, builder and contractor, of Port Chester, N. Y., died yesterday at the Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital. He was born in Banksville, Conn., sixty-five years ago, and lived there until he moved to Port Chester seven years ago.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Holding the Stock Market to Account

Anything that concerns the administration of war preparations cannot be trifled with. Individual rights, property rights, always considered inviolate, are yielding to the Government's necessities. The cheerfulness with which the people of this nation have accepted each new call upon their services or their wealth is a constant inspiration to attempt new burdens. Those who have most to lose have gone to the front with a song on their lips, and those who so far remain at home are above shaming them with complaints over the exactions of war. No people were so far removed from the quarrel in Europe, it seemed four years ago, as we, and none accepted more cheerfully the order for conscription when the time for it came. The new levy to be made on the basis of the registration scheduled for next Thursday will be met without a murmur; the full man power of the nation in which individual freedom has reached its fairest growth is being mustered to smother the fires of militarism scattered by autocracy over Europe.

The last week has seen developments of the greatest magnitude in support of the war. The new Revenue bill, drafted in committee, has been placed before the House, and will probably be enacted into law by the end of another month. It calls for more than a 100 per cent. increase in taxes already of record proportions; it is calculated to raise considerably more than an even $8,000,000,000, and even that huge sum, too great to be visualized, is but a third of a year's estimated expenses. A standard contract has finally been evolved under which the country's foremost industry is taken over by the Government. It is not satisfactory to all interests concerned—one of the objectors representing such a large proportion of the securities issued against the properties as to deserve a thoughtful hearing—but it was inevitable that a compromise should come out of so many conflicting claims. The stock market has been openly taken in hand by the New York banks, working with the Federal Reserve authorities, and will be subject to control so long as the demand for loans threatens to embarrass the Government's financing.

The manner of the Street's acceptance of a request from the Money Committee that daily statements be furnished of brokers' loans was gratifying evidence of the progress which has been made in subordinating semi-speculative activities to more essential operations of a financial nature. The market broke badly in spots where the speculative position had become extended, but there was general agreement on the right of the banks to supervise even more closely than hitherto the use which is being made of borrowed funds. The committee does not rule that Stock Exchange loans are nonessential; they are highly essential in so far as they are used legitimately, but they must be limited to the amount now outstanding. That pronouncement sounds the death knell of the infant bull market. A broadening market can continue on its way despite rising interest rates, but not without expanding loans. It would be unfortunate for the new Liberty Loan if the limitations imposed by the banks were so drastic as to force widespread liquidation of Stock Exchange securities, but they are not. They have terminated some speculative pools, but they have not interfered in the slightest degree with investment buying. The steady absorption of securities from the hands of traders by the investing public will continue. Already it has accounted for a very considerable part of the floating supply of dividend paying issues which used to be found in brokers' hands.

Criticism of the letter addressed to the President of the Stock Exchange by Governor Strong on the ground that it was not necessary to reiterate views already put on record by the Federal Reserve Board is not well founded. As a matter of fact, the trading element in Wall Street has now had three plain warnings against an attempt to bring about a big speculative market. It chose to ignore the first two, but it cannot ignore the third, for the banks have gone on record now against increasing the supply of funds for trading purposes. The action of the committee last Friday was taken only after previous warnings had failed to lessen the demand for call loans. The situation was not dangerous, but it would easily have become dangerous had no more effective check been imposed. As a matter of fact, there is better reason now for the man with idle funds to buy stocks for investment than there was before. It is almost certain that the daily war news from now on will be of a nature which will turn people's thoughts to the benefits which should come to the industries of the United States with a return of peace, and the Money Committee put a check on trading with that in mind.

Without attempting to sift the mass of correspondence which was exchanged between John Skelton Williams in his capacity as Director of the Division of Finance of the Railroad Administration and J. P. Morgan & Co. in the matter of arranging an extension of the Chicago & Western Indiana notes, a part of which has been made public, to discover who was responsible for the default on the issue, it is made plain by the statement from Mr. McAdoo's office that he has given little thought to the attitude of investors toward such an offering as he wanted made. Of the 9¼ per cent. which it was proposed to charge for supplying funds to meet the maturing notes, one-half of 1 per cent. was to have gone to the bankers, 1¼ per cent. to the members of the underwriting syndicate, and 7½ per cent. to the buyers of the notes. To suppose that the issue could have been extended on a 6 per cent. basis is to shut one's eyes to the current cost of capital. The Lehigh Valley's offering of ten-year bonds, one of the most attractive securities that has been put out, was sold last week on a basis to yield the investor 6.4 per cent., and high-class, well-secured industrial notes have been freely obtainable to return from 7¼ per cent. to 7¾ per cent., making their cost with selling commissions about the same as that proposed for the Chicago & Western Indiana. That company's credit as a terminal line depending upon rentals did not place it in a favorable position in which to compete for investment funds, and the commissions were fixed with the idea that a very large part of the notes would remain in the hands of the underwriters.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 31, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	Holiday.		
Tuesday	495,584	1,092,432	991,760
Wednesday	548,954	1,049,071	1,367,717
Thursday	389,548	660,486	1,057,661
Friday	833,926	637,530	1,021,050
Saturday	173,820	250,121	668,820
Total wk.	2,441,832	3,689,640	5,107,008
Yr. to date.	90,822,846	129,658,704	116,912,498

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	Holiday.		
Tuesday	$8,624,500	$3,589,000	$3,827,000
Wednesday	7,835,500	4,577,500	4,019,000
Thursday	7,798,500	3,222,500	3,445,000
Friday	7,933,000	3,608,500	3,310,000
Saturday	3,076,500	1,343,000	1,104,000
Total wk.	$35,268,000	$16,340,500	$15,705,000
Yr. to date.	1,071,994,000	656,161,950	710,823,550

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Sept. 7, '18.	Sept. 8, '17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$6,027,500	$5,206,500	$821,000
Gov't	28,958,500	11,080,000	17,878,500
State	192,000	5,000	187,000
City	90,000	39,000	51,000
Total all	$35,268,000	$16,340,500	$18,927,500

PROTESTS SEIZURE OF BUSH TERMINAL

Merchants' Association Appeals to Government for Factories Ousted by Navy.

8,500 WORKMEN AFFECTED

Concerns Employed on War Work Forced to Close or Move—Factory Space Scarce.

The Merchants' Association yesterday made public a protest it had made to Charles A. Otis, Chief of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board, against the appropriation of industrial buildings of the Bush Terminal by the Navy Department. The letter, which was signed on behalf of the Merchants' Association by Secretary S. C. Mead, pointed out that the seizure of the Bush Terminal dispossessed firms engaged in war production and raised the question of the Government's policy.

"The results of this action by the Navy Department," Mr. Mead said, "are far more wide-reaching than a statement of the bare facts would indicate. The sixty-four concerns which have received notice to vacate employ about 8,500 employes, or about as many employes as are at work in all of the factories in the city of Jamestown, N. Y., or Wilkes-Barre, Penn. These Bush Terminal concerns have already sought new quarters and have found it almost impossible to obtain satisfactory manufacturing space, and accordingly many, if not most, of them will go out of business. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the metropolitan district of New York is very much congested with industry at the present time.

"In other words, on or before Dec. 1, 1918, there will be relocated, curtailed, or entirely eliminated in New York City industry equivalent to that of the entire City of Jamestown or Wilkes-Barre. In so far as this industry goes to other cities, is curtailed, or is entirely eliminated, New York City directly suffers that much of a decrease in its industry. The result of this action on the commercial and industrial life of New York City will be very harmful, indeed. Obviously, before New York City is called upon to make such a sacrifice, it should be made absolutely certain that there is no other way to fulfill the requirements of the Government."

It is pointed out further that the disruption of business of the sixty-four manufacturers already affected will be very detrimental to the production of essential fittings for ships, parts for airplanes, uniforms, medical supplies and equipment, and many other products which are urgently needed by the Government, and for which they have important contracts.

The Merchants' Association accordingly requested the War Industries Board to investigate the situation at the Bush Terminal for the purpose of deciding whether or not it is to the interest of the entire country and the various Government departments requiring war supplies that the Navy Department commandeer the manufacturing space for storage purposes rather than to construct additional storage space in this district.

Mr. Otis acknowledged receipt of the association's protest, saying the matter had been referred to the War Industries Board. He promised a report when the matter had been discussed.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Forecast:

N. C.—Showers Mon.; warmer in interior. Tues. fair; warmer.

S. C.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; slightly warmer in interior.

Ga.—Partly cloudy Mon.; slightly warmer in interior. Tues. fair.

Fla.—Local showers Mon. and Tues., except fair in n. w.

Ala.—Partly cloudy Mon.; slightly warmer in interior. Tues. fair.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle n. to e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon.; warmer in e. Tues. fair.

Ky. — Fair Mon. Tues. fair; somewhat cooler.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Tues.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. showers and cooler at night or Tues.

Upper Mich.—Showers Mon. or Mon. night, cooler; Tues. probably fair, cooler in e.

Ohio—Fair, somewhat warmer Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler in n.

E. Tex., La., Ark.—Mon and Tues. fair.

Okla.—Mon. fair, warmer. Tues. increasing cloudiness, showers and cooler in n. w.

W. Tex.—Mon. generally fair, Tues. generally fair in s., increasing cloudiness in n., showers and cooler in Pan Handle.

Fla.—Local showers Mon. and Tues.

MEN MUST REGISTER SEPT. 12.

Every man 18 to 45 years of age, except those already registered or in service, must register for the selective service draft on Sept. 12.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,441,832	90,822,846
Same period a year ago	3,689,640	129,658,704

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	74.24	72.36	74.24	64.12
Same period a year ago	75.75	72.73	90.46	72.73

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADAMS EXPRESS	51¼	51	51	−⅛
500	Advance Rumely	16¾	16	16	−1¾
500	Advance Rumely pf.	47	46	46	−1
5,100	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅛	3	3	−¼
4,600	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
9,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33⅜	31	31½	−1⅜
900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	84¼	84	84¼	..
300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	98½	97½	97½	−⅞
1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	70½	68½	69	−1
8,050	Am. Can	47⅞	45⅞	46	−1
500	Am. Can pf.	94	93¾	93¾	..
10,300	Am. Car & Fdy.	87½	85½	86¼	+¾
250	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	110	109¾	110	+2¼
4,300	Am. Cotton Oil	43¾	42	42¾	−¼
31,200	Am. Hide & Leather	22⅛	19½	20¼	+1
16,300	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	93¾	87⅞	87⅞	−¼
500	Am. Ice	33	31	31	−2
1,300	Am. Ice pf.	51¼	50½	51	+½
1,600	Am. International	54½	53¼	53⅝	−⅝
6,200	Am. Linseed	42	41¼	41¾	+¼
4,100	Am. Linseed pf.	79⅞	78	79⅞	+1⅞
6,800	Am. Locomotive	68	66¼	66⅞	+¾
200	Am. Malting	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
24,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80¾	78½	79	+1⅛
300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	104	103½	103½	−1½
15,900	Am. Steel Foundries	83	79½	82	+3¼
5,500	Am. Sugar Refining	110	107½	*108½	..
200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	108½	108½	*108½	+¼
14,800	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	126	120¼	122⅝	−2⅝
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	88	88	88	+1
5,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	98½	97⅝	97⅞	−⅝
1,000	Am. Tobacco	164	161	161	−1¼
300	Am. Tobacco pf., new	95	94¾	94¾	+½
800	Am. Woolen	58⅜	57½	57½	−¾
400	Am. Woolen pf.	95¾	95	95¾	+¼
4,100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	38½	34½	35	−2
2,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	17½	16¼	16¼	−1¼
500	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	52	51	51	+⅞
62,800	Anaconda Copper	69⅛	67	68	−⅛
200	Associated Oil	64	62¾	62¾	−1¾
7,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88	85¼	86⅜	−1⅛
200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	81½	80¾	80¾	−1
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9½	9½	9½	..
200	Atlantic Coast Line	98¾	98¾	98¾	+¾
2,500	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	104½	102	102	−1¾
50,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	94⅞	91	92¼	−1⅝
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102	102	102	+1⅜
16,800	Baltimore & Ohio	57¾	55	55¾	−⅝
400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56	55	55	−½
500	Barrett Co.	94⅛	93⅜	94	+1
100	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	..
200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,100	Bethlehem Steel	87	84½	84½	−½
57,600	Beth. Steel, Class B	87⅜	83⅞	85⅛	+½
900	Beth. Steel 8 p. c. pf.	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝	+⅝
5,400	Booth Fisheries	28½	26¾	27¾	+¼
1,260	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	40	38⅛	39	+⅝
400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	13	13	13	+½
6,200	Burns Brothers	149	143¼	146⅞	−1⅝
1,200	Butte Copper & Zinc	11¼	11	11	..
4,200	Butte & Superior	27⅜	25⅞	26	−⅛
300	Butterick Co.	8¾	8½	8½	−¼
3,100	CAL. PETROLEUM	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
1,100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	64⅜	63	63½	+½
100	Calumet & Arizona	70	70	70	+2
13,500	Canadian Pacific	164⅞	159½	161¼	−2¼
8,600	Central Leather Co.	70⅝	67¾	68	−2¼
100	Central Leather Co. pf.	104	104	104	..
26	Central & So. Am. Tel.	105	105	105	..
1,650	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½	34⅛	34½	+½
1,900	Chandler Motor	88¼	87	88	+1⅞
8,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¾	57½	57⅞	−⅞
600	Chi. Great Western	8⅛	7½	7½	−½
900	Chi. Great Western pf.	25⅛	24½	24½	−½
38,520	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	54¼	50	53	+1⅛
5,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	81½	78	79	−2
1,334	Chi. & Northwestern	95¼	94¼	94½	+½
18,900	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	27½	25½	26	−⅝
4,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf.	82¼	79	79⅞	−⅞
6,400	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf.	69¼	67⅝	67⅝	−½
1,500	Chile Copper	16½	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
3,000	Chino Copper	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	−⅛
400	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	36	33	33	−2
8,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49⅜	46⅛	47	−½
500	Colorado Southern	23	22	22	+1
100	Colorado South'n 1st pf.	51	51	51	+⅝
200	Colorado South'n 2d pf.	44	44	44	
3,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	−⅝
1,000	Consolidated Gas	90	89⅝	89⅝	−¼
300	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	10	10	10	+1
600	Continental Can	71⅜	69⅞	69⅞	−1
500	Continental Can pf.	100	100	100	+1¾
19,000	Corn Products Refining	44⅛	42	42½	−1⅛
11,400	Crucible Steel	69½	66¾	67	−1½
100	Crucible Steel pf.	91	91	91	..
11,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅜	30⅛	30⅜	−1
2,600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81	80	80½	..
100	DEL. & HUDSON	110	110	110	+¼
300	Del., Lack. & Western	185	183	185	+2
100	Den. & Rio Grande	4½	4½	4½	+¼
600	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	7½	6¾	6¾	..
27,000	Distillers Securities	58⅞	55	56⅞	−2
4,800	Dome Mines	9⅝	9	9½	+¾
100	ELK HORN COAL	27½	27½	27½	−1½
17,800	Erie	16¾	15½	15⅞	+⅛
6,700	Erie 1st pf.	34	31½	32⅞	−⅛
500	Erie 2d pf.	24	23½	23½	+⅝
1,500	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	42¾	39	39	−3
1,300	GASTON, WM. & W.	29⅝	28¾	29½	+⅛
250	General Chemical pf.	100	100	100	..
1,300	General Cigar	49⅞	48	48	−1½
700	General Electric	148⅝	147	147¾	+1¼
11,910	General Motors	133	122½	124½	−8½
500	General Motors pf.	78½	78	78¾	−1¾
3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	47½	46	47	+1¾
800	Goodrich pf.	100½	100	100⅛	+½
1,100	Granby Consol.	84	82	82	..
2,400	Great Northern pf.	93½	92⅛	92¼	+¼
11,600	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	33½	32	32	−¾
2,400	Greene-Cananea Copper	45⅜	44¾	44¾	−½
2,600	Gulf States Steel	87	82¾	83⅜	+1⅛
1,400	HASKELL & BARKER	46¾	45	45	−1¼
300	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	97	96¼	96¼	−¼
20,000	Inspiration Copper	54½	52½	53⅜	+½
1,100	Interboro Consol.	7¼	7	7¼	+½
1,000	Interboro Consol. pf.	34	33	33	−1
900	Inter. Agricultural pf.	62⅝	61½	62	+¼
300	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	127	127	127	−1¼
600	Inter. Harvester Corp.	63½	62¾	63	−2
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	106½	106½	106½	+8¼
11,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	28¾	26½	27½	−1⅛
57,300	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	103⅞	99¾	101½	−1½
3,300	Inter. Nickel	30	29¾	30	+½
100	Inter. Nickel pf.	92	92	92	+2½
2,500	Inter. Paper	36	34¼	34¼	−½
400	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	62	59	62	+2
2,700	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	20	18¼	18⅝	−1
100	Kan. City Southern pf.	54	54	54	−1¼
100	Kelly-Springfield Tire	47¾	47¾	47¾	−¼
13,375	Kennecott Copper	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+⅝
4,900	LACK. STEEL	86	84	85	+½
100	Laclede Gas	83	83	83	−⅛
100	Lake Erie & Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	+1¼
300	Lake Erie & Western pf.	23	20	20	..
500	Lee Rubber & Tire	20⅝	20	20⅝	+½
3,400	Lehigh Valley	61¾	60¾	61	+⅜
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	102½	102½	102½	+½
700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	29	28	29	+½
581	Lorillard (P.) Co.	148	147	147	..
300	Louisville & Nashville	116½	116½	116½	+½
3,500	MAXWELL MOTORS	28	26½	28	+1
2,300	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	59¾	57½	59¾	+2½
1,700	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	22	20½	21½	+1
400	May Dept. Stores	54½	53¼	54½	+3¼
82,000	Mexican Petroleum	104½	101	102⅞	+2
1,800	Miami Copper	29¼	28	28¾	−⅝
21,300	Midvale Steel	54½	52½	53	−1⅜
2,300	Minn. & St. Louis, new	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+¾
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	94	94	94	+1
7,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	5¼	5½	[illegible]
800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	12	10½	11¼	+1¼
38,800	Mo. Pacific	26⅛	24⅛	24½	−⅜
1,300	Mo. Pacific pf.	59¾	58	58	−⅞
400	Montana Power	70½	69¾	70½	+½
200	NATIONAL ACME	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+⅛
1,000	National Cond. & Cable	16¼	16	16	..
2,400	National Enam. & S.	52⅛	51¼	51¼	−⅜
200	National Lead	59	59	59	
100	National Lead pf.	102	102	102	−⅝
1,200	Nevada Con. Copper	21	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
900	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	24	22	22	−1
1,300	New York Air Brake	125	122	*122	..
32,000	New York Central	76½	73¼	74½	−¼
100	New York Dock pf.	46	46	46	..
83,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	45⅛	43¾	44	..
3,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22⅜	22	22	−⅛
1,800	Norfolk & Western	107⅞	105	105	−2¾
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	70	70	70	−5
600	North American	40	39	39	−1½
5,200	Northern Pacific	91½	90⅛	90⅝	+⅛
500	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	67	66	66¼	+¼
8,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	38⅜	37¾	37¾	−⅛
300	Ohio Fuel Supply	42½	42	42	−1
2,100	Ontario Mining	10⅜	10	10¼	+½
1,400	Owens Bottle Machine	69½	63½	63½	−5½
400	PACIFIC MAIL	32½	32⅜	32⅜	−⅛
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	93	93	93	..
10,822	Pennsylvania Railroad	44¼	43⅞	44	−⅛
1,300	People's Gas, Chicago	47	45	45¾	+1¼
200	Peoria & Eastern	6	5⅜	6	+½
2,800	Pere Marquette	15¾	13½	13½	−1¼
300	Pere Marquette prior pf.	61	61	61	+1
3,000	Philadelphia Co.	29¾	28	29	+1¼
4,000	Pierce-Arrow	39⅞	37¾	38½	+⅞
300	Pierce-Arrow pf.	98½	98	98½	+1½
15,000	Pierce Oil	17¼	15⅝	16	−1½
250	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	54⅛	54	54⅛	+1¼
2,100	Pitts. Coal	51⅜	50	51	+½
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	..
2,200	Pitts. & West Va.	37	34⅞	34⅞	−1⅝
300	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	79¼	78	78	−⅜
2,600	Pressed Steel Car	71½	68	68	−3⅛
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	+¾
100	Public Service, N. J.	95	95	95	+2
600	Pullman Co.	112	111¼	112	..
5,900	RY. STEEL SPRING	70	66	67¼	−1¼
3,400	Ray Consol. Copper	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+⅛
84,500	Reading	92	89	89⅝	−1⅜
32,300	Republic Iron & Steel	94¼	90¼	91½	−1⅞
100	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102	102	102	+1
200	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	100	100	100	−5
400	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12½	12	12	+⅛
100	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	28½	28½	28½	..
100	Savage Arms	74¼	74¼	74¼	+¼
400	Saxon Motor	6½	5⅝	5⅝	−⅞
12,200	Seaboard Air Line	9⅜	7⅝	8¾	+¾
7,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	23½	20¼	21¼	..
900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	140	139	139	−½
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	120	120	120	+4
500	Shattuck-Arizona	15½	15	15	−¼
17,400	Sinclair Oil Refining	33½	31½	31¾	−½
300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	62½	61½	62½	+1¾
15,325	Southern Pacific	88½	85½	87½	..
82,350	Southern Railway	28⅜	25⅝	26⅝	+⅛
5,950	Southern Railway pf.	69¼	67¼	68	+1⅛
100	Standard Milling	117	117	117	+1
21,100	Studebaker Co.	47⅜	43	46¼	+2⅞
600	Superior Steel	43	41½	41½	−2
2,700	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	19¾	18⅝	18⅞	−⅛
19,550	Texas Co.	160	154	157½	+3¾
3,400	Texas & Pacific	16½	15½	15¾	+1½
19,300	Tobacco Products	72½	67⅞	69¾	−1⅛
300	Tobacco Products pf.	97	96	96	−1¼
1,000	Tol., St. L. & W. t. r.	6⅞	5¾	5¾	−½
100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. t. r.	12	12	12	−4
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	43¼	43¼	43¼	+⅛
200	UNDERW'D TYPE. pf.	107	107	107	+3
300	Union Bag & Paper	75½	72⅝	72⅝	−2¼
27,900	Union Pacific	128½	122½	*125	−1⅝
100	Union Pacific pf.	69⅝	69⅝	*69⅝	+⅝
700	United Alloy Steel	39	38½	38½	+½
19,800	United Cigar Stores	104½	101	102⅛	−⅜
100	United Drug 1st pf.	48	48	48	−1⅛
800	United Fruit	131½	130¼	130¼	..
200	United Rys. Invest.	8½	8	8	−¼
900	United Rys. Invest. pf.	15½	14	14	+½
20	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	14	14	14	..
9,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	124¼	118½	119¾	−3½
3,400	U. S. Rubber	64	61⅝	62¾	−1
500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104½	104	104	
600	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	43½	42½	42½	+½
791,700	U. S. Steel	116	110¾	112	+½
2,500	U. S. Steel pf.	111	110	110⅛	−½
5,000	Utah Copper	85	83¼	84	+½
200	Utah Securities	12¾	12½	12½	+½
4,800	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	55½	53½	53½	−1
300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	106	105	106	−1
300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	72	71	71	−1
120	Vulcan Detinning pf.	42	42	42	+4
4,400	WABASH	10	9¼	9¼	−⅝
7,900	Wabash pf. A	40⅜	38¾	39½	−¼
1,800	Wabash pf. B	24¾	24	24	−½
2,700	Western Maryland	15⅜	14¾	15	..
300	Western Pacific	19½	19	19½	+½
400	Western Pacific pf.	62	61¾	62	..
850	Western Union Tel.	85¼	84¼	84¼	..
6,000	Westinghouse E. & M.	44⅜	43	43½	−½
1,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie	9¼	9	9¼	+½
600	White Motors	46½	46	46½	..
400	Wilson & Co.	58	57	57	−2¼
29,900	Willys-Overland	20½	19¼	20½	+1⅜
700	Willys-Overland pf.	83	82¾	83	+½
100	Woolworth (F. W.) pf.	114	114	114	−¼
1,500	Worthington Pump	67	65	65¾	−2¼
50	Worth. Pump pf. A	91	91	91	..
88	Worth. Pump pf. B	70	70	70	..

*Ex dividend.

Is your Money Safe
and what will it Earn?

An investor should consider carefully the investment from which he will earn his income.

Municipal Bonds

rank ahead of First Mortgages as a lien upon the entire assessed value of all the taxable property of a Municipality. The bonded debt will average about 5% of this value. In addition, the full faith and credit and all the resources of the Municipality are pledged for the payment of principal and interest at maturity. Therefore Municipal Bonds are the safest form of security.

Write for our Municipal Bond List B-90 offering you from 4¾% to 6% return on your investment.

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Established 1871.
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STOCKS
Revised Booklet on Request.

Central Petroleum Pfd.

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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Inheritance Tax

The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey That Clears Through the New York Clearing House.
19 WEST 8TH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J.
OPP. R. R. STATION.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Listed securities bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.

B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway

SURETY BONDS

American Surety Co.
of New York Founded 1884.
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

Write for
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(Invaluable to Conservative Investors.)
S. W. STRAUS & CO.
150 Broadway

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
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Banking Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Safe Deposit Vaults 8 A. M. to Midnight.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.
of New York.
80 Broadway 54 Wall Street
BRANCHES
5th Avenue at 60th Street
Madison Avenue at 42nd Street
5th Avenue at 38th Street
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $29,000,000

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.
Funding 6s, due 1919-23
At prices to net 4.60%

Hambleton & Company
ESTABLISHED 1865
43 Exchange Place, New York

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector.
Boston New Haven

St. Louis, Spgfld. & Peoria R.R.
1st Ref. 5s, 1939
Consumers Power Co.
1st Ref. 5s, 1936

John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5418.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
Trustees, Administrators, Executors
5½% Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
Write for Booklet "A"

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Lone Star Gas
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Telephone 1111 Broad

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Railroad—Industrial—Public Utility
Government—Municipal

Investment Securities

Statistical information regarding securities furnished to investors and trustees.

Security Issues Negotiated

51 Wall Street, New York

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

Free from Personal Taxation.

We offer Guaranteed First Mortgage Investments
On New York City Real Estate at 5½% in amounts of $100 and up, and also the following mortgages:

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,500	5½%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	$324	$4,250
3,250	5½%	3 & Cellar	Brick	Stores & Apartments	636	6,000
4,000	5%	3 & Cellar	Brick	Store & Apartments	708	8,000
9,000	5%	4 & Cellar	Brick	Apartment	1,900	16,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
When buying real estate consult us relative to Title Examination.
Write for booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
'Phone 6880 Cortlandt 'Phone 7100 Main

Pledge to Buy W. S. S. Regularly

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
6% DIVIDEND SCRIP
ALL ISSUES
BOUGHT, SOLD AND QUOTED

Dominick & Dominick
'Phone 2020 Rector
115 Broadway, New York

September Investment Suggestions

Exempt from Federal Income Taxes

Our complete list contains among many other attractive Municipal issues, the following:

ISSUE	MATURITY	YIELD
*N City of Syracuse, N. Y., Reg. 5s	1919-1934	4.45%
*N City of Lockport, N. Y., Reg. 4¾s	1919-1928	4.60%
*N State of Arkansas 4¾s	1931	4.60%
*N Village of Ellicottville, N. Y., Reg. 5s	1919-1923	4.70%
* Cascade County, Montana, 4¾s	1927-1933	4.70%
* City of Lakewood, Ohio, 5s	1924-1932	4.75%
* Jefferson County, Mo., 4½s	1924-1930	4.75%
*N City of San Antonio, Texas, 5s	1941-1953	4.85%
* State of Louisiana Port 5s	1941-1958	4.85%
* Navarro County, Texas, Road 5s	1947	5.00%
Port of Astoria, Oregon, 5s	1932-1948	5.00%
Marin Co., Cal., Mun. Water Dist. 5s	1929-1954	5.00%
* Mitchell Co., Texas, 5s	1924-1957	5.00%
* George County, Miss., 5s	1936	5.00%
Freestone Co., Texas, Road 5s	1919-1948	5.20%
* City of Durant, Okla., 6s	1933	5.37%
Southeast Arkansas Levee Dist. 6s	1923-1937	5.50%
Walthall Co., Miss., Sup. Dist. 6s	1928-1941	5.50%
Lake Worth D. D., Palm Beach Co., Fla., 6s	1922-1944	6.00%

N. Legal Investment for New York State Savings Banks and Trustees.
* Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

We shall be pleased to send our latest revised list, G-203, on request, together with any full descriptive circulars desired.

We deal in all issues of Liberty Bonds

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in this Business."
14 Wall Street, New York
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Two-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Three of the Trust Agreement, dated February 15, 1917, between the undersigned, Bethlehem Steel Company, and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under which the Two-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of the undersigned were issued, the undersigned has deposited with said Trust Company the amount of the principal and interest of all of said notes outstanding, as provided in said Section 2. Upon surrender to said Trust Company at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, of any of said notes with the coupons payable February 15, 1919, thereto attached, the holders thereof will be entitled to receive from said Trust Company the principal amount of the notes so surrendered and interest thereon from August 15, 1918, to the date of such surrender, or to February 15, 1919, if surrendered on or after that date.

Any of said notes that are registered as to principal should be transferred to bearer at the time of surrender.

The Internal Revenue Department requires that proper ownership certificates covering interest paid as above be furnished at the time of such payment.

August 28, 1918.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,
By B. H. HILL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
30 Year 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
Due December 1, 1946

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has in the Sinking Fund the sum of $801,227 for investment in the above mentioned bonds. Offers of bonds endorsed "**Tender of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Bonds**" will be received by the Trustee, at 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., until noon of **Monday, Sept. 23, 1918**, at which time they will be opened. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers. Interest on accepted bonds will cease **September 26, 1918.**

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By C. B. HUMPHREY, Vice President.
Date, September 9, 1918.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JOHN SCHLAGLE, Cashier.
Dated Aug. 21, 1918.

EXCHANGE PLAN FOR LIBERTY BONDS TOLD

Holders Who Desire to Convert Early Issues Into 4¼s Must Act Before Nov. 9.

HOW TO MAKE APPLICATION

Interest Dates for New Bonds to Remain the Same as Those of Securities Converted.

The Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has issued another statement directing the attention of the public to the fact that owners of the 3½ and 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds who desire to take advantage of a higher rate of interest must apply for the conversion of their bonds into bonds bearing 4¼ per cent. interest before Nov. 9. Application may be made in person or by mail to the Bond Issue Division of the bank, 120 Broadway.

The statement follows:

"All 3½ and 4 per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan presented for conversion should have the June 15, 1918, coupon detached. All subsequent coupons must be attached.

"All 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan should have the May 15, 1918 coupon detached. All subsequent coupons must be attached.

"Registered bonds presented for conversion must be duly assigned to 'The Secretary of the Treasury for conversion' on the form appearing on the backs of registered bonds. Such assignments, however, need not be witnessed (except where correction in spelling of name is necessary, in which case bonds must be first assigned to the correct name and all such assignments must be acknowledged in the usual way.) Upon conversion of registered bonds, only registered bonds will be delivered and no change of ownership will be permitted.

"Coupon bonds will not be delivered upon conversion of registered bonds, but may be obtained as a separate transaction.

"If requested, registered bonds may be obtained upon conversion of coupon bonds.

"The 4¼ per cent. converted bonds will have the same dates of maturity of principal, dates for payment of interest, and terms of redemption as the bonds of the respective original issues. All other terms of such 4¼ per cent. bonds issued upon conversion will be identical with the terms of the bonds of the 4¼ per cent. Third Liberty Loan, including tax exemptions, nonconvertibility, receivability for Federal inheritance taxes, &c.

"The transportation charges upon bonds presented for conversion must be paid by the holders. Coupon bonds to be delivered upon conversion, unless written instructions are received together with remittance to cover expenses, will be shipped by express at the owner's risk and expense. Registered bonds will be mailed without expense.

"As the cost of transportation of coupon bonds by express is greater than by registered mail insured, arrangements have been made so that insurance may be effected, upon request and payment of the cost of such insurance, in either or both directions for banks desiring to make shipments by mail.

"Banks desiring to have insurance effected as above must notify us of such shipments, using form B I-85, which will be provided upon request.

"Such form must be sent under separate mail cover at the time of shipment, and must be accompanied by remittance to cover the cost of insurance at the rate of 5 cents per $1,000 in each direction, (minimum charg 5 cents,) plus 10 cents registration fee and postage.

"In order that the very large volume of work in connection with this conversion may be handled with as little confusion as possible and in view of the fact that conversion of the 4 per cent. bonds of either the First or Second Loans may be made as of June 15 or May 15, respectively, at any time between July 1 and Nov. 9, 1918, without payment of any adjustment of interest, banks are urged to present bonds for conversion at convenient times throughout the conversion period, from July 1, to Nov. 9, 1918.

"After the expiration of the present conversion privilege on Nov. 9, 1918, the only Liberty Loan bonds which will have any privilege of conversion will be the 3½ per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan. If any subsequent series of bonds, (not including United States certificates of indebtedness or other short term obligations,) shall be issued by the United States at a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent. per annum before the termination of the war, the holders of any 3½ per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan in respect of which the present conversion privilege shall not have been exercised will have the privilege at any time within six months after the issuance of bonds of such subsequent series of converting into bonds bearing such higher rate of interest.

"In respect of all other Liberty Loan bonds, now outstanding, after Nov. 9, 1918, no further conversion privilege will arise again though bonds are hereafter issued by the United States bearing interest at a higher rate or rates than 4 per cent. per annum."

Equitable Trust to Open New Branch.

The Equitable Trust Company's new branch offices at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street will be opened for business this morning. The company's uptown branch has heretofore been at 618 Fifth Avenue.

LINK WAR SAVINGS WITH LIBERTY LOAN

Governors of Federal Reserve Banks to Direct System—McAdoo Praises Vanderlip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Important changes in the War Savings campaign organization have been recommended by Frank A. Vanderlip and have received the approval of Secretary McAdoo. The War Savings organization will be reorganized to conform to the Federal Reserve district lines. The Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in each district will now have general supervision over all War Savings activities and occupy the same relation to the War Savings organization that he now does to the Liberty Loan organization.

In announcing the plans for reorganization, the Treasury Department made public letters just exchanged between Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Vanderlip. Mr. McAdoo pays a high tribute to Mr. Vanderlip for his services to the country and to the Treasury in creating and directing the War Savings organization. He quotes the recommendations by Mr. Vanderlip, all of which he orders carried out, as follows:

"Present Organization—The Secretary of the Treasury appointed a National War Savings Committee, consisting of a Chairman and four members. Upon their recommendation he appointed six Federal Directors, each having general supervision over two Federal Reserve districts, and fifty-two State Directors, each of whom has complete charge of War Savings activities in his respective State or district.

"The progress of the campaign to date has shown the desirability of a modification of the present organization, to bring about a greater co-ordination of existing war loan organizations and a closer supervision of War Savings activities by the Treasury Department.

"Suggested Changes—Federal Reserve districts: It is suggested that the War Savings organizations be reorganized to conform to Federal Reserve district lines, the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in each district to have general supervision over all War Savings activities, occupying the same relation to the War Savings organization that he now does to the Liberty Loan.

"It is believed that by placing the War Savings organization under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Bank the activities of the War Savings and the Liberty Loan Committees can be coordinated and eventually consolidated into one war loan organization, thus eliminating existing duplication of effort, and perhaps decreasing the expense incident to operation.

"Directors of War Savings for Federal Reserve Districts—The appointment by the Governor of each Federal Reserve Bank of a Director of War Savings for the district is suggested, this Director to have supervision, under the Governor, of all War Savings activities in the district. He will pass upon matters of policy, publicity, expenditures, and routine management."

Secretary McAdoo writes as follows of Mr. Vanderlip's work:

"Realizing, as I think we both do, that the work of the National War Savings Committee is now nearly completed, and, upon the consummation of the plan above outlined, will be quite completed, I cannot omit to say to you how profoundly I appreciate the service which you have rendered to your country and to the Treasury Department in creating and directing the War Savings organization.

"I have not been unconscious of the sacrifice of your personal interest which this involved, more particularly in recent months, since the deaths of Mr. Stillman and later of Mr. Sterling have made indispensable your attention to the affairs of the National City Bank, and I want to express to you, for myself and my Treasury staff, our appreciation of the spirit of good-will and hearty co-operation in which you entered upon and fulfilled this great service."

Mr. Vanderlip's reply expresses his high appreciation of Secretary McAdoo's commendation, and states that "one of the most inspiring experiences" of his life has been the response of voluntary coworkers in the War Savings campaign.

AIM AT RAILROAD PENSIONS.

Uniform Insurance Plan Also Sought by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A uniform compensation insurance and pension plan for all railroad employes is under consideration by the Railroad Administration.

Plans for the uniform and equitable compensation of injured employes or the dependents of employes who may be killed in the service of the railroads are being considered, said an official announcement today, "and it is hoped that it may also be possible to arrange for the retirement of employes upon pension at a given age, as well as to provide for the purchase of life, health, and old age insurance at reasonable rates. Time will, however, be required to perfect these plans, which must be reconciled with the widely varying pension and insurance systems now in existence on not a few railroads."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$35,268,000	$1,071,994,000
Same period last year	16,340,500	656,161,950

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.54	76.40	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago.	81.80	81.51	89.48	81.51

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
66⅝	63	1	ADAMS EXP. 4s	64	64	64	−1
100	97	7	Am. Ag Ch. deb.5s	99	97½	99	..
101	98¾	18	Am. H. & L. 6s	101	100⅝	100⅝	−¼
89½	86½	35	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	87⅝	86½	86½	−⅝
83½	77	6	A. T. & T. col. 4s	78	77⅞	77⅞	−⅛
95	93	781	A. T. & T. cv. 6s. sub. rcts., full pd.	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	−⅛
95¼	86	33	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	90	88	89⅞	+1¼
87	79	19	Am. Wr. Paper 5s	87	86⅝	86⅝	−⅜
99⅝	96⅝	1	Am. Thread 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
87	81½	9	Armour & Co. 4½s	83	83	83	+¼
83⅝	80	77	A. T. & S. F. gen. 4s	81	80	80¼	−⅝
87⅝	80	1	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	80	80	80	−5
83⅝	77	4	At. C. L. 1st 4s	80	79⅞	80	+¼
73⅞	70	12	At.C.L. L.&N. col.4s	72½	72	72	..
78½	73⅝	49	BALT. & O. gold 4s	74⅝	74	74	−⅝
83½	77¾	12	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	79½	79¼	79¼	..
89½	85⅝	5	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	87⅞	87½	87½	+⅜
85	82	9	B.&O., S.W. Div.3½s	83⅝	83	83	−⅛
80⅝	75⅝	36	B. & O. cv. 4½s	77	75⅝	77	..
83⅝	78½	28	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	82¼	81½	81⅝	−⅛
93½	86	4	Beth. S. 1st & ref.5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	..
87½	78⅝	1	Bklyn. U. El. 1st 5s	82½	82½	82½	+2
99	93¾	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96½	96½	96½	..
93	89½	5	Braden Cop. S.F. 6s	92	92	92	+1
96¼	95	36	B. R. T. 7s, '21	95⅝	95½	95½	−⅛
81	74	1	Bush T. Bldg. gtd.5s	81	81	81	..
83	79	8	Bush Term. 4s	83	83	83	+4
81	74	1	Bush Term. 5s	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	−4⅞
92	86⅝	1	CAL. G. & E. 5s	88	88	88	+⅛
91⅝	86	10	Can. So. con. 5s A	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+⅞
97¼	93	19	Cent. Leather 5s	94¼	93½	93½	−¼
104	100	4	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	101	100½	100½	−½
82	76⅞	1	Cent. Pacific 4s	77	77	77	+½
76	71	1	C. Pac. T. St. L. 4s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	−1⅛
100½	94⅝	2	C. & O. con. 5s	95½	95½	95½	..
82⅝	76	116	C. & O. conv. 5s	81⅝	81	81¼	+⅛
78	72	30	C. & O. gen. 4½s	75⅝	75½	75⅝	+⅝
77¼	67½	16	C. & O. conv. 4½s	77¼	76½	76½	−⅝
47½	35¼	25	Chi. & Alton 3½s	38⅝	37	38	−¼
84½	79	5	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	80	79	79	−1
94⅝	92	163	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94	93½	93⅞	−⅛
76	71⅝	9	C.,B.&Q. Ill.D. 3½s	73	72	72	−1
80	25	1	C. & E. Ill. r. & I. 4s e. dep.	29	29	29	−1
60⅝	54	24	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	57¼	56½	56⅞	−⅛
88⅝	83	7	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	83⅛	83	83	..
80	75	40	C.,M.& St. P.cv.5s,B.	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	−⅛
70	64⅝	23	C.,M.&St.P.ref.4½s	68⅛	67	68	..
78	71¼	21	C.,M.&St.P.cv.4½s	78	77¼	77¼	..
79	70⅝	1	C.,M.&St.P.gen.4s,A	71	71	71	..
84½	80	3	C.,M.&St.P.gen.4½s	80	80	80	−⅛
100	95	2	C., M. & St. P., W. & M. Div. 5s	95	95	95	−5
84	76½	3	C., M. & St.P. 4s, '25	83	82⅞	83	−⅛
69	62½	39	C., R. I. & P. ref.4s	69¼	69	69	..
67	64	4	C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	−⅛
108¼	102½	11	Chile Copper	105⅛	104⅝	104⅝	+⅛
80	77½	10	Chile Cop., col. tr.6s	78	77⅝	78	−1
80½	73	95	Chile Cop.r.f.p.ex.6s	78¼	76	76	−2
76	73	4	Col. Industrial 5s	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	−⅛
80	75	8	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s	80	79½	79½	+⅛
80	76	4	Col. G.& E.stamped	79	79	79	+1
78½	63	9	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	78⅝	78	78⅛	−⅛
86¼	82⅝	10	Col. & So. 1st 4s	85½	85⅛	85½	..
83	78½	6	Comp.-Tab. s. f. 6s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	..
102	90	35	Con. G. s. cv. 6s	99½	99¼	99⅛	..
99½	95	7	Corn Pr. s. f. 5s,'34	99½	99½	99½	..
93½	85	8	Cumber. Tel. 5s	87	86	86	..
88	80	2	DEL. & HUD. 1st & ref. 4s	80	80	80	..
94	93¼	2	D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	94	94	94	..
69	60½	10	Den. & R. G. con. 4s	67	67	67	..
56	48½	13	D. & R.G. 1st & r.5s	56	54⅞	55	+1¼
76⅝	70	6	D. & R. G. imp. 5s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+⅝
88	75	15	Dist. Secur. 5s	86	85½	85½	..
78½	62	5	Det. U. Ry. con. 4½s	70	69⅝	69⅝	−⅛
77½	73	3	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	75	75	75	−⅛
69	65	2	ERIE 1st cons. 4s	66	66	66	..
57¼	49½	37	Erie gen. 4s	53⅞	53	53½	+⅛
50	42	10	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	49	49	49	..
49⅝	42½	12	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	49	48½	49	..
56	48¼	79	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	52½	51½	52	..
100	94⅝	1	GEN. EL. deb. 5s	97½	97½	97½	−¼
100½	100⅛	10	Ga. Pacific 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	−⅝
90	86½	13	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	−⅝
103½	102	1	HEND. BDGE. 6s	103½	103½	103½	+1½
62¼	48⅞	83	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	59½	59	59	−⅝
25	14⅜	96	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	20¼	20	20	−¼
95	87	2	ILL. CENT. 4s, '51	90	89	89	+2¼
76½	71¼	12	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	72½	72	72½	−1½
83	77½	12	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	77⅞	77¼	77½	+⅛
91	85¼	2	Ill.C.S.L.& N.O.jt.5s	86¼	85¼	86¼	+⅝
97	94	5	Indiana Steel 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	−¼
57½	50	85	Inter-Met. 4½s	50½	50	50¼	+½
75½	63¼	26	Int. Agricul. 5s	75½	72⅝	72⅝	−2½
85	77⅝	89	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	80⅞	79¼	79½	+½
102⅝	96	225	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	99	98	98	..
46½	40½	14	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	46	45⅝	45⅝	..
81⅛	75⅝	6	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	78½	78½	78½	−3
69	62	6	K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	65⅛	65	65⅛	−⅛
80	73⅝	7	Kan. City So. 5s	78	77	77	−1
78	72½	30	Kan. City Term. 4s	73	72½	72½	−⅛
63	57	2	Keo. & D. M. 1st 5s	63	61	63	+3
96½	94⅞	5	LACK. STL. 5s, '23	95	95	95	..
96½	88	5	Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	91	91	91	−1⅝
98½	97⅝	12	Laclede Gas 1st 5s	98¼	97⅝	98⅛	+⅝
87½	82	1	Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+⅛
86½	81⅝	1	Lake Shore & M. So. 4s, 1931	84	84	84	..
99	98	750	Leh. V. col. 6s t.cfs.	98½	98	98	−⅛
115	109	2	Lorillard 7s	109	109	109	−⅝
88¼	83	12	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	84¼	83¼	83¼	−¼
67¼	67¼	1	L. & N. C. Ry. gt.4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
108	106	9	MEX. PET. 1st ref. con. 6s, C	108	107	107½	..
107	105⅝	3	Do 1st ref. 6s, A	107	107	107	..
92	80¼	13	Midvale Steel 5s	88	87½	87¼	−⅛
80½	72⅝	1	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	77½	77½	77½	−3
34	25¼	10	M., K. & T.,S.F.4½s	26½	26⅝	26½	..
46	41	6	M.& St.L.1st &ref.4s	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+⅛
32	25	4	M., K. & T., S. F. 4½s, tr. r.	26	26	26	+1
86½	83	1	M., St. P., S. S. M. con. 4s	81½	81½	81½	−1⅛
35	28	7	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅝
32	32	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	32	32	32	−⅝
63⅞	60½	4	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62	62	62	−¼
90	85¼	4	Mo., P.1st&ref.5s,'26	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	−⅝
58⅝	55½	176	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	58	57⅝	57⅝	−⅝
49⅞	40	14	N.O., T. & M. inc. 5s	48	48	48	−1
106	98	2	N.Y.Air Br. 1st cv.6s	98	98	98	..
95	91⅛	115	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94½	93⅞	93⅞	−⅛
85	79⅞	1	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	−1½
65½	61	2	N. Y. C.,L.S. col.3½s	61	61	61	−1
81¼	74⅝	3	N. Y. C. deb. 4s,'34	77⅞	77½	77½	..
74½	69⅝	18	N. Y. Cent. gen.3½s	70½	69⅝	69⅝	−⅝
75	69	6	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	70	69¼	70	+⅞
65	61	10	N. Y.,C. St. L.deb.4s	64	64	64	−1
67	65	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	67	67	67	..
59	46	45	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	48½	46	47	−2
24¼	17	25	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	20⅝	19½	20¼	..
68½	63⅛	1	N. Y., O. & W.ref.4s	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	..
60	51½	21	N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	60	52	60	+7
62	50	10	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 3½s	62	62	62	+10⅝
90	82	6	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 6s	90	88¼	90	+1½
59	50	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 3½s, '54	59	59	59	+8
61½	52	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 4s, '55	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+1⅞
73	68	8	N. Y. G., El. L., H. P. M. 4s	69	68½	68½	..
90	86	3	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s	87⅝	87½	87⅝	..
89	84½	27	N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	85	84½	84½	−½
60	45	42	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	60	52½	55¼	+2⅝
65⅝	60	5	Norfolk So. 1st 5s,A	65⅝	65¼	65¼	−⅛
85	80	3	Norf. & W. con. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	+¼
81¾	79¼	24	Northern Pacific 4s	81⅝	81	81	−¼
61½	56⅝	15	Northern Pacific 3s	58	57⅞	58	−¼
104	100⅝	2	ORE. S. L. 1st 6s	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛	−⅛
85½	81	1	Oregon S. L. gtd. 4s	82	82	82	..
75	71	2	Ore. & W.1st & ref.4s	72	72	72	+⅛
80⅝	78	6	PAC. G. & E. 5s	78½	78	78¼	−⅝
97⅝	87	3	Pac. T. & T. 5s	87½	87½	87½	+¾
92	86¼	46	Penn. gen. 4½s	87	86½	86½	..
98⅝	96¼	1	Penn. gtd. 4½s	97	97	97	+⅛
96½	94⅝	22	Penn. con. 4½s	94⅝	94½	94½	..
90	84⅝	1	Penn. 4s, 1948	84½	84½	84½	+⅛
82⅝	79	13	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81	80⅛	80⅞	+⅛
13	12½	4	Peo. & East Inc. 4s	13	13	13	..
81	71⅛	1	Peo. G. ref. 5s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+3
84	78	2	Phila. Co. cv. 5s,'22	78	78	78	..
92½	91½	1	P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, A	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	..
85	83¼	62	Pierce Oil cv. 6s,'24	85	83¼	83½	−1½
82½	73¼	2	Public Service 5s	77	77	77	+⅝
104⅞	96½	2	RY. ST. S.I.O.1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
86	81¼	1	Rdg. J. C. col. 4s	81½	81½	81½	−1⅛
86	81	52	Reading gen. 4s	82¼	81⅞	82¼	+⅛
98½	92¼	43	Rep. I.&S.S.F.5s, '40	93¼	93¼	93¼	+½
67½	63¼	15	Rio G. W. 1st 4s	64	64	64	+1
55	50	1	R. G. W. col. tr. 4s	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+⅝
94½	90½	1	ST.L.,I.M. & S.g.5s	93½	93½	93½	+2
61	55½	55	St. L. & S.F.P.L. 4s	59⅝	59¼	59¼	−⅝
75	66	49	St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	73¼	72½	72⅞	−⅝
70	60	33	St. L. & S. F.adj. 6s	70	68½	69½	+1⅛
54	44	181	St. L. & S. F. inc.6s	54	52	53	+1
68½	63⅞	1	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	65½	65½	65½	+½
64	57	5	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	60	60	60	..
59½	52	4	St.L. S. W. Term.5s	57	57	57	−1
60½	54⅞	5	San An. & A. P. 4s	55	55	55	..
95	92⅝	1	St. P.,M.& M.,M.C.5s	95	95	95	..
85	81½	1	St.P.,M.& M.,M.ex.4s	83½	83½	83½	−⅛
71½	68¼	1	S. A. L. gold 4s, st.	70	70	70	+1⅝
57	52	1	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	56	56	56	..
57	40⅝	32	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	55¼	54¼	54½	..
94⅛	81½	67	Sinclair Oil 7s	94⅛	93¼	93⅝	+⅛
97½	80	149	Sin. O. 7s, with war	97½	96⅝	96⅝	+⅛
95	86	1	South. Bell Tel. 5s	87½	87½	87½	+½
95	86¼	67	So. Pac. conv. 5s	92	91½	91½	..
86¼	75½	39	So. Pacific conv. 4s	79¼	78⅛	79⅝	−⅝
76	70	6	So. Pacific col. 4s	72⅛	72	72	−¼
85⅝	76½	12	So. Pacific ref. 4s	77½	76⅝	77½	+¼
93¼	87½	25	So. Railway 5s	88⅝	87½	87½	−1⅞
64	59	74	So. Railway gen. 4s	63	62¼	62½	−½
82¼	74⅝	1	TENN.A.ST.L.ref.4s	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	−3⅝
101½	96¼	28	Texas Co. deb. 6s	99¼	99	99⅛	+⅛
59	52¼	25	Third Av. ref. 5s	58	57	58	−½
38½	27¼	60	Third Av. adj. 5s	35	32⅝	32⅝	−2⅝
53	45	2	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	48	48	48	+1
89	82⅝	5	UNION PAC. cv. 4s	85½	85½	85½	+¼
89	84	21	Union Pac. 1st 4s	87½	86¼	86¼	−¼
81⅝	75¼	16	Un. Pac. 1st & ref.4s	79	78⅝	79	−⅛
101	100	9	U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	..
81	76	80½	U.S.R. 1st & ref. 5s	81	80½	80⅝	−¼
99	84	2	U.S. Sm., R. & M.6s	94	94	94	+1
100	96½	98	U. S. Steel 5s	98½	98	98½	+¼
93	85	2	VA. RY. 1st 5s	87	85	87	−1½
98⅝	94¼	4	Va.-C. Chem. Co. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
72½	67¼	1	Va. & S.W. con. 5s	67¼	67¼	67¼	+5¼
100¼	96	..	WAB. EQ. S. F. 5s	98	98	98	+2
95½	90⅝	12	Wabash 1st 5s	91½	90⅝	91	+¼
80	73	6	West Shore 4s	73½	73¼	73⅛	+¼
60	56	5	Wh.& L.E. 1st con.4s	59	59	59	+3
61½	58	13	West. Md. 1st 4s	58⅝	58	58⅛	..
88	80	2	West. U. f.&ref. 4½s	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
84	79¼	5	Western Pacific 5s	81	81	81	..
66	62	1	Wilkes. & E. 1st 5s	65½	65½	65½	+⅝
96¼	90⅞	2	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	92	90⅞	92	+1
72	69¼	11	Wisconsin Cent. 4s	70½	69½	70½	+1⅛
			Total sales				$6,027,500
			GOVERNMENT BONDS				
102.50	97.20	2503	U. S. Liberty 3½s, 1932-1947	101.96	101.64	101.84	+.24
98.40	93.00	191	U. S. Liberty cv. 4s, 1932-1947	95.10	94.44	95.04	+.54
97.96	93.00	2912½	U. S. Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-1942	94.60	94.20	94.44	+.14
95.10	93.90	271	U. S. Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1937-'47	95.10	94.46	95.10	+.60
94.58	93.10	4997	U. S. Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-'42	94.58	94.20	94.44	+.20
99.00	97.00	10127	U. S. Liberty 3d 4¼s, 1928	95.90	94.96	95.54	+.56
98⅛	94¼	695	Am. For. Sec. 5s	98⅛	97½	97⅞	..
95⅝	88¼	2282	Anglo-French 5s	95⅝	95	95	−¼
97⅝	84	245	City of Bordeaux 6s	97⅝	96¼	96¼	−⅛
97½	84	354	City of Lyons 6s	97⅛	96	96	−½
97⅝	84	266	City of Marseilles 6s	97⅝	96⅛	96¼	−⅝
95	81⅝	205	City of Paris 6s	94⅞	93⅝	94¼	−½
94	88⅞	46	Dom. of C. 5s, '31	94½	93½	94	+1⅛
95	90⅝	9	Dom. of C. 5s, '26	94¼	93½	94	−½
96¾	93¼	3	Dom. of C. 5s, '21	95⅛	95⅛	95	+1⅛
100¼	94	1564	French Govt. 5½s	100⅛	99 15/16	100	..
81	77	11	Jap. 4½s, 2d Series, German stamp	80½	80¼	80½	+⅝
99½	95⅝	836	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	99⅛	98 15/16	99	−1/16
100	97⅛	542	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99⅝	99⅝	99½	−1/16
97⅛	91⅝	873	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	97¼	96⅛	96¼	..
			Total sales				$28,958,500
			NEW YORK CITY BONDS				
96½	87⅝	18	4¼s, 1960	95	94⅝	95	+¼
94½	94½	1	4¼s, 1964, reg.	94½	94½	94½	..
101⅞	93	57	4½s, 1963	100⅛	99⅝	100	+½
101⅞	96⅝	2	4½s, Nov., 1957	100	99½	100	+⅝
101½	93½	5	4½s, May, 1957	100½	100¼	100½	+½
101⅞	93¼	7	4½s, 1965	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+⅝
			Total sales				$90,000
			STATE BONDS				
65	40	192	Va. 6s, def., Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	65	58½	64	+6
			Total sales				$192,000
			Grand total				$35,268,000

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renew'ls.
Sept. 2	Holiday.			
Sept. 3	6	6	6	6
Sept. 4	6	5	5	6
Sept. 5	6	6	6	6
Sept. 6	6	6	6	6
Sept. 7	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			5	6
Same week last year—				
High			6	6
Low			2½	4
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	2
Same period last year—				
High			10	6
Low			1¼	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Sept. 2	Holiday.		
Sept. 3	6	6	6
Sept. 4	6	6	6
Sept. 5	6	6	6
Sept. 6	6	6	6
Sept. 7	6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	5½	5½	5½
Low	4½	5	5¼
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2⅝

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4⅛@4⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¾	4¾
New York	4	4¾	4¾
Philadelphia	4	4¾	4¾
Cleveland	4¼	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4¼	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4¾	5
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4	4¾	5
Kansas City	4	4¾	4¾
Dallas	4	4¾	5
San Francisco	4	4¾	4¾

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days, Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4¼
New York	5	4	4¼
Philadelphia	5	4	4¼
Cleveland	5½	4	4¼
Richmond	5	4	4¼
Atlanta	5	4	4¼
Chicago	5½	4	4¼
St. Louis	5½	4	4¼
Minneapolis	5½	4	4¼
Kansas City	5	4	4¼
Dallas	5¼	4	4¼
San Francisco	5½	4	4¼

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Sept. 2	Holiday.			
Sept. 3	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Sept. 4	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Sept. 5	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Sept. 6	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
Sept. 7	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
Sept. 2	3	3 17/32	26f 10c
Sept. 3	3	3 17/32	26f 10c
Sept. 4	3	3 17/32	26f 10c
Sept. 5	3	3 17/32	26f 10c
Sept. 6	3	3 17/32	26f 10c
Sept. 7	3	3 17/32	26f 10c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Paris Rentes.
Sept. 2	57 5/16	64f 10c
Sept. 3	57	64f 10c
Sept. 4	57⅛	64f 10c
Sept. 5	57⅞	64f 10c
Sept. 6	58	64f 10c
Sept. 7	58	64f 10c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Sept. 2	49½d	$1.01½
Sept. 3	49½d	1.01½
Sept. 4	49½d	1.01½
Sept. 5	49½d	1.01½
Sept. 6	49½d	1.01½
Sept. 7	49½d	1.01½

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security." Opinion No. A-1550.

$5,500,000

Monongahela Valley Traction Co.

General Mortgage 7% Five-Year Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1918 Due July 1, 1923

The Company agrees to pay the interest without deduction for any normal Federal income tax in an amount not in excess of 4%.

The investment position of these bonds is indicated by the following information contained in a letter from Mr. James O. Watson, President of the Company:

The Company operates without competition a system of urban and interurban electric railways and does the entire electric and gas business in a number of cities and towns in West Virginia and Ohio. The Company also owns valuable coal mining properties. The population served is estimated at about 225,000.

These bonds will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company owned in fee, subject to underlying liens. They will be further secured by the pledge of $5,500,000 of the Company's First (& Refunding) Mortgage Bonds and of more than 95% of the stock of a subsidiary corporation.

The mortgage will provide for a Sinking Fund, and in addition will contain a strong maintenance and depreciation covenant.

The franchise situation is very satisfactory.

The large equity in the property above the bonded debt is represented by $3,431,730 of 6% cumulative preferred stock and $8,288,861 of common stock, upon which dividends are being paid at the rate of 5% per annum.

The combined earnings of the properties for the year ended May 31, 1918, as certified by independent accountants, were as follows:

Gross Earnings	$3,699,835.11
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes (excluding Depreciation and Depletion)	2,134,450.78
Net earnings	$1,565,384.33
Annual interest on funded debt, including present issue	842,500.00
Balance	$722,884.33

Net earnings are more than 1.85 times bond interest requirements. These earnings reflect practically no benefit from the expenditures being financed by this issue of bonds, which should result in largely increased net earnings.

The above information is based upon official statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these bonds. We do not guarantee it, but believe it to be correct.

We offer these bonds if, as and when issued and received by us.

Price 97 and interest; yielding more than 7.75%

Complete Circular on Request

The National City Company

Correspondent Offices in Thirty-one Cities

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES

Incorporated 1855 Branches Throughout Canada

THE MOLSONS BANK

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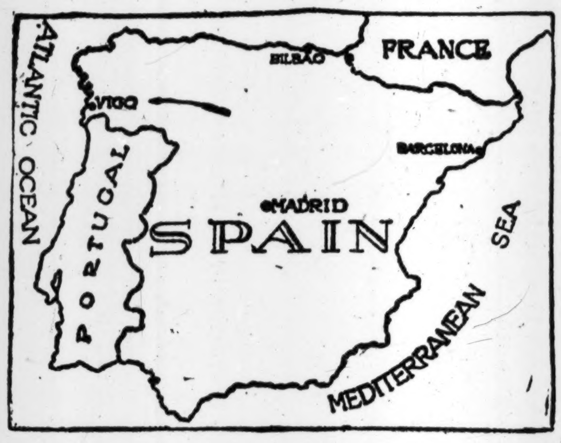

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GERMANY WON'T GIVE THE OLD EXTRA FOOD

Additional Rations Denied to Those Unable to be of Use to the State.

HOPE OF VICTORY IS GONE

Hohenzollerns and Junkers Keep War Going—Retreat to Rhine by Fall Is Expected.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, Aug. 12.—People who imagine that any true idea of what is happening in Germany can be gleaned from the German press are greatly mistaken. An experienced journalist, who knows something of the German mind and who has constantly read German papers of different political tendencies, not only before but since the war, would certainly be able to draw some correct inferences from them. Any one, however, who picks up a paper occasionally or reads extracts from papers without knowing their politics or standing, learns nothing.

Yet a good deal is happening in Germany at present, as I shall try to prove. Not that I have been there since the war, or that I intend going thither during the war, but I have, particularly of late, frequently seen persons who have been recently in Germany, and who have had good opportunities of observing what is happening there now.

First of all, no one in Germany is dying of hunger, at any rate not in the country districts, except quite old people, to whom it would be folly to allow extra rations because they are too old to be of any use to the State. When a daughter goes to a local food office to ask for a permit to get some milk or extra rations because her father or mother is ill, she is asked how old they are. "Sixty," may be the reply, whereupon she is told that extra rations or milk cannot be allowed for such old people; all such things must be reserved for the young, who can do some work.

In Wiesbaden, for instance, where one of my friends, a neutral subject, has been living for the last fourteen months, even the rich people, who were ready to pay anything for milk or butter, have had to do without both. The only persons who manage to obtain everything are officers' families, and they receive supplies from headquarters; that is, from the troops' rations—coffee, tea, cheese, butter, sausages, condensed milk, and even wine, all sent in this way, and sent regularly, from the front, properly packed, to these officers' families behind the front.

Special Purses Used.

As for the working class people, they earn high wages, paid, of course, in paper. But paper is the medium of currency in Germany now, and special purse pocketbooks for keeping it have been made for some time past, and every working class person now carries one of these, bulky with the notes which it contains. The average workingman may not, it is true, be able to get his Munich or Pilsen beer for 15 or 20 pfennigs, but he can pay 2 marks for a tiny glass of liqueur. He has ceased to go much to the cinematographs, but instead he goes to the theatres, where he pays as much as 5 marks and even 10 marks for a seat. His paternal Government constantly has a military band playing in the Casino or the public square to cheer him, and every week there is some new regimental band. In fact, the military bands in Germany now do nothing but travel from one town to another.

The cafés and such places are provided with "substitutes" for everything; in fact, it might be said that it is now the age of substitutes in Germany. There is apparently nothing for which a substitute cannot be found. Substitutes for shoe leather and sole leather have long been known, and now there are substitutes for linen and materials of all descriptions. There is even a substitute for money. When large transactions have to be settled; for instance, supposing any one to buy a house, it is not paid for in cash but in war bonds, which are made legal tender. Should the seller decline to accept the war bonds he is fined and imprisoned for six months.

The paternal Government has declared that everything which any one now possesses in Germany is State property. In short, the mailed fist of the General Staff now rules everything in Germany. A newspaper editor is afraid of his shadow, and it is almost as much as his life is worth to say anything of which the General Staff may disapprove.

Hertling and the Reichstag are the mere puppets of Ludendorff and his staff. If an independent Socialist member does raise his voice in the Reichstag his utterances never penetrate beyond its walls; and if he proposes speaking at any public meeting outside the Reichstag he must either submit his speech beforehand to the censorship or he must promise not to say anything that would cause the official present—for an official is always at all such meetings—to stop him from speaking.

I am in no way exaggerating. This is exactly what is happening in Germany today. All the people are told is that "our brave troops have kept the enemy from invading Germany." The German people, however, now take very slight interest in victories or in the glorious exploits of the German Army. Their daily preoccupation is: What shall we eat and wherewithal shall we be clothed? Next Winter, indeed, the clothing question in Germany will be far more serious than the food question.

When we come to the German merchant princes, whose shipping offices are closed, whose banking businesses are stagnant, and whose factories are either shut or making munitions, then we see a different aspect of Germany today. This class of people realize their ruin, even if they do not always say as much.

"We shall never again be as prosperous as we were before the war," said one thoroughly representative member of this class. "Perhaps our children or our grandchildren will be able to make their way in the world outside, but our generation will have to remain at home and nurse its wounds. The promise of the German Government to open up markets for us in Russia and Turkey, and for us alone, shows no sign of being fulfilled. A nation cannot live to itself nor die to itself."

The speaker was a man who has lost his two sons at the front, one of whom acted before the war as his representative in Milan, and he himself was often in London. He continued:

"There might have been some hope for Germany if the United States had not intervened. But now, what could Germany do? In truth she has the world against her, and although I was no admirer of von Kühlmann I must admit that he clearly saw that, and when he said that it was impossible for Germany to get a military victory he knew what he was saying. Many of our brave fellows had hoped to emigrate to the United States after the war, but now even that door will probably be closed.

"Our military party tell us that they will remain in Russia in occupation on pretext of keeping order, so that in the meantime our merchants can capture the country's business. But it is not likely that when peace is restored the Allies will tolerate a single German soldier remaining in occupation either of Russia or Turkey. Some Germans say that after the war people who have proved such valiant fighters will be the very people whom other nations will be anxious to entice to their countries and colonies to help to develop them. But the hatred for Germans among Germany's enemies is too great."

Saving the Hohenzollerns.

My neutral friend to whom I have referred asked this German why the German Government did not make a clear declaration of its peace terms.

"The General Staff won't let them," he replied.

"Why?" it was asked.

"Because if that were done it would mean the end of the Hohenzollern rule and the power of the Prussian Junker would be gone forever."

"But do the German General Staff really expect a military victory?" asked my friend.

"No, I don't think they do," was the reply, "but what they do hope is that by having an occasional offensive on the western front and then another on the Italian front they may manage to demoralize either the French or the Italian nation, and thus be able to conclude a separate peace with one country or the other. And then England would be obliged to give in—so they hope."

America and the Americans are, of course, now being cursed even more than England and the English, not only by all Germans and Austrians, but by all German-controlled organs and pro-Germans in Switzerland. For instance, the Berliner Tageblatt of Aug. 9, (No. 359,) says:

"Europe is gradually realizing more and more clearly the fact that she would have long ago settled her internal dissensions and brought them to a satisfactory conclusion, had it not been for American intervention. That is the curse resting on this appalling war. And America, coldbloodedly sacrificing not only her enemy but also her friends to her own greed, will have to bear this curse before history."

In other words, the Germans realize that America is in earnest, and that American intervention is to be taken with the utmost seriousness, although it is still the policy of the German press and German and pro-German military critics to make light of America's efforts and to say that American troops cannot arrive until too late, that they are soft and undisciplined, and that, in short, America need not be seriously reckoned with.

No one in Germany expects the war to end very soon. What they do expect is that German troops may be compelled to retreat to the Rhine, and that possibly before the fall of the leaf. Nor does any good judge of German conditions expect the war to end soon, or that there will be a revolution in Germany. The only hope of a speedy end to the war, and of bringing Europe back to a normal state, is for the Allies to defeat the German military party.

Socialist Leaders Now Tools.

It is difficult to understand German political parties at present, but it is still more difficult to ascertain what is going on in the minds of thoughtful Germans. The press perhaps throws less light than ever upon what is really being thought and felt in Germany. Scheidemann and the Socialist Party in general have become mere agents of the General Staff and the militarists, except for two or three men: Liebknecht, who is languishing in prison, and Ledebour and Haase, who are constantly spied upon and tracked down by detectives. The main body of German Socialists, led before the war by Bebel, are now mere tools of Potsdam. A word from Scheidemann and his party would be sufficient to release Liebknecht from prison, yet that word is never uttered.

The great function of Scheidemann and his so-called Socialist Party in Germany now is to act as propagandists in neutral countries for the German General Staff. Through these neutral countries they contrive to a certain extent to affect belligerent countries, particularly France, Italy, and England. They have bribed Social Democratic papers in neutral lands to preach "defeatism." They supplied the Lenines and Trotzkys and their associates with the financial means to enable them to bring about chaos in Russia. They used Swiss Socialists to visit Italy and try to buy the support of the Italian Socialists and pledge them to cause trouble in Italy, and similarly they are now trying to induce Dutch, Swedish, and other Socialists to use their influence in England, France, and Italy to preach "defeatism."

For some time past the so-called Socialist papers in Germany have been used as vehicles for articles in reality advocating the designs and ideas of Ludendorff, von Tirpitz and Count Reventlow. Occasionally, as a "blind," and for the sake of appearances, the Vorwärts is suppressed for two or three days. If any individual member of the Socialist Party is honest enough to denounce such methods, he has nothing to expect but the tender mercies of the General Staff, for neither Scheidemann nor any of his party would lift a finger to save a German Socialist who has been true to his principles. The only German Socialist paper which has never bowed the knee to Ludendorff or von Tirpitz is the Leipziger Volkszeitung, and this paper is now never allowed to leave Germany.

It is useless, therefore, to consider a League of Nations to which Germany is to belong unless German militarism has received a crushing blow. I am not now thinking of the ready-made, irresponsible phrases about "destroying Germany," for Germany as a country and the Germans as a people cannot be destroyed. What can and must be destroyed, if the world is ever to enjoy peace, are certain elements and a certain caste and spirit in that nation. This has been clearly stated both by Mr. Balfour and by President Wilson, whose statements have made a deep impression in Germany. Irresponsible talk and writing about our destroying Germany do us nothing but harm, both with serious, thoughtful persons and with the masses generally.

Viscount Grey's pamphlet on a "League of Nations" has opened the eyes of many people and made them realize that the assertions of German statesmen about England wanting the overlordship of the world were lying assertions. That England is not aiming at ruling the world is admitted by one of the ablest writers in the German-Swiss press—an Austrian, whose leading articles have long been the feature of the National Zeitung of Basle. This paper, it is interesting to note, is sold in Germany by the thousands. The writer certainly cannot be called pro-ally, but he is honest enough to recognize facts. In the National Zeitung of Aug. 11 he deals with what he calls the "English Offensive," paying a handsome tribute to the successes of Field Marshal Haig and Marshal Foch, but hinting that victories easily turn the heads of both individuals and nations, and that the Allies are still far from having reached a decision.

Nevertheless he admits that in Germany the belief in the omnipotence of the sword and in Hindenburg being unconquerable has vanished. Have Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour, he asks, so little knowledge of human nature as not to realize that this war has cut deeply into Germany? If there has been outward revolution in Russia alone, this does not mean that there has not been inward revolution everywhere. After the war life must take other forms, and in Germany more than elsewhere.

Mr. Balfour, says this writer, thinks that Germany needs to be shown that war does not lead to easy successes, and may, indeed, end without any successes. Mr. Balfour is quite right, he says, but what he does not comprehend is that Germany already knows this. Any talk of "easy successes" in Germany today is the "cruellest mockery."

No More Delight in War.

"Read the death notices in the German papers announcing the death on the battlefield of only sons, or second and third sons," he continues. "Listen to people expressing their real feelings, which are not to be found in the rejoicings to order of the newspapers. There can be no doubt that all delight in the 'lively, merry war' has passed away; a severer trial could not be conceived."

It is significant that this well-informed Austrian writer hints that the German people have had enough of their present rulers, and that in course of time, they, like the Russian people, will endeavor to set their house in order. But, whereas the Russians in doing so have smashed their furniture, and to a great extent their house also, and not succeeded in really setting the latter in order either, the Germans will do so without smashing furniture, and when they do set about the work will do it thoroughly. The prophecies of Ludendorff and Hindenburg about "the advance to Paris" and the "advance to Calais" and the peace which France would then be forced to accept; about the submarine campaign and its bringing England to her knees, and about the unimportance of America's "Barnum armies" have all proved false prophecies.

"Germany," says this writer, (Dr. Bauer,) "cannot fail to recognize them and their followers as false prophets—if she has an opportunity of giving full vent to her disappointment and to her real feelings. But so long as she is threatened with destruction she is forced into an unnatural alliance with these false prophets.

"No friend of humanity will wish that German militarism and its system of force from within and from without should remain standing. But it has already received its death blow, and only pressure from without still holds its dissonant parts together. What is needed is for the Entente to follow up its military successes by political successes and to show the German people that it has nothing to expect from the sword, but everything from justice and the ideals of democracy and of a League of Nations. This war will not be ended nor another avoided by the usual phrases. Has not the Entente a single great statesman capable of taking advantage of the present time and anticipating the time to come? The Franco-British offensive requires to be followed up by a conciliation offensive. Then would German militarism be finally and crushingly defeated, and the power of the sword be succeeded by that of ideas."

My reason for quoting this Austrian writer is not that I always agree with him, but that he is one of the best informed writers in the Swiss press today, and also that I have reason to believe him to be inspired by the Austrian Foreign Office. We cannot expect him to say openly that there can be no peace with the Hohenzollerns or with the Hapsburgs until Germany has expiated her crimes. The fact that Germany is suffering is no reason for ending the war. On the contrary, she ought to suffer still more, until she cries for mercy. The moment the Allies' hands are taken off her throat, that moment will she again become arrogant and a menace to the world's peace.

One more Winter's war, however, so far as can be judged, will suffice for both the German people and its rulers. As for Austria-Hungary, that double-faced hypocrite, the miserableness of her condition is well known, and a second Piave might well be her complete undoing.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 2	Holiday		
Sept. 3	4.75½	4.7545	4.7545
Sept. 4	4.7545	4.75 7/16	4.7545
Sept. 5	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
Sept. 6	4.75½	4.7545	4.75½
Sept. 7	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 2	Holiday		
Sept. 3	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655
Sept. 4	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655
Sept. 5	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 6	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 7	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75½	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75 7/16	4.7655
Same week last year—		
High	4.7555	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7550	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	4.76 1/16	4.77 1/16
Low	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Same period last year—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7643¾

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 2	Holiday					
Sept. 3	5.47½	5.47½	5.47½	5.46½	5.46½	5.46½
Sept. 4	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.46	5.46	5.46
Sept. 5	5.47½	5.47½	5.47½	5.46½	5.46½	5.46½
Sept. 6	5.48	5.49½	5.49½	5.47	5.48½	5.48½
Sept. 7	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.48	5.48	5.48

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.47	5.46
Low	5.49½	5.48½
Same week last year—		
High	5.77⅝	5.76½
Low	5.78⅝	5.77½
Year to date—		
High	5.46½	5.45½
Low	5.73⅞	5.71¾
Same period last year—		
High	5.68¼	5.67¼
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Sept 2—Holiday.						
Sept. 3	4.35	4.33	48.00	49.00	6.36	6.35
Sept. 4	4.45	4.43	48.00	49.00	6.36	6.35
Sept. 5	4.45	4.43	48.00	48.75	6.36	6.35
Sept. 6	4.48½	4.46½	48.00	48.75	6.36	6.35
Sept. 7	4.49	4.47	46.75	47.50	6.36	6.35
Week's range—						
High	4.35	4.33	48.00	49.00	6.36	6.35
Low	4.49	4.47	46.75	47.50	6.36	6.35
Same week last year—						
High	4.67	4.65	42.00	42.125	7.63	7.62
Low	4.84	4.82	41.93¾	42.00	7.00	7.69
Year to date—						
High	3.89	3.85	52.375	52.8125	6.36	6.35
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87½	43.25	9.15½	9.14
Same period last year—						
High	4.41	4.38	42.25	42.50	6.88⅝	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15⅝	40.75	40.81¼	7.52	7.51

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Sept. 2	Holiday					
Sept. 3	30.125	30.625	33.75	34.125	30.625	31.00
Sept. 4	29.375	29.875	33.25	33.75	29.75	30.125
Sept. 5	29.75	30.25	33.125	33.625	30.30	30.70
Sept. 6	29.75	30.25	33.10	33.50	30.375	30.75
Sept. 7	30.125	30.625	33.25	33.75	30.375	30.875
Week's range—						
High	30.125	30.625	33.75	34.125	30.625	31.00
Low	29.375	29.875	33.10	33.50	29.75	30.125
Same week last year—						
High	30.50	30.80	33.60	33.85	30.65	30.85
Low	30.45	30.70	33.50	33.70	30.60	30.80
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	36.00	36.40	32.75	33.25
Low	29.375	29.875	31.50	32.00	29.75	30.125
Same period last year—						
High	30.45	30.65	33.35	33.65	31.00	31.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles, 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles, 500. Bid.	Ask.
Sept. 2	Holiday.					
Sept. 3	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.35	13.55
Sept. 4	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.35	13.55
Sept. 5	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.35	13.55
Sept. 6	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.35	13.55
Sept. 7	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.35	13.55
Week's range—						
High	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.35	13.55
Low	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.60	13.35	13.55
Same week last year—						
High	19.50	19.55	17.55	17.65		
Low	19.50	19.55	16.50	17.00		
Year to date—						
High	19.45	19.50	15.40	15.75		
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25		
Same period last year—						
High	20.05	20.65	29.90	29.50		
Low	19.50	19.55	17.25	17.50		

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	89.00	89.25	133.50	134.00	126.00	126.50
Low	88.00	88.25	131.50	132.00	124.00	124.50
Same week last year—						
High	81.00	81.25	128.00	128.25	121.00	121.25
Low	79.00	79.25	124.00	124.25	117.00	117.25
Year to date—						
High	89.00	89.25	133.50	134.00	126.00	126.50
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	77.00	77.25	118.00	118.25	104.00	104.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Low	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	50.12½	50.25
Low	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Low	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cables.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	23.35	23.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Low	23.125	23.375	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Same week last year—						
High	22.40	22.50	51.00	51.25	51.00	51.25
Low	22.05	22.15	51.00	51.125	51.00	51.125
Year to date—						
High	28.40	28.625	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Low	23.45	23.65	51.90	52.00	51.90	52.00
Same period last year—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.65	44.75	24.75	25.00
Low	44.40	44.50	23.85	24.00
Same week last year—				
High	43.00	43.10	25.15	25.25
Low	42.85	42.95	25.15	25.25
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	22.90	23.00
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.95	43.05	23.50	23.60

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Indus.	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	Holiday			
Tuesday	52,455	51,560	124,350	$181,000
Wednesday	81,635	44,285	132,250	375,000
Thursday	23,235	42,605	120,050	204,000
Friday	31,520	44,470	101,655	213,000
Saturday	13,250	27,125	60,300	98,000
Total	152,095	210,045	538,605	$1,071,000

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
			INDUSTRIALS				
16¾	6¼	8,400	*Aetna Explosives	11⅜	10⅜	10½	— ⅝
4⅛	2	1,800	*Am. Writ. Pap.	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	14¼	100	Br.-Am. Tob. reg.	18	18	18	..
18¼	14⅝	2,700	Br.-Am. Tob. coup.	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
39⅝	18⅜	3,100	*Burns Bros. Ice	39	36½	36½	— 2
5½	1⅜	33,075	*Burnrite C. Briq.	5⅛	3½	4	— ⅝
144	100	6,500	Chev. M. C., w. i.	131	122	123	— 6
42	25	100	Curtiss Aero	36	36	36	— 1¼
11¼	10⅛	3,150	*Columb. Woolen	11¼	10⅛	11⅛	..
4⅝	1	150	Emerson Phon.	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	23⅜	700	*Gen. Asphalt	31¼	30	31	— 1⅜
1 1/16	⅝	9,500	Grape-Ola	11/16	11/16	11/16	..
2⅝	1⅛	17,300	Grape-Ola pf.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
20½	12¾	900	Keystone T. & R.	18	17	17	— 1
3⅞	2⅜	2,600	Marconi of Am.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
1	⅜	16,000	*Maxim Muni	⅝	½	⅝	+ 1/16
47¼	39	100	N. Y. Shipbuild.	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
4⅝	2	1,700	Nor. A. P. & P.	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
33½	28¼	875	*Penn. Coal & C.	32	28⅞	29	— 2
12½	10⅛	3,030	*Relc Equip. Corp.	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅝
2⅞	1/16	6,100	Smith Motor Tr.	⅛	⅜	1/16	— 1/16
13⅝	8½	200	*Standard Motor	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
20¼	11⅜	3,700	Submarine Boat	18½	17	17⅜	— ¼
6¼	4	3,115	*Thiog. Co. of Am.	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
34⅝	19⅞	12,000	*United Motors	33½	31¾	31⅞	— 1⅛
7⅛	4¼	6,300	U. S. Steam Co.	6¼	6⅛	6¼	..
11⅞	6¼	8,500	*Wright-Mar. Air.	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
69	45	100	*Wright-Mar. pf.	65	65	65	..
			STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.				
192	146	10	Ill. Pipe Line	146	146	146	— 2
277	210	10	Stand. Oil of Cal.	215	215	215	..
579	510	65	Stand. O. of N. J.	521	518	520	..
285	214	20	Stand. O. of N. Y.	259	259	259	— 8
			MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.				
21	6	6,300	*Am. Ventura Oil	8	6	8	— 1
1 1/16	1/16	1,500	Barnett O. & G.	¼	¼	¼	..
8⅝	6	5,400	*Cosden Oil	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
1⅞	1	2,145	*Crystal O. & R.	1½	1⅜	1½	..
7	5⅛	600	*Elk Basin Pet.	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ¼
16	3	8,100	*Esmeralda O. Co.	4	3	3	— 1
4	1½	9,500	*Federal Oil	2½	1⅜	2⅜	+ ⅝
5	2⅝	6,900	*Glenrock Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	..
1¼	11/16	1,700	*Globe Oil	1⅛	11/16	11/16	— 1/16
86½	39¼	1,800	*Houston Oil	79	75⅝	77	— 2⅝
1/16	¼	2,500	*Imperial Con. Oil	1/16	..	1/16	..
14¼	12⅝	2,000	*Inter. Pet.	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ¼
5⅛	1⅜	8,950	*Island O. & T.	3⅝	3¼	3¼	..
1	⅛	900	*Kinney Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
29⅝	17½	250	*Merritt Oil Corp.	22	21¼	21⅜	— 2¼
1⅞	⅝	14,440	Met. Pet.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
124	85	8,000	*Midwest Oil	96	93	94	— 2
120	96	200	*Midwest Ref.	111½	111	111½	— 2½
3⅝	1⅜	4,600	*Min'l Wells Pet.	3⅝	2⅝	3	+ ⅝
89	51	6,600	*Northwest Oil	†55	51	51	— 1
8	6¼	1,100	Okla. P. & R.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	..
11½	2¼	18,100	Okmulgee P. & R.	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	— ⅜
40	21	3,500	Omar Oil & Gas	28	26	28	..
1	¼	400	*Red Rock O. & G.	50	50	50	—10
10¼	6½	300	*Sapulpa O. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
1⅝	1/16	4,400	Sequoyah O. & R.	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
¼	⅛	9,000	Secur. Prod. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
17	16	900	*Sinclair Oil	17	16	16	..
40	20	100	*Sinclair O. war's	33	30	31½	— 3⅛
2⅝	1⅜	12,700	*Stanton Oil	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	..
58	32	5,800	Southwest Oil	45	41	42	— 3
1⅝	½	15,880	*Texana O. & R.	1	11/16	11/16	— 1/16
22	1½	30,000	*Tuxpam	2	1½	2	— 1/16
1 1/16	¾	4,300	*Unit. W. Oil, n.	1	⅝	¾	+ 1/16
6½	2⅝	3,900	*Victoria Oil, n.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	..
			MINING STOCKS				
74	40	15,200	Alas.-Br. Col. M.	†50	42	45	— 8
82	78	9,450	*American Mines	†82	78	82	+ 1
11/16	1/16	8,500	*Am. Tin Tung.	⅛	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
6	5	4,300	Ariz. Bing. Cop.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..
13	3	2,500	*Atlanta	†4½	4½	4½	— ½
1½	⅝	16,400	Big Ledge Cop.	11/16	¾	11/16	..
6	3	1,000	*Booth	†4	4	4	..
63	41	72,000	Boston-Montana	†50	44	45	— 5
62½	7	30,000	Butte-Detroit	†11	7	10	— 1
56	39	19,250	*Caledonia Min.	†45	42	45	+ 2
1⅛	⅞	10,600	*Cal. & Jerome	1	⅞	15/16	— 1/16
47	37	22,400	*Candelaria Silver	42	41	42	..
19	3½	1,000	Cashboy	†5	5	5	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	1,000	*Cerbat Sil. M. M.	1	⅞	⅞	..
2½	1	475	*Coco River Min.	2	1½	1⅜	— ⅛
2½	1 1/16	100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1 11/16	1 11/16	1 11/16	..
7⅝	4½	2,200	Con. Cop. Min.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	3,200	Cresson Gold	5	4¾	4⅞	..
2¼	1	9,200	*Denbigh Mine	2 1/16	1	1⅝	— ⅝
1.25	.55	1,500	El Salvador Sil.	1½	1	1¼	..
2½	⅞	5,300	*Eureka Croes. M.	1⅜	1	1¼	— ¼
46	30	9,200	*Fortuna Con.	45	40	45	+ 1
3	1⅞	13,500	*Gibson Con. Cop.	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	665	*Golden R. Mine	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
11/16	1/16	1,300	Goldfield Con.	†22	20	21	— 1
86	33	10,250	*Hattie Gold Mine	†86	67	73	— 2
5 1/16	2⅞	3,045	Hecla Mining	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— 1/16
90	58	6,300	Jim Butler	†55	54	55	..
24	8	3,000	Jumbo Ext.	†10	9	9	— 1
9	2½	2,000	*Kewanas	†2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
11/16	¼	3,300	La Rose Consol.	½	†40	1/16	..
62	28	12,900	*Liberty Silver	†56	51	53	+ 6
33	1½	12,000	Lone Star Con.	†4½	4	4½	..
⅝	⅝	1,000	Louisiana Con.	½	½	½	..
60	37	8,800	McKinley-Darr'h	†46	45	46	— 3
½	¼	2,000	*Magma Chief	†31	25	31	+ 6
42	25	900	Magma Copper	31½	30	30	— 1
6¼	2⅞	1,100	Mason Valley	4	4	4	..
56	25	13,900	*Mother Lode	†35	33	34	— 1
2⅝	1	6,500	*Mutual M. & L. pf.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
38	13	8,700	*Natl. Zinc & L.	†18	15	16	+ 1
19⅝	15½	110	*New Cornelia	18½	18¼	18½	..
9	8	300	Nipissing	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
1 1/16	33	5,900	Nixon Nevada	†43	33	38	— 3
1 1/16	⅝	14,500	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	1	11/16	11/16	— 1/16
6	1⅞	29,100	*Onondaga Mines	3⅝	2½	3⅝	+ 1/16
2	1 1/16	15,500	*Pacific Tungsten	1⅜	1 1/16	1⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	2,600	*Ray Hercules	4½	4¼	4⅝	— ⅝
54	27	6,700	Rochester Mines	†36	34	36	+ 2
18	7	2,100	*San Toy	†7½	7	7½	..
12⅞	7½	800	Seneca Cop. Cp.	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
⅝	1/16	7,000	Sil. King of Ariz.	11/16	½	½	— 1/16
67	65	7,100	Silver Canon Min.	†67	65	67	..
1.00	.71	4,200	*Silver Fissure S.	11/16	11/16	11/16	..
½	¼	2,500	Stand. Sil. Lead	⅜	5/16	5/16	..
25	11	9,000	Stewart	†13	12	13	..
12	7	1,000	*Success Mining	†11½	11½	11½	..
1⅞	1¼	3,450	Tonopah Ex.	1⅝	1½	1 11/16	..
4	2⅝	650	*Tonopah Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
21	9	6,000	*Troy-Arizona	†10	9	10	..
1 1/16	1	500	Tuolumne Copper	1	1	1	— ⅛
5⅝	3	3,110	United Eastern	4 1/16	3 15/16	3⅞	..
28	20	*7,000	U. S. Zinc & L.	†22	21	22	— 1
42	35	*1,200	United Verde Ex.	38	37½	37½	..
25	4	*5,000	Ward Min. & Mill.	†12	11	12	..
1⅝	1/16	1,000	West End Con.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	..
18	14	36,600	White Cap. Min.	†18	15	16	+ 1
			BONDS				
99⅞	96¼	*$9,000	A.T.&T. 1-y. 6s, w.i.	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅛
100	99½	*4,000	Am. Cot. Oil 7s	100	100	100	+ ¼
100¼	99	*27,000	Armour 6s, 1919	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅛
98	96	*10,000	Armour 6s, 1920	97⅞	96	96	— 1⅝
96⅞	96⅜	*51,000	Armour 6s, 1921	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	+ ¼
96	95½	*40,000	Armour 6s, 1922	96	95⅞	96	+ ¼
96¼	95	*11,000	Armour 6s, 1923	96¼	95⅝	96¼	+ ¼
96½	95	*3,000	Armour 6s, 1924	96¼	95⅝	96¼	+ ⅝
101	99⅝	*2,000	Beth S. 7% 1919 wi.	100⅛	100	100⅛	— ⅛
100¼	98¼	*26,000	Beth. S. 7% 1920, w.i.	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	— ⅛
99⅝	98¼	*3,000	Beth S. 7% 1921 wi.	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
99⅛	96⅝	*122,000	Beth S. 7% 1922 wi.	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝	— ¼
99⅛	96	*155,000	Beth S. 7% 1923 wi.	98⅝	98½	98½	— ½
97⅞	94	*125,000	Canadian Gov. 5s	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	— ⅛
98	97¼	*46,000	Cudahy 7s, 1923, wi.	97⅛	97⅛	97	+ ¼
98⅝	98⅜	*5,000	Denver City 4½s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	..
106½	101¼	143,000	Fed. Farm L. 5s	105⅝	105	105¼	..
62	33	*52,000	Rus. Gov. 5½s	58½	55	55	— 2¼
64½	35	*105,000	Rus. Gov. 6½s	63	58⅝	61	+ 2
81½	76	*42,000	Sinclair Gulf 6s	81½	80¼	81½	+ ⅝
101⅝	97⅞	*90,000	Un. Pac. 6s, w.i.	101⅝	101⅛	101½	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. † And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Sep. 7, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	80
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	88
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	63	67
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E. '35	5	June & Dec.	61	66
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	6	Jan. & July	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	80	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	99	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	97½	98
Charleston City Ry., '23	5	..	95	96
Charleston Con. R. G. & Elec. 1st, '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	91
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	101	102½
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	89½	90
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	84	87
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	83	85
Conn. Pr. 1st & Con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	89
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	88
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	88
Cons. Gas. (Balt.), '54	4½	Jan. & July	83	88
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	78	80
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	95
Cons. T. of N. J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	80	89
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	85	95
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	83
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	73	76
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	6	Jan. & July	94	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	94
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	88	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	59	64
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	82	83½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	84	85
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	84
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	75	80
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	76½	79
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	70	..
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	70	72
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	62	68
Newark Gas, '48	6	Apr. & Oct.	88	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	96
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	60	68
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry, '46	5	June & Dec.	..	88
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	5	Jan. & July	56	60
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	96
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Apr. & Oct.	..	99
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	75	80
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	86
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	79	83½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	77	82
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	94	95
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	89	92½
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	..	..	..
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	May & Nov.	71	76
Do cons., '36	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Riverside T., '60	5	Jan. & July	92	93
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	6	..	..	68
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	..
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	81	85
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July	87	90
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	Mar. & Sep.	88	93
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	June & Dec.	80	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	Apr. & Oct.	72	85
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	May & Nov.	..	..
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	77	80
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	82	90
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	June & Dec.	70	75
United El. of N. J., '49	4	Apr. & Oct.	77	82½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	67	68½
Do deb., '26	6	June & Dec.	83	87
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	5	May & Nov.	70	72
Do income, '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	52	55
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	June & Dec.	88	93½
United Util. conv., '43	6	Feb. & Aug.	80	83
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	5	Jan. & July	83	..
Washington Gas, '60	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	100
Wash. R. & E. cons., '51	4	May & Nov.	68	70
W. States G. & E., '27	5	Jan. & July	87	90½
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	June & Dec.	80	89

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	Jan. & July	90	96
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	June & Dec.	84	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 7, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	..	14	15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	68	69
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	80	81
Do pf. ($50)	75c	Q	Aug 1, 18	39	40
Am. Light & Trac.	†5	Q	Aug 1, 18	182	183
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	92	93
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 18	41	44
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	68	71
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jul 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	a1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	..	50
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	..	4⅝	5⅝
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	58	60
Do participating pf	..	..	..	12	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 18	75	88
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	S	Jun 29,18	97½	99
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	86	88
Car. Power & Light	1	Q	Aug 1, 18	24	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	84	87
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	50
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	40	45
Cities Service	*¼	M	Sep 1, 18	211	213
Do pf.	½	M	Sep 1, 18	72½	73½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 15, 18	20	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 18	70	77
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 17	21	22½
Do pf.	a1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	39	41
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Sep 3, 18	75	80
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 15, 18	59	63
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jul 1, 18	53	58
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 1, 18	72	76
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	87	89
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,18	80	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	7	10
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	36	40
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,18	60	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	85	95
Kan. City Lt. & Power	..	..	..	20	32
Do pf.	..	..	..	40	52
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	..	15	21
Do pf.	..	..	..	35	48
Mid. W Util. pf.	..	..	..	37	39
Miss. River Pr. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	41	46
Nashville R. & L. pf.	2½	S	J. & J.	60	68
Newark Con. Gas	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	80	82
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	J. & J.	163	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	..	..	..	41	53
No. States Power	3	Q	Jul 15, 18	43	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 18	81	83
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Jul 20, 18	60	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 3, 18	34	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Sep 3, 18	70	75
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	79¼	80
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Aug 15,18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 18	85	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	May 1, 18	19½	20
Do pf.	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	57	58
Southern Cal. Edison	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	76	78
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15,18	85	97
So Jersey G. & E. Tr.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	100	110
Standard Gas & Elec.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	4½	6
Do pf.	..	..	..	22	23
S. W. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,18	97	102
Tampa Electric	1½	Q	Sep 3, 18	2¼	3
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	2½	Q	Aug 15,18	12	13½
Do pf.	..	..	..	82	84
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	20	30
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jul 1, 18	60	65
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	20	21
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jul 15, 18	15	25
United Utilities	..	..	..	85	95
Do pf.	10c	Q	Jul 1, 18	51	53
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Aug 1, 18	65	70
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	12	14
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	40	50
Western Power	..	..	..	20	30
Do pf.	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	85	90
West. States Gas & E.	1¾	Q	Aug 15 18	20	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	85	90
Wisconsin Edison	$1½	S	Dec 30,17	25	30

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 7, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jul 1, 18	483	495
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	6	S	May 1, 18	215	222
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	165	175
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jul 1, 18	..	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	Jul 1, 18	200	210
Bowery	250,000	†6	S	Aug 1, 18	390	410
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	..	135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	160	175
Bronx Boro	150,000	..	..	..	150	..
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	100	130
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	..	18	23
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 18	340	350
Ch.P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	175	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	..	..	Apr 1, 17	120	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 18	385	395
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	c3½	Q	Jul 1, 18	210	220
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 18	385	392
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	c3	Q	Jul 1, 18	205	215
Colonial	500,000	..	..	Jun 29,18	160	..
Columbia	1,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,18	155	170
Comm. Exch.	200,000	..	..	Jul 1, 18	190	..
Commonw'th	400,000	5	Q	May 1, 18	180	195
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	172	176
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	100	..
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 18	313	317
E.R Nat. ($25)	1,000,000	..	..	Jun 1, 18	14	18
Europe	200,000	..	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	*12½	Q	Jul 1, 18	1700	2100
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	200	220
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶5	Q	Jul 1, 18	890	915
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	170	180
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	200	220
Greenwich	500,000	3	S	Jun 29,18	330	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jul 1, 18	660	668
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	Q	Jul 6, 18	240	245
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	480	500
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	††272	278
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jul 1, 18	385	405
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 18	280	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	‡$2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	160	168
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jul 13, 18	288	294
Mer. Nat. ($50)	3,000,000	$2	S	Jul 1, 18	122	128
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jul 1, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	3	S	Apr 1, 18	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jul 1, 18	426	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	137	..
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Aug 15, 18	135	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 18	190	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	500	510
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jul 1, 18	53	..
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	425	460
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	395	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	125	135
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jul 1, 18	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 18	105	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 29,18	150	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 18	275	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 18	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	300	325

*And 55% special. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock. ¶And 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 7, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	360	368
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 18	495	510
Cent.-Union	12,500,000	5¼	Q	Jun 30,18	383	387
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 29,18	245	252
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	295	305
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	333	338
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 18	350	370
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	203	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	220	235
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jul 1, 18	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	316	318
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	135	145
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	‡	..
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 18	620	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	92	98
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 18	..	100
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 18	160	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29.18	305	330
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 29.18	590	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,18	870	890
People's Tr.	1,000,000	4½	Q	Jun 29,18	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	240	245
Transatlantic	700,000	3	..	Jan 2, 18	160	175
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 2, 18	870	890
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	400	410

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	..	Feb 15,18	200	210
Am. Surty ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Jun 29,18	51	..
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,18	180	187
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	Jul 1, 18	105	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	..	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	¢2	Q	Jul 10, 18	51	54
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	12	S	Jul 10, 18	325	340
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	510	525
Hanover ($50)	2,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	410	420
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jun 29,18	80	85
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 29.18	78	84
Nat. Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	145	155
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	174	177
N.Y.T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	50	57
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	J. & J.	170	175
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	Apr 10,17	35	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 18	32	38
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 18	60	68
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	60
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	‡5	..	May 1, 18	30	32

*And 7% extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 1½% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	July 1, 18	21	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	100	125
B'l'nC.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jul 15, 18	12½	13½
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	90	100
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 18	191	210
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 18	185	210
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 18	105	132
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 18	82	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 7, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Aug 15,18	220	223
American Chicle	1¼	..	Jan 20,16	31	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	58	65
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	34	38
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Jun 10,18	169	172
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 18	87½	89
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jul 3, 18	109	110½
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,18	92	94
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	93	97
By Products Coke	1½	Q	Aug 15,18	108	115
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	..	80
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 29,18	145	152
Central Aguirre Sugar	¶$2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	156	159
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	60	62½
Certainteed Products	$4	..	Jan 28,18	30¾	33
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	78	84
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	72	75
Childs	2½	Q	Jun 10,18	55	62
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 10,18	90	94
Columbia Graphophone	$1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	64½	65½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 18	..	..
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 15,18	93	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	97	102
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	165	169
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	495	505
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, 18	98	105
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Jun 17,18	90	94
Do pf.	1¾	..	Aug 1, 18	90	94
Gillette Safety Razor	c$2	Q	Aug 31,18	94½	95
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	106	109
Guantanamo Sugar	$1¼	Q	Jul 1, 18	55	56½
Hercules Powder	†4	Q	Jun 25,18	233	242
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,18	107	109
Holly Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 18	87	89
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	Jul 1, 18	96	100
Int. Silver	..	..	..	40	50
Do pf	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	72	80
Kan. City Stock Yds.	..	..	..	65	75
Do pf.	..	..	..	75	76
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31,18	60	..
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 3, 18	94	99
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	89	95
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	..	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	..	70	80
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 29,18	110⅝	..
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	May 1, 18	113	115
Nat. Candy	2½	S	Mar 13,18	40	40½
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Mar 13,18	100	103
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Mar 13,18	87	90
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	97½	100
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10,18	225	229
New Niquero Sugar	3½	S	June 1 18	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Jun 20,18	120	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 20,18	98	104
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	July 15,18	49	51
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	73	77
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Aug 15,18	595	605
Remington Typewriter	..	..	..	22¼	23
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	91	94
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	75	78
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 29,18	121	124
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	92	93
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 18	56	57
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	..	27¼	28¼
Do pf.	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	58	62
Shredded Wheat	g2½	..	Apr 1, 18	95	96
Do pf.	1¼	..	Apr 2, 18	..	90
Singer Mfg.	2½	..	Mar 30,18	158	160
Texas & Pacific Coal	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	900	910
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Jul 1, 18	200	210

*And 3½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. ¶And $10 extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Chicago, Ill., August 31, 1918.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in Room 1000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 1, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The Stockholders of the Company are also particularly notified that the said annual meeting has also been called, by order of the Executive Committee, to authorize, approve or ratify a contract or contracts with the United States, the President of the United States, or the Director General of Railroads of the United States, governing the possession, use, control and operation of the transportation properties of this Company and its subsidiary companies taken over and assumed by and under the Proclamation of the President of the United States dated December 26, 1917, and of any other properties of said companies of which possession has been or shall be taken by or under the authority of the Federal Government; to authorize the Board of Directors in its discretion to agree upon the compensation and other terms to be accepted for and in relation to such possession, use, control and operation under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal control of properties of this Company and its subsidiaries.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 20, 1918, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 2, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT CO.
General Office, 8th & Dauphin Sts.
Philadelphia, August 26th, 1918.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company will be held at the General Office of the Company, 8th and Dauphin Sts., on Wednesday, September 18, 1918, at 11:30 A. M., for the purpose of election of Directors for the ensuing four years, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Record of Stockholders will be taken at the close of business on August 28, 1918. Transfer Books will remain open.

NOTE—No business will be transacted on Wednesday, September 18, 1918. The meeting will be adjourned to meet on Wednesday, October 16, 1918.

R. B. SELFRIDGE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Supt. of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 16, 1918, for docking and repairing Ambrose Channel Light Vessel. Information upon application to the above office.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SINCLAIR GULF CORPORATION.
First Lien Ten-Year Convertible Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Due March 1, 1927.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage dated March 1, 1917, under which the above-mentioned bonds were issued, hereby gives notice that the amount now on hand in the Sinking Fund provided pursuant to Article Three of such Mortgage is $616,844.91, and invites offers to be made to it as Trustee, for the sale of such bonds on Oct. 1, 1918. Such offers must be sealed, be addressed to the Trustee, and be received by the Trustee at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, by 12 o'clock noon on Sept. 25, 1918. From the bonds so offered the Trustee will purchase on October 1, 1918, for such Sinking Fund an amount sufficient to exhaust as far as may be the funds then in the Sinking Fund at the lowest price or prices so offered, but at prices not to exceed 110 per cent. of the face amount thereof, with interest accrued to Oct. 1, 1918. Prior to such last date the Trustee will give notice to those whose offers may be accepted so that delivery of bonds purchased may be made to the Trustee on October 1, 1918. All offers should indicate the address where such notice may be sent. The Trustee reserves the right to reject all or any part of the bonds so offered.

Proper Federal Income Tax ownership certificates covering the amount of accrued interest must accompany the accepted bonds when delivered to the Trustee.

Dated at New York, this 9th day of Sept., 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF

Kerr Lake Mines, Limited

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 23d day of September, 1918, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 18th Floor, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the transaction of the following business:

(1) The presentation of the reports of the Officers and action thereon;
(2) The election of Directors;
(3) The ratification and approval of the acts of the Directors and Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders;
(4) The transaction of such further business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Secretary.
Dated, New York, September 3d, 1918.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, N. Y. City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 4 lb. dark grey Medical blankets will be received here until two o'clock P. M. September 16, 1918. Detailed information will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for 4 lb. dark grey Medical blankets" and addressed to Woolens Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East 16th Street, New York.

CONNECTICUT BRASS & MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE TWO-YEAR 6% CONVERTIBLE GOLD NOTES AND ALL OTHER CREDITORS OF CONNECTICUT BRASS & MANUFACTURING CORPORATION:

Receivers have been appointed for the assets and business of the above named Corporation by the United States District Courts in Connecticut and Delaware. In view of this fact and in order that the rights and interests of the holders of the above-mentioned notes and all other claims of every character may be protected and advanced, it is desirable that they should unite and co-operate. To that end, the undersigned, owning or representing large amounts of said notes and claims, have formed a Committee to protect the interests of the noteholders and creditors.

The Committee invites the holders of these notes and other claims to deposit their notes or claims with THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City, which has been designated Depositary. Certificates of deposit will be issued therefor under the Noteholders' and Creditors' Protective Agreement which is now in the course of preparation and which will be promptly placed on file with the Depositary, from whom copies may be procured.

All notes deposited should have attached thereto coupon maturing November 1, 1918, and all subsequent coupons. Registered notes should be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

Holders of claims other than the above notes should apply to the Depositary for the form of assignment of their claims to the Committee.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Vice-President of The Equitable Trust Company of New York.
GEORGE F. NAPHEN,
Liggett & Drexel.
ARTHUR J. SKINNER,
President of Commercial Trust Company, Springfield, Mass.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
Counsel.
JOHN Y. ROBBINS, JR., Secretary,
37 Wall St., New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Pursuant to resolution duly adopted, the trustees of the village of Nassau, New York, will sell on sealed proposals at the hose house in the village of Nassau, N. Y., on the 20th day of September, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., bonds aggregating $3,900.00, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum, in denominations of $300.00 each, to be numbered from one to thirteen inclusive, each to be dated October 1, 1918, the first one payable October 1, 1923, and one annually thereafter until the thirteen are paid, interest to be payable April 1 and October 1, each and every year during the term of said bonds, which are to be registered.

These bonds are issued for the purpose of completing repairs to the water works in the village.

Dated August 14, 1918.
JAMES W. BECKER, Clerk.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened and acted upon Monday, September 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock M.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
WM. P. GEST, President.
Philadelphia, August 29, 1918.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City. Sealed proposals for furnishing 8,000,000 yards 39-inch 64x68 4-yard sheeting, made with 28 warp and 26 filling, to break 50 pounds in the warp and 50 pounds in the filling, delivery equal monthly October, November and December, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M. September 9, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for 39-inch 64x68 4-yard sheeting" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 E. 16th Street, New York.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing 1,200,000 yards 39-inch 80 by 80 4.00 yard Sheetings, delivery equal weekly October, November, and December, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M. September 17, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for 39-inch 80 by 80 4.00 yard sheetings" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East 16th Street, New York City.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, 109 East 16th St., New York City.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until eleven A. M. Sept. 25th, 1918, for manufacturing Overcoats, Wool Service Coats, Wool Trousers. Samples may be seen, and specifications and proposal blanks obtained at the office of your local Depot Quartermaster, or at 109 E. 16th St., New York City.

FREEDOM OF RHINE HOPE OF THE SWISS

German Scheme to Monopolize the River a Problem for the Peace Council.

PLAN TO IGNORE TREATIES

Switzerland's Chances of an Outlet to the Sea Doomed if Central Powers Have Their Way.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 22.—While the German Government is indulging in eulogies of what it calls "the freedom of the seas," and at the same time sinking hospital and neutral ships, it is quietly doing its utmost to ignore Switzerland's rights to the freedom of the Rhine and Rhine navigation.

Now, this freedom of the Rhine and of navigation thereon may seem a mere local question, but in reality it is not so. It is a European question, and the danger is that owing to the multiplicity of great events now happening, and great problems now arising, this question of free Rhine navigation may be overlooked. Undoubtedly this is what Germany hopes and expects, and this is why she has selected the present moment for endeavoring to enforce claims to which she has no justification.

Germany, in short, desires to carry out a number of vast enterprises on the Rhine, between Strassburg and Basle. These enterprises consist mainly in the utilization of water-power, which would necessitate the construction of several electrical works and the canalization of the river. The German Empire has already come to an understanding with the German provincial States bordering on the Rhine to execute these works.

These German projects, however, if carried out, would place considerable obstacles in the way of the free navigation of the Rhine. Now, Switzerland is very anxious to use the Rhine after the war, and to use it far more than before. By means of the Rhine she hopes, in conjunction with Holland, to secure an outlet to the sea.

Germany says that Switzerland has no right to raise any objections to her constructing either her proposed electrical works or the sixteen or more dams and locks across the Rhine which would be necessary to canalize it.

Switzerland, however, claims that she has a right to object to Germany's carrying out her plans. First, because of Article 5 of the Treaty of Paris, (May 30, 1814,) stipulating that "navigation on the Rhine from the point where it becomes navigable unto the sea, and vice versa, shall be free, and in such a way that it cannot be forbidden to any one." Secondly, because of the international rules drawn up in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna, regarding the Rhine and its tributaries. Article 108 of this document states that "the powers whose territories are separated or traversed by one and the same navigable river undertake to settle by mutual arrangement everything connected with the navigation of that river."

Furthermore, in 1868, by the Rhine Navigation act, the Treaty of Paris and the Vienna Congress stipulations were confirmed, not abrogated, and the navigation of the Rhine further and more definitely regulated.

Germany is now trying to excuse her action by alleging that Switzerland did not sign the Treaties of Paris and Vienna, which is true. But the Swiss rejoin that these treaties were not made merely for the benefit of the great powers who drafted and signed them, but also for the benefit of the small powers, and particularly Switzerland—which, indeed, is obvious from their wording. The independent Swiss newspapers, German-Swiss and French-Swiss, newspapers not under German control, have been writing very plainly about this last exhibition of the German mailed fist. For instance, the Stadt-Anzeiger of St. Gallen says: "We shall see whether in this matter Germany will again dare to act with regard to the Treaty of Vienna and the Rhine Navigation act so as to treat them as mere scraps of paper, as she has already done with regard to other treaties of international law."

The Vienna Congress of 1815 forbids States bordering on an international river (that is, a river whose course is between or through more than one nation) to put any obstacle in the way of free navigation; and ordains that these States are to regulate river navigation on the lines of this congress. This was done in 1868, by the Rhine Navigation act; and although Switzerland has not adhered to this act, she has unquestionably a right to do so. Holland, for instance, has done so. Article 1 laid down the principle that no obstacle of any description whatsoever may be placed in the way of the free navigation of the Rhine. Article 30 states that no mill, bridge, or other construction may impede traffic on the Rhine. By Article 28 the States bordering on the Rhine undertook to maintain it in a fit state for navigation. Technical knowledge proves that regularization of the Rhine is the best method of doing this—regularization, which is just what the Swiss are advocating and what the Germans do not desire. The free use of the Rhine is guaranteed by the Rhine Navigation act of 1868, and guaranteed not only to States bordering on the Rhine, but to all the world. Before the war British, Swedish and other vessels used to navigate the Rhine.

Now, let us see why Germany is so anxious to treat the Rhine Navigation act and other international documents connected with the Rhine as scraps of paper. What has she to gain by so doing?

First, she desires to erect electrical works to utilize the falls of the artificial locks or dams which she wishes to erect across the Rhine between Strassburg and Basle. These electrical works would, it is calculated, yield 5,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy per annum, which equals the energy of 7,500,000 tons of coal.

It would take Germany about ten years to construct these works, and in the meantime navigation between Strassburg and Basle would be completely paralyzed. Moreover, she might do the work at different times, and thus indefinitely prolong it, and consequently indefinitely paralyze navigation on the Rhine. Switzerland, therefore, would be cut off for a long time, perhaps forever, from that outlet to the sea via Holland for which she has long hoped. Again, when Germany has finished her works, she could and certainly would charge a toll for the passage of each dam or lock. Moreover, the journey upstream from Strassburg to Basle would be made forty-two hours longer than it now is owing to all these artificial constructions across the Rhine.

Finally, Germany desires to do just what Swiss experts consider undesirable and that is to canalize the Rhine, whereas regularizing it is what presents by far the most advantages, at any rate from the point of view of every one except Germany.

This Rhine question has been discussed in the Swiss Parliament on several occasions lately. On June 10 Federal Councillor Ador of Geneva referred to the urgency of the question of river navigation for Switzerland. "Our economic independence and the extension of our trade," he said, "are bound up with the problem of access to the sea"—access from Geneva to Marseilles and access from Basel via Strassburg and Holland to the North Sea. Another French-Swiss Deputy said: "We are living in a position of economic servitude as regards our neighbors. The only way to get out of it is to secure access to the sea."

All these German manoeuvres aiming at isolating Switzerland and acquiring rights upon the Rhine to which Germany is not entitled are part of her vast scheme for "Central Europe." As M. de Rabours, an eloquent Genevese Deputy, pointed out the other day in the Swiss Parliament, a press campaign is being waged in Germany at present against Switzerland's rights on the Rhine, and an attempt is being made to divide the German-Swiss and the French-Swiss and thus get more of a hold over the country. The interests of all Swiss alike, however, are bound up with river navigation, he said; and a navigable Rhône was the best guarantee which could be given for a navigable Rhine—referring to the project for making the Rhône navigable and connecting it with the Rhine—a plan which of course does not interest Germany or only in so far as she thinks she might kill it. Germany, said M. de Rabours, is now proposing to construct a system of canals from west to east, from the Rhine to the Danube. If a river system from north to south be not opposed to this German west to east line, what will be Switzerland's fate? To be a tributary of Germany. What would really be to Switzerland's interest, he urged, would be a "river league" from Rotterdam to Marseilles, Switzerland being a kind of river navigation clearing house or clearing docks of Europe.

So far almost the only navigation that has taken place since the war between Basle and Strassburg has been a service of tugs, resumed in 1917, carrying almost exclusively coal and coke to Switzerland and conveying chemical products to Germany in return.

To show how keen an interest Germany takes in this question of Rhine navigation, I may say that at the last annual meeting (the fourteenth) of the Association (Swiss) for Navigation on the Upper Rhine several Germans were present, who, however, had no authority to act or speak for their Government. Here, again, it was insisted that the Rhine must be regularized and not canalized with dams and locks constructed; otherwise the Dutch shipowners would take no interest in Rhine navigation as far as Basle, and Switzerland would be hopelessly cut off from the sea. The association called upon the Swiss Government to protest, basing its protest on the Congress of Vienna and the Rhine Navigation act of 1868, against the construction of the electrical works which Germany is planning on her side of the Rhine, and thus defend Switzerland's rights based on the law of nations, and also her legitimate interests.

The Journal de Genève, referring to this Rhine navigation question, says: "Our national program may be summarized as follows: A free Rhine, a navigable Rhône, and junction of the Rhône and the Rhine. Here is already something worthy to occupy a whole generation."

None but those living in a country on the borders of Germany in an atmosphere thick with German intrigue can perhaps fully realize the importance of this German manoeuvring about the Rhine. It might be thought that she would have abundant occupation now for all her energies without troubling about constructing a series of electrical works along the Rhine to supply her with a vast quantity of water power. This, however, is obviously not the case. Her leading organs find plenty of time and plenty of space for articles intended to prove that Germany is entitled to that to which she is not entitled. In other words, that Might is Right.

In Berne since the war the Germans have rented several large hotels which they have converted into commercial offices, full of experts in all branches of trade and industry. They are flooding the country with their prospectuses, with commercial travelers and agents of all kinds, in order to impress their views upon the people. Weekly, fortnightly, and monthly papers dealing with all manner of questions of trade and manufacture, showing the advantages of adherence to Central Europe and expounding Germany's trade preparations for "after the war" in Turkey and the Near East generally, are sent free to all who desire them, and to many who do not desire them. The moment an independent Swiss raises his voice against this German penetration Germany sets her press agents in Switzerland to work to contradict him. She has no less than three well-known press agencies now in the country, one of them actually calling itself the Schweizer Press Telegraph—Swiss Press Telegraphic Agency. Nevertheless the Swiss public fully realizes the danger of Germany's Rhine plans, and none save hopelessly pro-German organs has a word to say in support of them.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.
Sept. 2—Holiday.						
Sept. 3	1.55¼	1.52¼	1.57⅜	1.54⅛	1.54⅝	1.51
Sept. 4	1.56⅝	1.54⅜	1.58⅝	1.56½	1.56⅝	1.54¼
Sept. 5	1.56⅝	1.55	1.58⅛	1.56⅝	1.56¼	1.54½
Sept. 6	1.57¾	1.56⅝	1.59¼	1.57½	1.58⅛	1.56
Sept. 7	1.57⅝	1.55⅛	1.58⅜	1.56⅝	1.57⅝	1.55⅝
Wk's r'ge.	1.57⅝	1.52¼	1.59¼	1.54⅛	1.58⅛	1.51

OATS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.
Sept. 2—Holiday.						
Sept. 3	70¼	69¾	72	71	74	72¼
Sept 4	71½	70¼	73⅛	72	74⅛	73⅛
Sept. 5	71½	70½	73	72¾	74⅝	73⅝
Sept. 6	71¼	70½	73	72½	74½	74
Sept. 7	71	70½	72¾	72½	74¼	73⅝
W'ks r'ge.	71½	69¾	73⅛	71	74½	72¼

Provisions.

LARD.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Sept. 2—Holiday.				
Sept. 3	26.92	26.90	26.87	26.85
Sept. 4	27.00	26.95	26.97	26.85
Sept. 5	27.00	26.92	26.85	26.70
Sept. 6	26.95	26.75	26.70	26.52
Sept. 7	27.00	26.75	26.85	26.60
Week's range	27.00	26.75	26.97	26.52

RIBS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.
Sept. 2	Holiday					
Sept. 3	24.60	24.50	24.85	24.75	....	....
Sept. 4	24.60	24.55	24.95	24.82	....	....
Sept. 5	24.35	24.20	24.75	24.40	....	....
Sept. 6	23.85	23.70	24.30	23.97	24.00	23.00
Sept. 7	23.70	23.65	24.05	23.75	23.82	23.55
W'k's r'ge.	24.60	24.55	24.95	23.75	24.00	23.00

PORK.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Sept. 2	Holiday			
Sept. 3	43.10	43.10	43.50	43.40
Sept. 4	43.00	42.75	43.45	43.25
Sept. 5	42.50	42.45	43.00	42.70
Sept. 6	....	....	42.50	41.70
Sept. 7	41.10	40.50	41.60	40.70
Week's range	43.10	40.50	43.50	40.70

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 2	Holiday					
Sept. 3	37.25	34.85	36.50	34.55	36.35	34.44
Sept. 4	36.75	34.92	35.85	34.30	35.70	34.15
Sept. 5	34.35	32.80	33.75	32.05	33.60	32.00
Sept. 6	34.70	33.45	34.15	33.00	34.00	33.05
Sept. 7	34.70	34.07	34.12	33.75	34.02	33.78
W'k's r'ge.	34.70	32.80	36.50	32.05	36.35	32.00

	March High.	March Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Sept. 2	Holiday					
Sept. 3	36.05	34.35	36.00	34.40	35.49	34.50
Sept. 4	35.62	34.06	35.60	34.03	35.48	34.00
Sept. 5	33.45	31.95	33.37	32.00	33.30	31.85
Sept. 6	33.88	32.97	33.84	33.00	32.95	32.95
Sept. 7	33.95	33.60	33.88	33.60	....	....
W'k's r'ge.	36.05	31.95	33.88	32.00	35.49	31.85

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Fourteen new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $200,500, were chartered today. They include:

Standard Cheese Co., Middletown, $20,000; C. Rienzo, J. and A. Di Nuovo, Middletown.

Marvelle Girdle Corp., Manhattan, make girdles and body braces, $5,000; E. C. and D. M. Ruwe, J. L. Anderson, 761 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.

Harbor Motor Trucking Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; M. C. Sullivan, B. B. Mead, J. C. Duke, 057 Simpson St.

The Pheno-Septol Co., Rochester, make medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $10,000; H. L. Selter, F. C. Wiggins, J. Maher, Rochester.

Native Products Co., Manhattan, bakers and kitchen supplies, $5,000; H. E. Smolen, F. E. Burnett, P. Kuttroff, 305 West 72d St.

Ragot Motor Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; C. Marks, H. McCormick, H. T. Cohen, 1,259 College Av., Bronx.

Tidewater Warehouses, Manhattan, $10,000; H. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, P. S. Smith, 65 Cedar St.

Globe Prayer Book Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. H. Brown, J. S. Adowsky, J. S. Stern, 338 Pearl St.

Turchin Mfg. Novelty Corp., Manhatan, $5,000; I. Rubin, J. Martin, L. S. Goldberg, 62 West 93d St.

Lock Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; L. Lipskin, S. J. Levine, N. S. Pivack, 291 Broadway.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Seller-Rogers-Brown Co., Manhattan, to Seller Coal Co.

Half Sole Tire and Supply Co., Geneva, to McGreevy Sales Corp.

Automobile Patents Corp., Manhattan, to Automotive Specialties Co.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Boston Index Card Co., Mass.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Calhoun & Co., Manhattan.
Fox Taxicab Co., Rochester.
Kay Dress Co., Manhattan.
Barnes-Curtiss Co., Manhattan.
Volunteer Garage, Manhattan.
Ebin & Goldberg, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 7.—Charters filed:

Natural Resources Development Corp., $25,000,000; Carl K. Dresser, James P. Ryan, Bradford, Penn.; A. M. Bush, Tulsa, Okla.

National Mortgage Corp. of Detroit, $5,000,000; C. F. Flannigan, C. Smith, D. Kazenbroot, all of Detroit.

United States Hog and Sheep Raising Co., $1,000,000; Henry Housman, New York; Philip L. Garrett, Alexander Jamison of Wilmington.

Wyett Mfg. Co., to carry on business of art metal works, &c., $350,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour, Camden, N. J.

Warcrete Shipbuilding Co., $300,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Fulcra Tan Co., to manufacture chemicals used in tanning hides or leather, $250,000; John T. Teulis, Paris, France; John G. Duke, Irvington, N. Y.; George E. Nelson, New York.

Melbourne-Indianlantic Bridge Co., $100,000; Robert G. Devlin, Phillip Maguire, Chicago; Ernest Knowles-Hooven, Melbourne, Fla.

Lindley Suffern Chemical Co., $30,000; A. W. Bellows, Samuel B. Howard, Paul S. Smith, all of New York.

Morrison Towing Co., $25,000; Reese D. Alsop, I. W. Bomer, G. Harding, all of New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Chickasaw Refining Co., Ardmore, Okla., from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000.

The Chemical National Bank of New York

(Established 1824)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

At the close of business August 31, 1918

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	$63,913,062.43
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	11,943,900.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	1,957,292.06
Banking House	690,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,028,629.91
Cash and Exchanges	15,114,090.71
Loans for Account Customers	985,000.00
Interest Earned	162,793.92
	$97,794,769.03

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (paid in)	$300,000.00	
Capital Stock (earned)	2,700,000.00	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits (earned)		9,670,507.74
Total Capital, Surplus and Profits		**$12,670,507.74**
Unearned Interest		483,382.19
Circulation Outstanding		453,122.50
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		3,028,629.91
Deposits		72,124,126.69
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank		5,750,000.00
Bonds Borrowed		2,300,000.00
Loans for Account of Customers		985,000.00
		$97,794,769.03

Interest paid on Balances of Banks, Time Deposits, and Special and Reserve Accounts

Correspondence Solicited

OFFICERS

HERBERT K. TWITCHELL, President
PERCY H. JOHNSTON, Vice-Pres.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Vice-Pres.
I. B. HOPPER, Vice-Pres.
EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier
JAS. L. PARSON, Asst. Cashier
J. G. SCHMELZEL, Asst. Cashier
JOHN B. DODD, Asst. Cashier
SAMUEL T. JONES, Asst. Cashier
H. M. ROGERS, Mgr. Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS

FREDERIC W. STEVENS
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT
ROBERT WALTON GOELET
CHARLES CHENEY
ARTHUR ISELIN
FREDERIC A. JUILLIARD
CHARLES A. CORLISS
RIDLEY WATTS
HERBERT K. TWITCHELL
PERCY H. JOHNSTON

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Condensed Statement as of August 31, 1918

ASSETS

CASH on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from Banks and Bankers and United States Treasurer	$147,255,337.68	
Acceptances of Other Banks	54,767,861.93	
UNITED STATES TREASURY CERTIFICATES maturing in less than 90 days	54,788,500.00	$256,811,699.61
UNITED STATES BONDS	$22,230,595.80	
Loans and Discounts	389,232,041.77	
Other Bonds	28,868,269.77	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	1,500,000.00	441,830,907.34
Due from Branches		11,944,196.18
Banking House		5,000,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		27,246,683.70
Other Assets		5,092,883.01
TOTAL		$747,926,369.84

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$77,572,369.66
DEPOSITS	609,337,323.68
Reserve for Expenses, Taxes and Unearned Interest	4,361,422.69
Circulation	1,445,200.00
Bills Payable, Rediscounts and Foreign Bills of Exchange Sold	22,303,777.31
Acceptances, Cash Letters of Credit and Travelers Checks	28,774,235.24
Other Liabilities	4,132,041.26
TOTAL	$747,926,369.84

ESTABLISHED 1832.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital Authorized, $10,000,000

Capital Paid Up, $6,500,000 Reserve Fund & Undivided Profits, $13,117,860.14
Head Office, Halifax, N. S. General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ont.

CHAS. ARCHIBALD, President; H. A. RICHARDSON, Gen'l Manager; J. A. McLEOD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

Condensed Statement to the Dominion Government as at July 31st, 1918.

LIABILITIES

Deposits by the Public	$102,821,908.85
Deposits from other Banks	2,242,529.73
Notes in circulation	13,152,558.49
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	607,194.96
Other Liabilities	247,054.16
Total Liabilities to Public	$119,071,140.69
Capital	6,500,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	13,117,860.14
	$138,689,000.83

ASSETS

Cash and Checks on Other Banks	$23,002,793.06
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	7,750,000.00
Due from Other Banks	3,461,380.36
Government and Other Bonds	29,054,599.83
Call and Demand Loans	18,102,689.57
Total Quick Assets	$81,371,462.82
Commercial Loans	53,240,031.28
Deposit with Dominion Govt. for Security of Note Circulation	325,714.32
Bank Premises	2,971,595.85
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	607,194.96
Other Assets	173,002.10
	$138,689,000.83

187 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and in Boston, Chicago and New York. Commercial and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Bills on Canadian, Newfoundland and West Indian points favorably negotiated or collected by our Branches in the United States.

BOSTON
W. Caldwell, Mgr., Sears Bldg.

CHICAGO
W. H. Davies, Mgr., 105 W. Monroe St.

NEW YORK
H. F. Patterson, Agt., 52 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
43 Exchange Place, New York
MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Tuesday, October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, September 18th, 1918. T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
Wilmington, Del., August 28th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 4½% on the Common Stock of this Company, payable September 16, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business on August 31, 1918; also dividend of 1½% on the Debenture Stock of this Company, payable October 25, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business on October 10, 1918.
ALEXIS I. DU PONT, Secretary.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending September 30th, 1918, payable October 1st, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business, September 14th, 1918.
H. F. KROYER, Treasurer.
August 2nd, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WILLYS OVERLAND COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 4th, 1918.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held today, a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared upon all outstanding preferred stock, payable October 1st, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1918.
ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

AUTOSALES CORPORATION
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) on full shares of Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 30, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1918.
JOHN BRANDT, Vice President.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 14th, 1918. Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed.
R. H. ISMON, Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, 109 East 16th St., N. Y. City.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until twelve o'clock noon, Sept. 10th, 1918, for furnishing Hats, velour, Army Nurses. Information on application at this Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the NEWTOWN CREEK TOWING CO., owner of the Steamtug "TRIUMPH," has filed its petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the night of January 1st, 1916. Value of vessel and freight $6,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated September 6th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the NEWTOWN CREEK TOWING CO., owner of the Steamtug RELIANCE, has filed its petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the 27th day of February, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight, $15,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Frank V. Barns, Esq., at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated July 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

Current History Magazine for September gives the facts regarding developments in Russia and gives an understanding of the Czechoslovak movement. 25c a copy—$3 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times.—Advt.

The Seaboard National Bank

18 Broadway and 5 Beaver Street, New York

Condensed Statement, August 31st, 1918.

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$34,876,874.16
Overdrafts	1,207.05
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	8,758,350.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.	3,374,393.97
Due from Banks (net)	206,006.84
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York	6,297,469.31
Cash, Exchanges and Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,888,710.09
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances Executed by this Bank	633,128.00
	$57,036,139.42

Liabilities

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits (earned)	3,724,815.06
Unearned Discount	159,704.91
Circulation	69,997.50
Reserved for Taxes	229,778.08
Acceptances Executed for Customers	633,128.00
U. S. Bonds Borrowed	300,000.00
Bills Payable and Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	4,145,002.59
Deposits	46,773,713.28
	$57,036,139.42

OFFICERS

S. G. Bayne, President,
C. C. Thompson, Vice-President,
B. L. Gill, Vice-President,
W. K. Cleverley, Vice-President,
L. N. DeVausney, Vice-President,
H. W. Donovan, Cashier,
O. M. Jefferds, Asst. Cashier,
C. C. Fisher, Asst. Cashier,
J. D. Smith, Asst. Cashier,
B. I. Dadson, Asst. Cashier,
J. E. Orr, Asst. Cashier.

The Northwestern National Bank

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

At Close of Business August 31, 1918

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$41,848,728.35
U. S. and Other Bonds	7,831,150.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis	180,000.00
Banking House	575,000.00
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit and Acceptances	2,805,377.35
Overdrafts	125,314.61
Cash and Due from Banks	13,034,449.89
	$66,400,020.20

LIABILITIES

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,064,329.95
Reserved for Unearned Interest	282,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	100,000.00
Circulation	290,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	2,805,377.35
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	4,417,474.74
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	6,557,562.88
Deposits	44,883,275.28
	$66,400,020.20

OFFICERS

EDWARD W. DECKER, President.
JOSEPH CHAPMAN, Vice President.
JAMES A. LATTA, Vice President.
ALEXANDER A. McRAE, Vice President.
WILLIAM E. BRIGGS, Vice President.
ROBERT E. MACGREGOR, Vice President.
SCOTT H. PLUMMER, Cashier.
HUNTINGTON P. NEWCOMB, Asst. Cashier.
LEONARD N. BRENNA, Asst. Cashier.
ROGER S. HUME, Asst. Cashier.
LESTER T. BANKS, Asst. Cashier.
J. CAMERON THOMPSON, Asst. Cashier.
WILL M. KOON, Asst. Cashier.
HENRY J. RILEY, Asst. Cashier.

The First National Bank

CLEVELAND, O.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
AUGUST 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments		$54,781,271.00
United States Bonds		11,262,887.24
Cash and due from Banks		10,832,220.09
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		9,910,010.07
Bank Building		750,000.00
Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit Issued		50,735.00
Overdrafts		35,682.89
Interest earned but not collected		92,403.37
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		4,108,886.61
		$91,274,045.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$2,500,000.00
Surplus and Profits		3,282,054.89
Interest and Discount Unearned		802,264.85
Circulation		471,000.00
Deposits		72,547,105.42
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank		7,000,000.00
United States Bond Account		1,011,000.00
Unused Letters of Credit		51,735.00
Acceptances executed for Customers	$4,823,279.01	
Less our Acceptances in Portfolio	714,392.40	4,108,886.61
		$91,274,045.77

The First Trust & Savings Co.

CLEVELAND. O.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
AUGUST 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$10,877,680.27
United States Bonds		697,378.95
Municipal and other Bonds		7,939,766.49
Building Account		100,000.00
Overdrafts		68.56
Secured Advances to Trust Estates		79,663.28
Cash and Due from Banks		1,282,248.59
Other Resources		1,262.84
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		500,000.00
		21,478,068.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,250,000.00
Surplus and Profits		842,613.79
Deposits		18,361,846.32
Reserve for Taxes		34,008.82
U. S. Bond Account		489,600.00
Acceptances executed for Customers	$1,451,853.27	
Less Acceptances of this Bank purchased or discounted	951,853.27	500,000.00
		21,478,068.93

Comptroller's Statement

August 31, 1918.

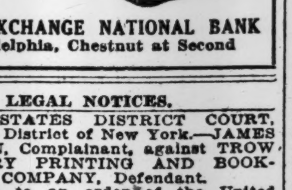
RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	$38,400,840.83
Due from Banks	8,198,397.29
Clearing House Exchanges	683,129.30
Cash and Reserve	3,509,419.12
Customers' Liability on Foreign Credits and Acceptances	2,319,002.02
	$53,110,788.56

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (Earned)	2,984,125.80
Unearned Discount	171,655.20
Reserve for Taxes payable 1919	50,000.00
Circulation	193,000.00
Deposits	42,974,145.59
Foreign Credits and Acceptances	2,887,861.97
Loans from Federal Reserve Bank	3,850,000.00
	$53,110,788.56

N. W. CARSON, Cashier.



CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Philadelphia, Chestnut at Second

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—JAMES N. HYMAN, Complainant, against TROW DIRECTORY PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY, Defendant.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1918, notice is hereby given to all persons having any personal property in the possession of Edward H. Titus and John B. Johnston, as Receivers of the Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, to file petitions for the reclamation thereof on or before the 30th day of September, 1918.

Pursuant to said order, after said date, said Receivers are and each of them is absolved and relieved from all liability and responsibility for all claims relating to any and all personal property of former customers of said Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, and of other persons, now in the possession of said Receivers, petitions for the reclamation of which are not duly filed with said Receivers prior to said 30th day of September, 1918.

Dated, New York, September 7, 1918.
EDWARD H. TITUS and
JOHN B. JOHNSTON,
Receivers.
201 East 12th St., New York City.
FRANK M. PATTERSON,
Solicitor for Receivers,
66 Liberty Street,
New York City.

FEDERAL DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CORPORATION. — Pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles M. Hough, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, all persons having claims and demands against the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation are required to present the same, duly verified by the claimants, to the undersigned Receivers on or before the fifth day of October, 1918, either at their offices as such Receivers, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., or at the law offices of Messrs. Cox and Taylor, Counsel for the Receivers, in Johnson City, Tennessee, and the time within such claims and demands may be presented is, by said order, limited to the said fifth day of October, 1918, and all claims and demands not presented within the time so limited are excluded from any participation in the distribution of any property in or that may come into the hands of said Receivers.

Dated New York, 6th September, 1918.
FRANK H. PLATT,
JOHN W. HERBERT,
CHARLES W. HOLLOWAY,
Receivers, &c., of the property of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation.

New York State National Bank.

ALBANY, N. Y.
August 31st, 1918.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$10,143,311.85
Bonds and Investments		6,417,715.08
Real Estate		338,711.35
Cash and Due from Banks		7,303,772.27
		$24,203,510.55

LIABILITIES

Capital		$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits		$542,250.45
Circulation		212,500.00
Deposits—		
Individuals	$11,794,645.12	
Banks	11,154,114.98	22,948,760.10
		$24,203,510.55

OFFICERS:

LEDYARD COGSWELL, President.
J. TOWNSEND LANSING, Vice President.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, Jr., 2nd Vice President.
GEORGE A. WHITE, Cashier.
WILLIAM BRUCE, Asst. Cashier.
J. M. RUSSUM, Asst. Cashier.
EDWARD R. THORNE, Asst. Cashier.
W. T. VAN ATTEN, Asst. Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1918. Present: Hon. John V. McAvoy, Justice.

In the matter of the application of Greenhut Company, Inc., a corporation, for voluntary dissolution.—File No. 17867.—1918.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph B. Greenhut, Benedict J. Greenhut, William T. Black, Ely R. Wolfner, Jacob G. Cohen, Jerome Siegel, Leo Schlesinger and Frank I. Tomlins, constituting a majority of the Board of Directors of Greenhut Company, Inc., a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 15th day of July, 1918, from which it appears that the case is one of those specified in section 170 of the General Corporation Laws, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court from said petition that it would be beneficial to the interest of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved, and on reading and filing notice of this application, dated July 15th, 1918, with proof of due service thereof, and of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order on the Attorney-General of the State of New York;

And after hearing Rose & Paskus, attorneys for the petitioners, and no one appearing representing the Attorney-General, and Hughes, Rounds, Schurman and Dwight appearing on behalf of committee representing Class M of preferred stockholders and not opposing;

Now, on motion of Rose & Paskus, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause, before me or one of the justices of this court, at a Special Term, Part I thereof, to be held at the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1918, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order should not be entered accordingly with such provisions as may be proper; and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding said 9th day of September, 1918, in the New York Times and New York Law Journal, newspapers published in the County of New York.

Enter. J. V. M., J. S. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,132.—In Bankruptcy.—OSCAR SCHILLER, Bankrupt.

Oscar Schiller was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 18th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 19th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25874.—In Bankruptcy.—BERTHA STEINBACH, Bankrupt.

Bertha Steinbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on May 21st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 19th, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

[Charter No. 9,717.] Reserve District No. 2.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on August 31, 1918:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, (ex-those shown in c)	$3,711,074.71	
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it	12,573.[illegible]	
Total loans	$3,723,647.90	
Deduct:		
d Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a)	166,785.21	$3,556,912.69
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,798.72
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)	$200,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	476,500.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	97,000.00	773,500.00
Liberty Loan bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., unpledged	$261,140.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits	150,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	5,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	300,000.00	716,140.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.:)		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$147,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	417,537.38	
Total bonds, securities, &c., other than U. S.		564,537.38
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		15,261.41
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)		12,000.00
Value of banking house		30,900.00
Furniture and fixtures		24,215.34
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		781,886.23
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		121,602.22
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		364,013.20
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15		8,287.33
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		200,757.68
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		15,563.80
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $710,224.23.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		21,357.19
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		14,000.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		4,450.75
Total		$7,227,185.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$49,429.92	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	33,822.02	16,607.90
Circulating notes outstanding		199,650.00
32. Net amounts due to national banks		4,608.76
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)		18,270.70
Total of Items 32 and 33, $22,877.48.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within thirty days):		
34. Individual deposits subject to check		5,523,978.23
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		158,901.85
36. Certified checks		63,285.58
37. Cashier's checks outstanding		44,202.71
40. Dividends unpaid		30.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 34, 35, 36, 37, and 40, $5,790,393.37.		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):		
42. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		118,450.00
44. Postal savings deposits		148,654.82
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 42 and 44, $267,104.82.		
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		336,520.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		200,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding		32.43
Total		$7,227,185.99
57. a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d)		166,785.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, HORACE HOWE, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HORACE HOWE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1918.

[Seal.] J. ABBOTT WORTHLEY,
Notary Public No. 343, New York County.
Term expires March 30, 1919. Certificate filed 9308, Register's Office.

Correct—Attest:
CHAS. R. SAUL,
H. H. BIZALLION,
CLARENCE S. WELLER, } Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
July 11, 1918.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, October 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

To authorize, approve and ratify (1) the execution and delivery of a contract or contracts between this Company separately or jointly with any one or more or all of its proprietary and affiliated companies, as party or parties of the first part, and the United States or its representative, as party of the second part, relating to the compensation to be paid for the possession, use and control of the railroad and system of transportation, and its appurtenances, of this Company and of such of its proprietary and affiliated companies, if any, as shall be parties to such contract, and to the operation, maintenance and return of such properties, and to any other matter connected with or growing out of the taking over of the said properties by the President of the United States, and (2) any action of the Board of Directors of this Company in respect thereto; to authorize the said Board (1) to alter, amend or add to such contract, (2) to collect the compensation to be paid under such contract, and, if said contract be joint, to agree with the other companies parties thereto as to the division of said compensation, and to take all such other and further action as the said Board shall deem necessary to secure adequate compensation, proper use, operation and maintenance, and a timely return of the properties taken over; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal Control of properties of this Company and its proprietary and affiliated companies.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, September 24, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 10, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26166—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK E. BAUER, Bankrupt.

Frederick E. Bauer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 26th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 19th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26187.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER McCONNELL, Bankrupt.

Alexander McConnell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 3rd, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 19th, 1918, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

M'ADOO DETAILS RAILROAD SAVINGS

Estimates That Abandonment of Competition Will Net $23,000,000 a Year.

$4,614,899 CUT IN SALARIES

Director, However, Defends Policy of High Pay to Executives in Interest of Efficiency.

EXPLAINS FUEL SITUATION

Insists Supply Depends More on Output and Labor Than Transportation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Government operations of railroads for the seven months ended Aug. 1 are reviewed in the first report of Director General McAdoo to President Wilson.

The report reveals that salaries paid to railroad executives by the Government are much lower than received from companies under private control, but they have not been pruned to the comparatively small figures of other officers in Government service. The seven regional Directors of the Railroad Administration get between $40,000 and $50,000 a year and Federal managers of individual roads or systems receive varying amounts between $5,000 and $40,000, although under private control salaries ranged as high as $100,000 for railroad Presidents and chief executives.

At the same time it is shown that Directors of the nine divisions of the Railroad Administration receive salaries between $20,000 and $25,000 each. Mr. McAdoo, their superior, receives only the usual Cabinet members' salary of $12,000 as Secretary of the Treasury, and nothing additional as Director General of Railroads. A number of assistant divisional Directors of the Railroad Administration receive more than the Director General.

Of the 2,325 railway officers receiving more than $5,000 under private management, 400 Presidents and other officers have been removed from Government payrolls, though they may have been retained at company expense, and the $21,320,187 paid to officers in the aggregate under private control has been reduced to $16,705,298 by the Government, a saving of $4,614,899 a year.

A reduction in the legal expenses of the railroads amounting to approximately $1,500,000 annually has also been effected by the elimination of a number of men formerly employed in the legal departments, a reduction in the salaries of others, and the transfer of the general counsel of various roads from the operating pay roll to the pay rolls of the corporations.

Favors Adequate Salaries.

Explaining his policy of fixing salaries of executives, the Director General said:

"It is not only equitable but necessary that they should be justly remunerated, and that the reward of brains, industry, and loyalty should be sufficient to continually attract able men to the service of the railroads as their life's work. It is not merely a question of operating the railroads during the period of the war, but it is a question of the post bellum period as well, when railroad work must continue to be sufficiently attractive to draw constantly to it men of the right quality and calibre. Unless the ranks are uninterruptedly recruited with such men it will be impossible to maintain the efficient organizations which are essential to the successful management and operation of the railroads of the country.

"The salaries paid under Government control to the higher officers should be sufficient to make the juniors realize that the promotions and rewards of a railroad career are still worth working for, and that they will be commensurate with those of private enterprise and industry."

Blame for Coal Shortage.

In reviewing accomplishments of the Government management, Mr. McAdoo laid stress on the Railroad Administration's efforts to move coal as fast as mines can produce it, and denied that production is limited by lack of car supply.

"Of late cars have been supplied to the coal mines more rapidly than they have been able to load them," he said, "and it is probable that adequate transportation for the fuel requirements of the nation will be available, provided the coal production during the warm weather can be maintained at a point that will fully employ the cars requisitioned. The country has been led to believe that coal production is limited entirely by transportation and that any shortgae is due to the railroads. This is erroneous. The maintenance of an adequate coal supply depends in the first instance upon production, which in turn is restricted in the first instance by shortages of labor and other causes aside from transportation."

Up to Aug. 1, 22,000,000 more tons of coal had been hauled this year than in the same period of last year, Mr. McAdoo reported.

The Director General recited many measures adopted under common management of rail lines for economies by eliminating competition, including closing individual company ticket and traffic solicitation offices, arranging for all lines to carry their own insurance, unifying the express companies, eliminating unnecessary passenger service and consolidating terminals. He also referred to increased efficiency through shortening of freight routes, heavier loading of cars, stimulating prompt rémoval of goods at terminals, standardizing designs for cars and locomotives, and other operating reforms.

Save $7,000,000 in Advertising.

The abandonment of competition has involved a relinquishment of the soliciting forces hitherto employed by the railroads, and has made it possible to consolidate the separate ticket offices formerly maintained in the larger cities. The saving that will be effected as a result is estimated at $23,566,633, $12,000,000 of which is accounted for by the closing of "off-line" offices, while $4,425,000 will be saved through the consolidation of "on-line" ticket offices. The saving in advertising is estimated at $7,000,000.

Railroad time tables have also been abridged and simplified.

Concerning the abandonment of unnecessary passenger service the report says that in the district west of the Mississippi River an aggregate passenger-train mileage of 21,000,000 a year has been thus done away with. In the Eastern district unessential passenger trains that used to travel 26,420,000 miles per annum have also been eliminated. Through travel is being directed to the natural routes. The hauling of special trains or needless private cars has been discouraged, and the schedules are being revised, so that closer connections can be made. Railroad tickets between points reached by more than one road are honored by any route, and a universal mileage book good in the hands of bearer upon any Government-controlled road is now to be had. It is sold in units of 500 and 1,000 miles at 3 cents per mile, plus the Government tax of 8 per cent. The coupons it contains are also good at their face value for excess baggage charges.

It was imperative and just to raise wages, the report said, and consequently necessary to advance rates 25 per cent.

Traffic Conditions Improved.

Summarizing results obtained, Mr. McAdoo said:

"Speaking generally, there is good ground for believing that substantial progress has been made in accelerating the movement of traffic, employing the available equipment more intensively and running trains more nearly on time."

In conclusion, the Director General said:

"A daily increase in facility and efficiency is noticeable, and I am confident that the railroads will shortly be in condition to meet any demands that may be made of them if needed motive power already ordered can be secured and if the necessary skilled labor is not withdrawn from the railroads for military and other purposes.

"Officials and employes have worked with such loyalty and zeal to accomplish what has already been done that it is a genuine pleasure to make acknowledgment of their splendid work. It is a constant satisfaction to be associated with them."

GOOD YEAR FOR SAVINGS.

Banks Make Big Showing, Despite Liberty Loan Withdrawals.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Despite the heavy demands made upon investment institutions in connection with the placing of Liberty Loan bonds by the National Government, and the increased cost of living, the 141 savings banks of New York State made an excellent showing in their reports to Superintendent of Banks George I. Skinner, as of July 1 last.

Figures submitted to the New York State Banking Department by these institutions show that their total resources on that date were $2,169,877,364, with one exception the largest total resources ever reported. As compared with the total resources reported on July 1, 1917, there was a loss of approximately $3,000,000.

Notwithstanding the large withdrawals for the purchase of Liberty bonds, there was an actual increase in the amount due depositors, including dividends credited to depositors on the books of the institutions and not withdrawn, from July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, of more than $250,000, the total amount due depositors on the latter date being $1,991,720,349. The deposits with savings banks during the year ended July 1, 1918, excluding dividends credited, amounted to $448,768,201, which was $54,280,743 less than the amount deposited during the previous year. The total amount withdrawn during the 1918 period was $521,298,363, or $55,447,005 more than was withdrawn during the preceding year.

Par value surplus of the institutions, upon which taxation is based July 1 1918, was $217,313,648, an increase during the year of $15,694,056. The total number of open accounts on July 1, 1918, was 3,446,899, a net loss of 5,222 accounts during the year.

The dividends either paid or credited by these institutions during the year ended July 1, 1918, amounted to $72,905,918 an increase of $1,883,557 over the preceding year.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE UP.

Our Commerce Has Increased 136 Per Cent. Since 1914.

Trade of the United States with Latin America has increased 136 per cent. since June 30, 1914, the Government's fiscal year immediately preceding the outbreak of the European war. Exports and imports in the fiscal year ended June 30 1918 exceeded by far those of any earlier year. According to figures made public by the National City Bank, 1918 trade aggregated $1,770,000,000, against $750,000,000 in the fiscal year just before the war.

The bank pointed out that by the term "Latin America" was meant all of South America, Mexico, and the West Indian islands except Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, and those under the control of Great Britain. The compilation shows that the total imports from Latin America in the fiscal period ended with last June, aggregated $1,030,000,000, against $903,000,000 in 1917, the former high-record year, and $469,000,000 in 1914, the year preceding the war. Exports to Latin America were $740,000,000, against $582,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917, and only $282,000,000 in 1914.

Commenting on the showing made, the bank said:

"This large increase in our imports from and exports to our Latin American neighbors since the beginning of the war is due in part to war conditions, shortage of ships, the cutting off of the market of the Central Powers from Latin American goods, and also of the manufactures which they were accustomed to supply to the Latin American market, while the other European countries at war have also been compelled to reduce their exports to Latin America by reason of their shortage of ships and the necessity of utilizing their manufactures in the production of war material. As a consequence Latin America found it advisable to send its surplus products chiefly to the United States, which is primarily a large consumer of the class of merchandise produced in all Latin America and which would also have facilities for forwarding any surplus to European markets. On the other hand, the inability of the European countries to ship manufactures to Latin America has greatly increased the demand of that area upon the manufacturers of the United States, as is shown by the fact that our exports to that area have increased 160 per cent. since the beginning of the war. Another cause of the increase is found in the improved banking facilities and financial relationship recently developed between the United States and its neighbors of the South."

UNVEIL MARTIN MEMORIAL.

Rockville Center Honors Woman Killed by German Bomb.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., Sept. 8.—Impressive exercises were held here this afternoon at the unveiling and dedication of a bronze tablet as a memorial to Miss Winona Caroline Martin, librarian of the Rockville Center Public Library, who, shortly after her arrival in France last March, was killed in a German bomb raid on Paris. She is believed to have been the first American woman to give her life in this war on French soil.

The tablet contains Miss Martin's portrait in relief. The inscription reads:

"In memory of Winona Caroline Martin, librarian of the Rockville Center Public Library from 1909 to 1918, killed during a German air raid on Paris, March 11, 1918, in the Claude Bernard Hospital, where she had been detained by illness while on her way to the battlefront to servie as a canteen worker for the Young Men's Christian Association, with the American Expeditionary Forces in the great war. Erected by the people of Rockville Center."

To Give Free Radio Instruction.

The Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, near First Avenue, will again open its class in radio code work this year for men in the draft. The class will begin regularly next Monday, but opens today for registration of students. The course will be in two sections, classes meeting respectively four or two evenings a week. The class gives the preliminary training for entrance to the Signal Corps and men having this training will be accepted in the corps and will naturally advance more quickly than the ordinary recruit. The course is entirely free and regular attendance is the only requirement.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATISTE Wanted.—Mercerized cotton; 40-inch; large quantity, at right price. Call Rector 6534.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany, F. & H., Poplins, 90610, 06077, Velours Yalama; cash. Gramercy 845.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Will exchange green, brown, or taupe for navy. Mad. Square 9415.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Open to buy 50-inch broadcloth, any make. Farr 2322.

BURELLA Wanted.—American, 0310, brown and navy. J. J. Ludwig & Co., Farragut 9850.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Can use a quantity of black charmeuse for cash. I. Rabinowitz, 37-39 West 28th. Farragut 3905.

CHEVIOTS and MELTONS Wanted.—Coating weight in blues and browns only. L. Jacobson's Sons, 134 West 37th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better and medium grade coats; cloth and plush. 12-14 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—New, snappy styles looked at from 9:30 to 11:30. 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for new models. 118 W. 27th, 12th floor.

COATS, SUITS, and DRESSES Wanted.—High grade; for cash. Chelsea 7117.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COTTON PLUSHES, POPLINS, and SILVERTONE Wanted, for cash. Progress Garment, Chelsea 6549.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—White and flesh, three thread, $1.05; four thread, $1.30. L. Goodman Bro., 8 West 20th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three threads, all colors, for cash. Landes & Fried, 126 West 31st St.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard Fall shades, any quantity, for cash. Tel. Greeley 2137.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. Submit samples 10 A. M. to 12, 15 West 28th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—1,000 sealine. Call Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Black Garfield 4666 or similar. Farragut 4072. M. W. Levine & Co.

GREY GOODS Wanted.—64-60 printcloth, spot or nearby delivery. Gramercy 5916.

JEANS Wanted.—Lonsdale, Pepperal, and other standard jeans. Address Jeans, G 57 Times.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Open to buy a lot of wool jerseys, suitable for dresses; all shades. Schwartzreich & Goodman, 34 West 33d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open for quantity cheap silk tricot jersey, at a price, for cash. Lewis Hurwitz, 136 Madison Av.

JERSEYS Wanted. — Geras 1961, spot, net cash, also 7120, (manufacturer.) Tel. 4765 Vanderbilt.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Wool or mixed plaids, as small as check material; can use quantity. Elias Haan & Maxey, 1,222 South Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for all wool American poplins. Edward Wilensky Co., 19 West 24th. Farragut 5142.

POPLINS Wanted.—All wool, black and copen; also copen serge 7301-87. M. F. L., Greeley 4099.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, black; cash. New York Skirt, 12 West 22d. Gram. 4284.

POPLINS Wanted.—767, 774, or C. P. L. in brown at a price. Farragut 2541.

SATIN Wanted.—Cotton back, fancy; Susquehanna preferred. Farragut 2496.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use a quantity of Botany or Garfield serge for cash. I. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37-39 West 28th St. Farr. 3905.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of S. B. G. L.; also V. S. L.; also 3850, and others. Madison Square 3833.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 9, 0936, 235, 838, and 0360, velour, cash. Ben Ginsburg Co., 51 West 24th St., Chelsea 3465.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity 11433, Botany, navy. C. H. D. Robbins Co., 150 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 838, 228, B. P. Z., and 90610, 767, 774, P. P. L. M. S. 6517.

SERGES Wanted. — 7301, 6234, 838, 9056. Jerome Frank & Co., Gramercy 5174.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, quantity; also 54289, at right price. Gram. 6174.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for S B G L, black and navy. Telephone Chelsea 9638.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 09036, 9613, big quantity, cash. O 311 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—54289; spot cash. Call Mad. Sq. 2873.

SERGES Wanted.—Juilliard's 4800 or 47116. Franklin 1268.

SILKS Wanted.—Black messaline and peau de cygne. M. Zonis, 119 West 24th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Can use all colors; will pay $3.75 net cash. Chelsea 5183.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Farragut 9805.

SUITS Wanted.—Snappy, new styles of the better class looked at from 9:30 to 11:30. 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS Wanted.—Open to buy 250 suits at a price; 11 A. M. Call 22-26 West 32d St., 6 floor.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4718, navy; spot cash. 801 Stuyvesant.

UNFINISHED WORSTED Wanted.—Open for a quantity of blue unfinished worsted, 11, 12, or 13 ounce, American 9613 preferred. Madison Square 8969, Mr. Geller.

VELOURS, Silvertoned and Burellas Wanted.—In checks and plaids and staple shades suitable for caps. Mail swatches, or phone. Levine Bros., 750 Broadway. Spring 3013.

VELOURS Wanted.—In Spring shades, 0360, Buckley & Cohen 715, Stevens 4281; also Buckley & Cohen 711 burella, Walworth's 3777; any quantity. Greeley 4099.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange colors or buy navy 0360; also want wool Oxfords. Charles Wersba, 117 West 31st.

VELOURS and BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Jobs and odd lots for cash. Rubin & Horowitz, 36 West 20th.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, all colors, will pay cash; must be cheap. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for delphine and brown F. & H., or will exchange for plum. Farragut 554.

VELOURS Wanted.—Botany, Forstmann & Huffman, all oclors, for spot cash. Farragut 3041.

VELOURS Wanted. — 0360, Pekin poilu, brown. Farragut 2496.

WAISTS, SKIRTS, AND DRESSES Wanted.—Mr. J. Adelman, buyer Value Garmen Co., Baltimore, Md., is in the market for jobs for spot cash; can be seen at 145 West 28th St., 12th floor.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Of any kind, heavyweight or lightweight, all styles; also ends, any quantity, for cash. Call Gramercy 1064.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors, dress weight; will pay highest prices. Hyman W. Ginsberg, 25 West 31st St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, pay cash. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRAKHAN.—Green, navy, black, to close. Gramercy 6518.

BEAVER. — Blumenthal's fur moss and fine imported Astrakhans cheap. Greeley 5611.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315; also American 0360 velour, all shades. Phone Stuyvesant 3335.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., very cheap. Farr. 4072. 45 West 25th St., tenth floor.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. & Botany velours, also Duvet De Laine. Farragut 5759.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, taupe, brown, and other desirable shades, $3.35. Mad. Sq. 1520.

CARACULS AND URAL.—Large quantity, cheap. Call 7080 Madison Square, Extension 12.

CHEVIOTS.—Flagler 1500, 24; Kessels 500, Stoney & Starkey 27. Greeley 4582.

COATS.—Wonderful pom pom coats, all lined, 48 inches long; all colors; $16.75. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

COATINGS. — Three-quarters, all makes, cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

COATS.—Girls'; regular goods at close-out prices. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 136 West 21st St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors', ladies', to close out, reasonable. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—200 stylish, popular priced garments; big reductions. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Ladies'; 200 to close out, reasonable. Wimpel Glasser, 1,133 B'way.

COATS.—1,000 wool velours, assorted styles, 4 to 14, $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 W. 36.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CORDUROY.—Boyd's 3232, below market price; pink, sky, rose, coral, wisteria, copen. Telephone Madison Sq. 1584.

COTTON GOODS.—44 cases, Slaters and Algonquin, 64-60, striped shirtings, percales, 20c; 26 cases Bordens, 64-60, striped shirting percales, 20½c; 18 bales Pilot indigo blue chambray, 23½c; 26,000 yards Golden Rule, 24c; 11 bales Colfax, 21½c; 36 cases Dimond N. chambray, 18c; 28 cases Arkwright blue, 19c. 24,000 yards Spiegelbergs, 334 black sateen, 27½c. E. S., 154 Times.

COTTON PLUSHES.—50 and 54 inches, all shades and qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5578.

CREPE.—Eagles 684, hundred pieces each, white, flesh, $1.22½, 8 per cent. cash; also 40-inch silk-wool poplin cheap. Phone Mad. Sq. 4622, Mr. F.

CREPE DE CHINE.—In pastel shades; 3 and 4 thread; $1 a yard. Polonaise Dress Co., Chelsea 6877.

DRESSES.—Beautiful models in high-grade satins and serges at prices that can't be duplicated, for immediate delivery. Klif Dress Co., 8 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—We always have in stock dresses of the better kind, serges, satins, and georgette. Fairpier Mfg. Co., 148 West 24th. Chelsea 3117.

DRESSES.—Jersey satin and serge dresses for immediate delivery; good assortment of styles and colors. Redfirn Costume Co., 22-24 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—We have the right merchandise at a price; principals only. Royal Wear Manufacturing Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES. — Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—The newest wool jersey and tricolette; men's wear, clay, all wool serge, $6.90. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—200 beaded Georgette at a sacrifice; large sizes, all materials always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serges and satins, stylish, popular priced; big reductions. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—See our $8.75 all-wool French serge dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges to close out. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H., taupe, burgundy, &c., $3.50; Yalama, all colors, $3.40. Madison Square 1520.

FANCY LININGS.—Radium; beautiful designs; all shades, at $1.75. Madison Square 8480.

FLANNEL.—Cotton warp, navy, green, burgundy, and red; below market price. J. J. Ludwig & Co., Farragut 9850.

FRENCH SERGE.—Juilliard's 54289, original tickets, 9 navy, 1 black; at $2.15 net cash. Farragut 9076.

HOSIERY, 25 dozen ladies' silk cordovan; also showcase. Room 405, 1,170 Broadway.

LEATHERSUEDE. — 36 inches, all colors; 3,000 yards. Phone Franklin 2405.

KHAKI CLOTH.—Shaw's 625 lt. weight; also F. T. Lawrence 668, mixture Fishen tweed 1600. Greeley 4582.

KHAKI.—Pinhole, 32 inches; 20,000 yards. Phone Franklin 2405.

METEOR.—Cheney's quality 5002, in black, navy, and taupe. Madison Square 8357.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

PAPER CLOTH.—We offer at an attractive price 5,000 yards paper cloth, (fibre,) 36 inches wide. Garnet & Brown, 2 Stone St., New York.

PLAID.—42-inch serge, suitable for skirts or children's dresses. Madison Square 8357.

PLUSHES AND PLUSH TRIMMINGS.—Salt's, esquimette, Behring seal, Blumenthal, Tingues, 27-inch nutria; very cheap. Greeley 4379.

POM POMS.—12075, 1 burgundy, 1 taupe, 1 reindeer, $2.75 net cash. Palmer, Mad. Sq. 1063.

POM POM.—Reindeer, taupe, burgundy. Farragut 2477.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS, 06077, 3688, B. P. N. L., 230; also Juilliards, oxfords. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d. Gramercy 2991.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—949, 1095, 1057, 503, 4768, 4916, 1100, 6158, 4321, 0609, 9302, 6614. Greeley 4378.

POPLIN.—Selden 1057, Meyer Jolesh, navy, $2.25; American, $2.55. Madison Square 1872.

SALTS-KAKARA LAMB, Fur Moire Lamb at opening prices. Farragut 2840.

SATEENS.—Immediate delivery 4,000 yards khaki sateeen under market price. Greeley 6757.

SATEENS AND VENETIANS.—36 inch, assorted colors, cheap. Greeley 4376.

SERGES.—All shades, 54289, 104, 528, 7120, 1464, Gera 7008, 10453, 10707, Broadhead 500, 8000, Whitman's 774, also panamas, poplins, velours, kerseys, broadcloths and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—11433, 7120, 9056, 4061, 4040 Hamilton serge, panama 7792, M. F. L., U. S. 235; also Botany's broadcloth 315. Mad. Square 6517.

SERGES, 09070, 0696, 838, 3850, 9288, 54289; also cotton warp serges 32, 36, 50, 54 inches. Gramercy 2991.

SERGES.—11433, original ticket. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

SERGES.—6002, black, at a price. Call 7080 Madison Square, Extension 12.

SERGES.—11433, 838, 0936, also poplins. Farragut 5759.

SERGES. — 09070, 87, 0936; very cheap. Progress Garment Co. Chelsea 6549.

SERGES.—09070, $2.67½; 0609, $2.27½; 0360, $3; W. F. R., 44-inch. Gramercy 845.

SKIRTS, wool plaids, $3.50-$7.50; immediate deliveries. Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th.

SILVERTONES.—1 Joel's, 3 Lawser's; lot $3.70 net, cash. Palmer. Mad. Sq. 1063.

SILVERTONES. — Will close out cheap. Holden, Leonard & Andrews. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade for immediate delivery at lowest prices. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

TAFFETA.—In pastel shades, to close out. Polonaise Dress Co., Chelsea 6877.

TRIMMINGS.—Braids, ornaments, and laces to close out. L. Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d.

TWEED CLOTH, heavyweight, for sale; price $3. Telephone Farragut 2657.

VELOUR.—Joels all wool style, 9700 original tickets, 3 burgundy, 1 taupe, 1 plum, 1 reindeer, at $2.85 net cash. Farr. 9075.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS.—0360, 544, 11050, 13009, 15020, &c., in all colors. Call 7080 Madison Square, Extension 12.

VELOURS, Kerseys. — Amer., Wyandotte, Stoney, Baruch Wolff's Ottaquatchee; low prices. Farr. 2357.

VELOURS.—0360, 13046, 544, 11050, Holden Leonard 600; also Silvertones. Greeley 4582.

VELOUR.—Gera 50303, heavy weight Pekin, taupe, reindeer and burgundy. Chelsea 7834.

VELOURS.—Stevens's 6094, green, $2.95; colors, F. H., $3.40. Madison Square 1520.

VELOUR YALAMA.—Reindeer, black, and Burgundy, to close. Chelsea 493.

VELOUR.—American 032, taupe, burgundy; very reasonable. Chelsea 7834.

WOOLEN JERSEY CLOTH.—Medium and heavy weights, desirable qualities, overcoatings, cloakings, gloves; manufacturing trade; spot and future deliveries. Becker, Phone Gramercy 1240.

WOOLEN JERSEY CLOTH.—Khaki, heavy weight, for men's, women's coats, tailored sweaters, gloves; taking orders. Becker, Gramercy 1240.

ZIBELINES.—All colors. Telephone Stuyvesant 2675.

ZIBELINES.—All colors. Telephone Stuyvesant 2675.

Allied Industries.

BOILER Wanted.—Sectional heating boiler, about 2,500 feet; must be in perfect condition; also radiation. Gramercy 1799.

BUTTONS.—Army horn buttons, cloak buttons; low prices; quick deliveries. Phone Stuyvesant 867.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Calling on furniture, general and department stores, in Pennsylvania, desires side line, quick selling, meritorious article; compact samples; commission. R. G., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

SALESMAN.—Traveling, acquainted with jobbers, retailers, Middle West, Pacific Coast; open for good line; draft exempt. N 629 Times Harlem.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3360.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

NEW LOAN PLAN: 90%
on accounts. Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way.

Auctioneers.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Goodman, Wallach & Helber; W. F. Helber, millinery; Grand.

BALTIMORE — Daniel Miller Co.; C. W. Schott, coats, suits, waists, muslin underwear, knit goods; Imperial.

BANGOR, Me.—G. C. Dorr, women's coats, suits, dresses, raincoats, fur coats, millinery; Prince George.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; S. Ludwig, infants' wear; P. Keefe, misses' coats, skirts; H. Owen, ribbons; J. S. Rogers, women's gloves; 432 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, representing; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear; 2 W. 37th.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. J. Brennan, gen. mdse.; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; G. Dykes, linens, white goods, flannels, blankets; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. Kelley, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 44 East 23d St.

CHICAGO — Marshall Field Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; M. Meyers, silks, dress goods, velvets, domestics, linings, blankets, bedding; 277 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss Dusterbury, ladies' knit underwear; Miss Leive, ladies' hosiery; 350 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Watch Shop; J. E. Joss, diamonds, jewelry, watches; McAlpin.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss E. Reutlinger, muslin underwear; 116 West 32d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, cloths, silks, trimmings; 320 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Fries & Scheule Co.; A. J. Frey, dress goods, domestics, bedding; 105 Grand.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss, L. V. Covert, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Prince George.

DETROIT—Field Cloak and Suit Co.; H. E. Simon, coats, suits; 1,204 B'way.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, and Miss L. Hansen, waists; 116 West 32d.

ELYRIA, Ohio—J. Lersch & Co.; J. Lersch, dry goods; 105 Grand.

INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; R. F. Geddes, domestics, ginghams; 72 Leonard,

MEMPHIS—Bry, Block Merc. Co.; E. B. Weisner, ready-to-wear, basement; 470 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. C. Read, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—C. W. Berry, coats, suits, millinery; McAlpin,

PITTSBURGH.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mrs. C. E. Henry, waists, sweaters; 404 4th Av.

READING, Penn.—E. Mills; W. E. Mills, ready-to-wear; Waldorf.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens, white goods; 432 4th Av.; Latham.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; D. F. Michel, gen'l mdse., basement; Mr. McGahn, jobs ready-to-wear, waists, children's dresses; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—L. Levy & Co.; R. Schiller, coats; 15 East 26th.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; J. W. Evans, dress wash goods; 43 Leonard.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; C. F. Weller, laces, waists, muslin underwear; 60 Worth; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; J. T. Carpenter, remnants; 395 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Levis, untrimmed hats; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; W. Levis, silks, velvets, ribbons; I. M. Osborne, trimmed hats; 303 5th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Golden Rule; J. F. Willner, juniors', children's dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; O. A. Baker, women's wear; 23 E. 26th; Wallick.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, ladies' neckwear; 432 4th Av.

WICHITA, Kan.—Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co.; W. M. Neely, domestics, blankets, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard; Great Northern.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

Judge Manton of the Federal Court has confirmed a report of Peter B. Olney as special master, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Wells Engineering Company of 32 Broadway, against which a petition was filed on Jan. 8. Mr. Olney reported that the company was organized for the purpose of raising the Steamship Washingtonian, which had been sunk off the Delaware Capes. Alex. Smith Cochran advanced $71,000, but the attempt was unsuccessful. An attempt to float the collier Hector, sunk near Charleston, also failed. Theodore D. Wells, President of the company, afterward entered the navy and became Assistant Naval Constructor.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

American Spray Co.—U. S. Printing and Lithograph Co.	$336.24
Greater City Homes Co., Samuel Eichen, Adolph Wiechers Realty Co., and Adolph Wiechers—E. Wiechers	283.41
Frank, Olga, and Sidney Frank—Rivoli Garage, Inc.	131.20
Gasoy, Sam, (alias Lokas Kral,) and Fidelity and Casualty Co.—People, &c.	5,000
Standard Newspaper Supply Co.—Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co.	778.93
White, Howard, and Dora W. Wheaton—People, &c.	500
Same—Same	1,000

In Bronx County.

Brandt, David, and John Sibbald—J. S. Phillips, as Supt.	$48.37
Kahn, Albert—J. S. Saner	218.65

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

In New York County.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Greenman, Nathan, and Joseph Anderson—M. Palefsky, June 23, 1914	$119.65

MEN MUST REGISTER SEPT. 12.

Every man 18 to 45 years of age, except those already registered or in service, must register for the selective service draft on Sept. 12.

BOYS MUST TRAIN, SAYS MILITARY LAW

All More Than 16 and Less Than 19 to Receive Instructions from Officers.

HEAVY PENALTIES PROVIDED

Delinquents May Neither Be Educated Nor Employed and School Officials Will Be Punished.

Every physically sound boy not less than 16 years old or more than 19 in New York State must undergo military instruction beginning this month under an amendment to the compulsory military training law, which provides severe penalty for failure to comply. This applies alike to boys in school and at work.

When school starts today boys of 16 years or more in all public and private schools in the State will be enrolled for military instruction at once and will be trained under National Guard officers and other military instructors. The organizations of drill companies for boys 16, 17, and 18 years of age who are in private employment will be begun at once under Major Louis M. Greer, Supervisor of the New York Zone of the Military Training Commission. The law provides that boys who fail to comply with this law shall not be educated or employed in the State and also penalizes school officials who fail to enforce drill. The amended law reads:

> No boy above the age of 16 years and not over the age of 19 years shall be permitted to continue in attendance upon instruction in any public or private school or college within the State unless such boy is in possession of a certificate issued as hereinbefore provided, or unless such boy has been exempted by the commission from military training as provided by law and the rules and regulations of the commission. It shall be the duty of the Principal or other officer or person having and exercising supervision and control over any such school or college to exclude such boys from attendance upon instruction thereat unless they possess such certificate or are exempted by the commission as herein provided.
>
> If the Principal or officer in charge of a private school shall fail to comply with the provisions of this subdivision such school shall not receive any apportionment from public school moneys or academic funds appropriated by the State Legislature for the aid of such schools; and if the officer or person in charge of a college shall fail to comply with the provisions of this subdivision, such college shall not be recognized as one of the colleges which may be attended by the holder of a State scholarship issued under the provisions of Chapter 292 of the laws of 1913 and the acts amendatory thereof.
>
> A boy above the age of 16 years and not over the age of 19 years who does not possess a certificate issued as herein provided, showing that he is enrolled for military training and is meeting the requirements of the Military Training Commission as to such military training, shall not be employed or continued in employment by any person, firm or corporation within this State, or by any officer, manager, superintendent or other employe acting in behalf thereof, unless such boy has been exempted by the commission under its rules and regulations. (As amended by L. 1917, ch. 49, and L. 1918, ch. 470.)

Drills were attended by thousands of school children and boys of school age in employment during the last school year, but the law lost much of its effectiveness because no penalty was fixed for violations.

FRUIT PITS FOR WAR USE.

Public Asked to Save Seeds and Nut Shells for Gas Mask Making.

The Hotel and Restaurant Division of the Food Administration yesterday announced the inauguration of a special campaign for the conservation of fruit pits and nut shells needed to make charcoal for the manufacture of gas masks. The statement says that plans have been perfected for hotels and restaurants to save pits and shells in their kitchens, and to have receptacles for general collection of pits and shells from the public.

All persons are requested to save the pits of peaches, plums, prunes, olives, dates, and apricots and the shells of hickory nuts, walnuts, and Brazil nuts. While the saving of pits and shells may seem trivial, it is an important contribution to the war which can be made without sacrifice or expense.

All pits should be thoroughly dried, and the meat in the nut shells removed. It is suggested that in the home pits and shells be laid aside in a box until there is an accumulation, and then turned in at hotels and restaurants, which will have receptacles for them.

John Mitchell, President of the New York State Food Commission, and the executive staff will leave tonight to attend the State Fair at Syracuse, which opens today. The commission will hold its regular monthly meeting at the fair tomorrow.

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32nd St.-Broadway-33rd St.

The Silk Buyer

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New Silks New Velvets

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Sensational Silks
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Considering the many difficulties attendant upon War Conditions this is truly a marvelous collection.

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For account of AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
116 BALES
Australian Rabbits' Skins
Winters, First and Second Incoming, Racks, Half Growns, etc. Skins are in perfect condition and have been graded according to standard established by the Australian Federal Government. On Exhibition Nov. 9th and 10th
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Desbrosses St.	8:40	10:00	2:00
West 42d St.	9:00	10:20	2:20
West 129th St.	9:20	10:40	2:40
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain	•11:30	•12:50	4:50
West Point (week days only)	•11:50	•1:15	5:15
Cornwall	....	•1:40	5:40
Newburgh	•12:20	•2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	•1:10	•2:50	7:00
Kingston Point	•2:10	....	....
Catskill	3:25	....	....
Hudson	3:40	....	....
Albany	6:30	....	....

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of DAVID L. BLOCK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tues., Sept. 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 11:00 A. M., at 29 Main St., Yonkers, and at 2:00 P. M., at 251 West 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, and on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 1 P. M., at 419 Main St., and immediately thereafter at 440 Main St., Springfield, Mass., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Stock in Yonkers, Dresses, Piece Goods, Machinery, Fixtures, &c., and at 125th St., Woolens, Piece Goods, Machinery, Fixtures, etc., and at 419 and 449 Main St., Springfield Mass., Fixtures. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the leases of said premises in Springfield, Mass.

JESSE KNIGHT, Receiver.

DAVID GEIGER, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Fifth Av., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26157—In Bankruptcy.—PHYLIPP WEISSBERG, also known as PHILIP WEISSBERG, Bankrupt.

Phylipp Weissberg, also known as Philip Weissberg, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 22d, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 19th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MAY EASE BUILDING AFTER LOAN DRIVE

Capture of Lens by Allies Will Relieve Pressure on Coal Supply Here.

7 MONTHS' DROP 36.6%

Material Manufacturers Learn of Federal Desire to Ease Building Stress.

Impressed with the fact that in the seven months ended July 31 building construction under Government curtailment in the New York metropolitan district, representing a radius of 100 miles from New York, (excluding Philadelphia,) had shown a decline of 36.6 per cent. and at the same time the demand for all kinds of space, residence, commercial, storage and industrial, had been stimulated to abnormal levels because of Government requisition of buildings hereabout, Washington last week gave closer attention to the critical condition regarding building material supply, and indicated a disposition to give more help to necessary construction projects after the Liberty Loan drive.

It was shown that New York is even now 33 per cent. underconstructed, which does not take into account the municipalities comprising, in a broad sense, the metropolitan district of New York.

The committee of building material manufacturers which was in Washington last week reported that they had received assurances that the presentment of facts as to the seriousness of the building situation in and near New York had been borne in upon various high department heads with the result that definite results toward relieving the pressure on the building situation may be looked for after the close of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive.

This relief may be expected in the matter of providing for housing accommodation for essential or even important commercial houses that have been inconvenienced by Government requirement. In another form the relief will be given in the matter of providing fuel so that building materials may be provided in quantity sufficient to meet the building requirements when the gradual release finally gets into motion.

As an instance of this latter phase: Brick manufacturers up the Hudson have not been able to get coal with which to burn the brick molded this Summer. The stock of marketable brick on hand today is not more than 10 per cent. of normal. The Government has an option on practically all this supply. This means that should Washington give the necessary permission to make loans on building projects it approves of, there would be such a grave shortage of brick in this market as seriously to retard construction. The same situation applies, in a measure, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, to Portland cement stocks, lime and plaster reserves, glass, sheet metal, and many other commodities.

Practically everything as regards fuel supply here rests upon the capture of the city of Lens in France by the Allies, and their ability to hold it. Once the news comes through that the "Pittsburgh of the French Republic," the centre of the biggest coal mining region on the Continent, has been placed in the hands of the Allies, it will not be necessary longer to send such huge supplies of coal abroad with which to bring ships back to America, and domestic industry can be assured of larger supplies.

A new factor developed in the building market here last week, however, that has completely tied up the building market at the week end. The Priorities Commissioner has exacted a pledge from all applying for priorities on building materials wherein the manufacturer must guarantee that none of his materials which he sells shall go into nonessential construction.

It is said to be physically impossible for building material manufacturers to comply with such a requirement, and in consequence not a brick or barrel of cement moved into dealers' yards. Each contractor having an unfinished job must get his priorities from the Commissioner, the manufacturers say, in order to permit them to sell goods to a dealer who supplies the contractor. Some manufacturers said Saturday that the condition imposed upon them borders upon confiscation to an industry that already has been probably the worst sufferer from the war, and yet has been one of the most generous in response to Liberty Loan and other wartime activities.

There was talk of appealing to the Senators from New York and New Jersey in the hope that a modification of the ruling might be obtained, at least to the extent of permitting building projects already under way to proceed to completion.

COLD STORAGE SHIP READY.

Boret Speaks When France Puts the Belle Isle Into Service.

HAVRE, Sept. 8.—Victor Boret, the Food Minister, today presided at the ceremony of putting into commission the steamer Belle Isle, the first cold storage vessel that France has equipped. The Belle Isle is built to carry 3,000 tons of cold storage meat on each trip.

M. Boret, in his address, announced that another cold storage steamer was being constructed and that others would be built. He paid his compliments to Belgium, Great Britain, and the United States. The latter country, he said, had been generous in aiding the allied nations with men and material.

"The Belle Isle," said M. Boret, "is a symbol of our common will to pursue an economic battle with our military battle and to assure an economic victory after the military victory."

Swedes Get American Cotton.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8.—The arrival of 14,000 bales of cotton at Gothenburg from New York will permit the Swedish cotton mills, which ceased operation in August, 1917, to resume. The cargo will be apportioned among the mills.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Hutcheson, J.—In Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Amer & Cuba SS Line<3,600 Tons Copper Ore.
Goodsir<Tug McCaldin Bros.
Potter Transp Co<Tug Baker Bros.
Barber<Netherlands-Amer S N Co.
Southern Transp Co<Tug Baker Bros.
Societa Generale<SS Charles Pratt.
Jones<SS Santa Anna.
L V Trans Co<Tug Denny Bros.
Gorton<B'way Cent Hotel. (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury calendar.

NOTE.—Four cases must be ready for trial each day on and after Sept. 9.

Cerdiova<Kerr Nav.
Polinik<N Y C RR.
Prendergast<Lehigh Valley RR.
Oppenheim<Festetics.
Owen<Eisner.
Murray<D, L & W.
Smozler<Cent RR NJ.
Ewarts<NY, &c.
Cassidy Line<Rowan.
Watchorn<Int R T.
Kapolowitz<Wells.
Horowitz<same.
US<N Y C RR.
Hubbard<Novelty Paper Co.
Hain<Union Sulphur Co.
Smatra<Mills.
Pizzuto<Erie RR. (2.)
Glaser<Cent RR N J.
Vogue Co<Charles.
Herbert<Leh Val RR.
Myers<Penn RR.
Alderman<Sarasohn.
Piltzecker<Erie RR.
US<Penrice.
Stave & Timber Corp<H H Andrews Co.
Leach<Kentucky Block C C Co.
Yoanefsky<Lamport & Holt Line.
Colonial Trust Co<Standard Oil Co.
Lloyd<N Y C RR.
Phila Shipping Co<Herd.
Levine<Penn RR.
Norwood<Wedlock.
Marshall<Erie RR.
Regal Button Works<Baird Mach Co.
Jensen<Gaston, Williams & W.
US<One Carton of Feathers.
Same<Four Cartons of Feathers.
Miller<Lowe.
McGuinness<Erie RR.
US<200 Dozen Wool Hose.
Britto<Harby SS Co.
Princeton Mach & Tool Corp<Grant Hammond Mfg Co.
Moore<T A Crane's Sons.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Criminal.

US<Harry Yellin.
Same<Joseph Pines.
Same<Ernst Zobel Co.
Same<Charles Konz.
Same<D McManagle.
Same<Gertrude Nelson.
Same<Lasar Romain.
Same<G E Christmann & G Marks.
Same<Ab Wiener.
Same<John Chorchut.
Same<Alex Kozlan.

MOTIONS at 2 P. M.—Queens Land & Title Co<Kings Co Trust.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Skinner<Schwab et al
Albany City Sav Inst<Aronson.
Columbus Circle Const Corp<Five Hundred & Eleven Fifth Av Corp.
Freedman<Hudson Navigation Co.
Gennoy<Henry Gillen's Sons Lighterage, Inc
Antonakos<Hunerberg.
Coppock<Holbrook Cabot & Rollings.
Ward<US Wood Preserving Co.
Edwards<Stebbins.
Merritt<Merritt.
Felser<Baum.
Coles<Cohen.
Nagle<Nagle.
Lynch<Morse.
Robilootto<Bartholdi Realty Co.
Weber & Heilbroner<US Realty & Imp Co
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Binzen.
Klein<Newman.
Givotovsky<Guar Trust Co of N Y.
Schwall<Hamburger.
Susanski<Neuman.
Ositchinsky<Seanowitz.
Jatchok<Shrier & N Y Rys.
Goldbronson<Fuhs
Centineo<Stugard.
Binderman<Schaefer.
Killalea<Eckman.
Feltman<CNY.
Eyferth<Eyferth.
Ragitotto<Bartholdi Realty Co.
Plofker<Bell.
Zuckerman<Fischer
Fiorentino<Mayer.
Bettinger<Donovan.
Kirshbaum<Abrahamson.
Dembinsky<3d Av Ry.
Hart<Hart.
Re Herts (Davis)
Chapin<Leonard.
France<Lyons.
Hart<Hart.
Kinkler<Kinkler.
Sacks<Hayden.
Gustow<Koenig (2).
Cohen<663-665 Broadway Co.
Standard Paint Co<Universal Transportation Co, Inc.
Middle State Oil Corp<Tidal Oil Co.
Marcus<Solomon.
Cohen<Dill.
Slobodinsky<Rubinowitz.
Lyman<Barclay (2).
Horowitz<Barclar.
Norica<Thomas McLarnon Co, Inc.
Patterson<Patterson
Re The Substantive Colors Co.
Colt<Colt.
People State of NY<Vantimiglia.
Lorraine Hat Co<Feinberg.
Depew<Depew.
Corn<Wix.
Standler<Standler.
Weld<Dela & Hudson
Re DeMenna.
Dunn<O'Connor.
Litwin<Litwin.
Avery<Brody.
Re Moore.
Friedman<Blauner.
N Freedlander & Co<Troutwine Sons Co
Stern<Bruce Land Co.
Carr<Hershkowitz.
Fishel<same.
Tomlinson<Moore.
Cohen<Grossman.
Antonacci<Antonacci
Lowenthal<Lowenthal.
Greenberg<Greenberg
Block<Block.
Grady<Grady.
Re Bremsey (Rodriquez.)
Re Greenhut Co, Inc.
Deegan<Wilson Bros Merc Co.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess. PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess. PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:

Isaac E Schorsch,
Elizabeth A Wheeler,
Henry F Lippold,
William H Kipp,
Laura L Stanley.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Greenberger<3d AvRR.
Burns<same.
F chehiano<NY Int Ry.
Abernathy<Union Ry.
Schneider<same.
Holzheid<3d Av Ry.
Halper<Union Ry.
Kraut<same.
Hassig<same.
May<same.
Davis &c Sacks<Englehardt.
Schlechter<Greenbaum.
Mann<Woodman.
Treeger<Butler.
McClelland<Johnson.
Linthicum & Waldner<Junius Live Poul Co.
Somerfield<Sonneborn.
Fischer<Tekane Rty.
Gingold<W rd Bak.
Rubin<Rubinstein Bros.
Somerfield<Sonneborn.
Katsur Co, Inc<Courtney.
Patherphone Sales Co<Miller Candy Co.
Simons<Herskowitz.
Rippstein<Ball.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar, to be called Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Minziack<Broth Painters, &c.
Collins<Shore Acres Rty Co.
Fitton<Ulmer.
Re Jersey St.
Ennd<Ennd.
B.vetti<Bavetta.
Levine<Tobin.
Whalen<Whalen.
Beals<McHugh.
Cody, I<Freeman.
Cody, E<same.
Cohen<Bruckmeyer.
Blinn<Franklin Paper Box Co.
Cicchiello, A<same.
Cicchiella, A<same.
Gurwitz<Wichnin.
People's Trust<Pascucci.
Reilly<Reilly.
Pearsall<Pearsall.
Dobronevsky<Brody.
Sommerigo<Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Lebkuecher<Miller.
Zimmerman<Auto Car Mfg Co.
Slowey<Hunt.
Fear<Sussman.
Re Pfeiffer.
Webster Garage<Moran.
Abberley<Hoffman.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Annie Leehan,
Frida Paulson,
Henry Smith,
David Roche,
John Anderson,
G. Mary Hollbrook,
Florence Henderson,
Chas Jacobs,
Pauline Fisher,
Victor Sundholm,
David Julian,
Chas Albert.

Accounting of:
Helena Covert.

Administration of:
Mary Clinch.

Estates of:
Wm Repper,
Christian Friedman.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26167.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX KRAUS, also known as MOE KRAUS, and GEORGE KRAUS, individually and as co-partners, trading under the firm name of KRAUS BROS., bankrupts.

Max Kraus, also known as Moe Kraus, and George Kraus, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name of Kraus Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on August 26th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 19th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26,168.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM D. CLARK and FREDERICK SCHWARZSCHILD, individually and as copartners trading under the name of MADERITE TAILORING CO., Bankrupt.

William D. Clark and Fred Schwarzschild, individually and as copartners trading under the name of Maderite Tailoring Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, on August 27th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 19th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24992.

Notice is given that IGNAZ WEISS, PHINEAS H. LITMAN, and EDWARD VAN HOOFSTADT, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the firm name of WEISS & LITMAN, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 9th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. Dated New York, September 6th, 1918.

HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH McATAMNEY, Bankrupt.—No. 23382.—Notice of sale at auction:

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Francis P. Sherwood, the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 539 Broadway, New York City, on September 9, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., in the forenoon.

The property to be sold consists of office furniture, viz.: desks, chairs, adding machines, typewriters, mimeograph, cabinets, &c., together with accounts receivable, stocks, notes, and choses in action.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

New York, August 30, 1918.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
Messrs. MORRIS, PLANTE & SAXE, Attorneys for Trustee, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARROLL S. FELTER and ERALD L. MARTIN, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of CARROLL FELTER & CO., Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Sept. 9, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stocks, bonds, and securities of various descriptions.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.
LOUIS H. MOOS, Attorney for Trustee, 19 Cedar Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26151—In Bankruptcy.—MAX ROSEN, Bankrupt.

Max Rosen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 20th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 19th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26098.—In Bankruptcy.—THE ROSE HILL HOTEL CO., Bankrupt.

The Rose Hill Hotel Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on August 18th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 19th, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Several Very Attractive Apartments
To Lease from $2,400 to $5,000
7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
TO 11 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
The Wyoming
55th Street at 7th Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale
At Elmhurst.

2-family, modern brick, ½ block from subway station, $1,000 cash, balance as rent. Price $7,250. Worth $8,500. Rents now for $796 per year. Also a 1-family, 8 room, improvements, on 50x120; large barn; both A1 condition. Fruit trees, grapevines, berries; choice location. Price only $5,500. Worth $7,000. Write or call.

CURT BIEDENKAPP,
69 26th Street, Elmhurst.
Tel. 2361 Newtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER GONE TO WAR
Forced to Sell This Beautiful Home.

Bloomfield, N. J., beautiful, moral suburban town. Commutation about $6.00. D., L. & W., Erie, tubes and trolley. 13-room modern brick and wood house, easily heated, cool in Summer. Block from the Green, 5 minutes' walk to trains. In best residential neighborhood. Garage, garden, wide lawn, flowers, fruit, rare shrubs; $12,000; $3,000 cash and balance on your own terms, or rent $80.00. Inquire 69 Oakland Ave., or of

C. J. OLIPHANT
1 West 34th St., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Short Hills, N. J.
FOR RENT OR SALE AT SACRIFICE

luxuriously furnished, 14 rooms, 4 baths, 5 master bedrooms; large garage; tennis court; two acres. May be seen by appointment. Phone Spring 3163, or write H. F. Rawll, 303 Hudson St.

NUTLEY Exceptional Country Home For Rent. 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; corner plot, 200x150. Fine old shade; garage; garden; 5 minutes' walk station and golf course; opp. Field Club & Tennis Courts. James R. Hay, 385 Passaic Av., Nutley, N. J. Tel. 1153.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR RENT
TROW BUILDING
3rd Ave., Northeast Corner 12th St.
Over 100,000 Sq. Ft.
Immediate Possession.
Sprinklers.
Carrying Capacity 200 to 400 lbs. per square foot.
SPEAR & CO., Agts.,
Stuyvesant 627. 840 Broadway.

A LARGE CORNER STORE, especially suited for restaurant, to lease from October 1st. Owner will make special inducements to right party. 172 West 77th St., corner Amsterdam Ave.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Ave., (42nd.)

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

1,425 SQUARE FEET,
all light space.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,200.
Facing Central Park at 100th St. Entrance.
407 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street.
Southeast Corner.
11 Rooms & 3 Baths,
$3,500.
Splendid view of River. Large, sunny rooms, exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

136 & 138 WEST 65 ST.
"SHROPSHIRE"
One large housekeeping studio apartment formerly leased by Neysa McMein. Rent $125.00.
One HOUSEKEEPING apt. of living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen, $60.
One skylight apartment, large room, alcove and bath, $45. Immediate possession. Other apartments may be had from October 1st. Lease and references will be required.
NEAR SUBWAY & ELEVATED STATION AT 66TH STREET

214 WEST 92D ST.
(Corner Broadway).
ST. JAMES COURT.
HIGH CLASS BUILDING.
VERY LIGHT APARTMENTS
7 & 9 Rooms, $1,400 to $1,600.
CARSTEIN & LINNEKIN, Inc.,
347 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone Murray Hill 523.

BONNY CASTLE
HIGHLAND COURT
St. Nicholas Av. at 191st St.
Elevator Apartments
3 to 8 Rooms
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 Baths, $2,100 to $3,000
8&9 Rooms, $1600 to $2,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

17 WEST 50TH ST.
Studio & Bachelor Apartments,
2 ROOMS AND BATH, near 5th Av., New Building.
$1,200 to $1,800.

565 West 144th St.
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION, 145TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
6-7 Rooms, $780 to $900

373 WEST 116TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
ELEVATED EXPRESS STATION, 116th ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
7-8 Rooms, $720-$900.

330 WEST 95TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
SUBWAY EXPRESS 96TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
6-7-8 Rooms, $900-$1,000-$1,200

61 HAMILTON PLACE
SOUTHEAST CORNER 140TH ST.
SUBWAY EXPRESS 137TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
7 Rooms, $1,000

566 WEST 162ND ST.
SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
SUBWAY STATION, 157TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4-5-6 ROOMS, $540-$660-$780

512 WEST 122ND ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
SUBWAY EXPRESS, MANHATTAN ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
8 Rooms, $900-$1,000

Near Broadway, 204 West 109th
5, 6 Rooms $40-$55. Steam, bath, electricity, telephone, parquet floors, hardwood finish; beautiful entrance; select families.
OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

31 WEST 124TH ST.
OPPOSITE MT. MORRIS PARK.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION, 125TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
8 Rooms, $900

The Hague Apartments,
547 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 127th St. Sub. Sta., Manhattan St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
6-7 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200.

523 West 187th St.
NEAR AUDUBON AV.
SUBWAY AND 5TH AV. BUSES 181ST ST.
Elevator apartment house; very large rooms.
6-7-8 Rooms, $690-$840-$1000

317 West 93rd St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
High-class residential section, elevator house, beautiful rooms, with all improvements.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,100

2 W. 94th ST. Cor. Central Park West. THE ALCLYDE.
Elevator apartment house, situated on a beautiful avenue, facing Central Park.
8 Rooms, $1,600 to $1,800

Whitehall, 1871 7 Av. Cor. 114th St.
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 unusually large rooms $1000-$1350

MANHATTAN—East Side.

42 EAST 78TH STREET
S. E. COR. MADISON AVE.
New and Exceptionally Attractive Apartments
2 and 3 rooms and bath, or larger suites to suit. Elevator service.
French Restaurant on Premises
A charming place to lunch and dine. Moderate rents. Apply on premises or
JOHN J. KAVANAGH,
963 Madison Ave.
Telephone 220-221—Rhinelander.

ARTHUR HALL
51 EAST 96TH ST.
Northeast Corner Madison Av.
One Corner Apartment,
Nine Rooms, 2 Baths. Rent $1,550.
Apply Superintendent on Premises or
H. F. KELLER, 280 Madison Av. Phone 3003 Murray Hill.

940-942 PARK AVE.,
Northwest corner East 81st Street.
Modern elevator apartment, six, seven, eight sunny rooms; rents $1,000, $1,200, $1,300, $1,400, $1,500 yearly. Tel. 3462 Lenox.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

531 West 147th St., Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.—Three-story American basement dwelling; modern, parquet floors, electric light; rent $75 per month. BERNARD SMYTH & SONS, 149 Broadway.

INSPECT THESE HOUSES.
78 East 92d St.; rent $1,650.
76 East 91st St.; rent $2,000.
Electric lights; parquet floors; two baths; perfect condition. Caretaker, on premises.

Fine four-story, 11 rooms; $720; near subway and surface lines; caretaker. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

12-room house, 2 baths, garage; all improvements; 50x146. H. C. Wurm, 294 East 162d St.

Three-story house; electric lights; Winter coal. Lowther, 757 West End Av.

Brooklyn.

For Rent—Two-story house, Kings Highway; near subway; screened porch; 7 rooms, foyer hall; electric light, hot-air heating, instantaneous hot water, parquet floors; just painted; brick, semi-detached; rent $46. Particulars write H 649 Times Downtown.

Fine 3 story and basement; every improvement; fine block, fine section; 264 Garfield Place, near 8th Av.; $7,000 equity; will sacrifice any reasonable terms. Owner. Telephone South 3844.

Bronx.

Two-family, 16-room, brick house, lot 20x100, all modern improvements; 2 blocks subway station, one block Bronx Park; price $11,000. Owner Farragut 9943.

Queens.

At Hollis, L. I., eight rooms, baths; plot 75x240; all modern improvements; at big sacrifice; asking price $12,500; investigate and make offer. Storms, 11 Herriman Av., Jamaica.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Can give immediate possession of nearly new house and garage, situated on plot 40x100; within walking distance of station; house contains four sleeping rooms, tiled bath, living room, open fireplace, dining room, and kitchen; hardwood floors; laundry trays, gas range; heated by steam, lighted by electricity; price $5,750; will accept a small first payment and $45 per month. Tuxill Realty Co., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

For Sale.—Glen Cove; fine residence; 13 rooms and bath; hot water heat; electric light; all improvemens; fine condition; with 4 acres of ground; garage and servants' quarters. Walter T. Scott, 666 Bedford Av. Williamsburg 3700.

At Flushing.—Ten rooms, modern house; high elevation; large plot, 50x203; entrance on two streets; worth $13,000; make own offer. Apply for particulars, Greeslee, phone 1059-W. Flushing.

Those who live there and know, say the home I offer at Forest Hills for $14,000 is the biggest value there; it has "everything"; 14 minutes out. Telephone 2596 Beekman, Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear; terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

THREE NEW HOUSES.
Being constructed; will alter plans to suit purchasers; six and seven rooms; steam heat, tiled baths, open fireplaces, large living rooms, beamed ceilings, solid oak floors, large kitchens, with pantry; veranda 8x23; plot 40x150; price $6,000; terms to suit; also desirable home sites for sale. FRANK MILLER, 13 Park Row, N. Y. Tel Barclay 8685.

In one of Montclair's most beautiful sections, house of ten rooms with three baths and all modern conveniences, including garage; house completely and artistically furnished with old colonial furniture; stands on beautifully wooded lot 150x190 feet; Winter coal in cellar. Address Mrs. C. H. Hartshorne, 87 Warren Place, Montclair, N. J.

A very attractive, modern home; nine rooms, two baths, acre, garage, fruit, shade, garden; express commuting station; at sacrifice. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, New York.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $[illegible]; easy terms. [illegible] 154 Nassau [illegible]

Seven-room house; 22 miles out; field stone garage, chicken house; $[illegible]500; all improvements. Room 20, 16 Beaver St.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted, by two adults, small detached house, good neighborhood; send particulars. L. M., Times, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$100 PER MONTH BUYS
FIVE-STORY HOUSE

on 109th St.; first house from Riverside Drive; 12 rooms, 3 baths; American basement; hot-water heat; hardwood trim, parquet floors; silk and velvet side wall decorations; burglar alarm; glass-lined ice boxes; laundry, with solid porcelain washtubs; extra room and toilet for chauffeur; just overhauled at cost of $1,000; $2,500 first payment, balance on monthly payments of $100; selling price three-fourths of cost; open weekdays 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.; rare bargain for quick sale; this house can be rented for $200 per month, so it is cheaper to buy than rent. Mr. Dunn, 310 West 100th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Sell cheap, plot 60x100, East 31st St., Brooklyn, near Av. J. E. A. Fick, Ampere, N. J.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A GENTLEMAN'S HOME SITE AT BEAUTIFUL BROADWAY, FLUSHING. $500 cash, balance easy terms, buys 80x100; price $2,500, worth $5,000; select section. Particulars Curt Biedenkapp, 69 26th St., Elmhurst.

JAMAICA SACRIFICE, $6,250. New; 8 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; best section Jamaica; plot 40x100. This home is actually worth $8,000. B. H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Owner wishes to sell very desirable plot 75x120 feet, convenient to railroad station, 30 minutes to N. Y.; property situated on high ground and in centre of newly developed section; gas, electricity, water sewers available; price reasonable; easy terms if desired; Ridgefield Park, N. J. N 625 Times Harlem.

Real Estate Wanted.

House and about two lots or more; west of Webster Avenue, for $5,000 cash, and easy mortgage. S 323 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

23 EAST 124TH ST.,
OPPOSITE MT. MORRIS PARK.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION 125TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
7-8 Rooms, $780-$1,000.

55 EAST 76TH ST.
NEAR PARK AVE.
High-class apartment; excellent elevator, hall, and telephone service.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,300

THE ST. REGIS,
830 E. 163D ST., NEAR PROSPECT AV.
NEAR PROSPECT AV. SUBWAY STATION.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4-6-7 Rooms, $40-$60-$70.

BRONX.

THE LOREM
S. W. Cor. of Fox and 163rd Sts.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
4 TO 7 ROOMS
WARREN & SKILLIN,
174 Fulton St. New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Leases Are Not Required
—BUT—
REFERENCES ARE.
Newly Furnished Suites
Of Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six Rooms
FROM $75 TO $180 A MONTH
With or without kitchens. Maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.
Hotel Schuyler Arms,
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

FARMS.

Farms Wanted.

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive ability, business experience, familiar with problems of agriculture, wishes full responsibility of an estate; salary and fixed commission on profits of farm; in order to do her part by relieving men for service during period of the war; farmerettes to be employed. Address Y 208 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Part or whole of 3-story and basement house to rent, whole house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $800 a year; part, all but top floor, six large rooms and bath; $600 a year; convenient to 145th "L" and subway stations. 199 Edgecombe Av.

218 LENOX AVENUE,
Southeast Corner of 121st Street.
Occupied by Young Women's Christian Assn.
Five-story, 21 feet, corner building.
4,500 feet floor space, suitable for high-class business. P I Z A, 52 Broaway.

OFFICES, 3 rooms, single or en suite, fronting on Fifth Av. and 34th St., twelve large windows; location, appointments and service highest standard; rent very low. Nichols, Room 209, 347 5th Av.

377 Broadway, cor. White St., 3,100 sq. ft. office space; immediate possession; light and janitor service; rent $3,000. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

To sublease, desirable corner suite in Aeolian Building; splendid light; facing Bryant Park and 5th Av.; exceptional opportunity. Ellen & Jeffery, Room 1014.

72D ST., 133 WEST.
MODERN BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also desk room, $5.50; telephone attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway.

Office space or desk room, 22x7 ft., 5th Av. corner, wholesale district; $35 per month. Simon Healey & Goldstein, 95 5th Av.

Part of loft and showroom; excellent location for waist, dress, or skirt business. D. & R. Costume Co., 3 and 5 East 28th St.

Sublet, shop with workroom, in perfect order. O'Hara, 34 West 46th St.

56th St., 34 West.
Floor to let for business.

Furnished office to rent, with or without services. 160 Broadway, Room 803.

Offices $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Part light lofts sublet; no manufacturer. 11th floor, 120 5th Av.

Desk room only. Room 1906, 303 5th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Brick factory building, about 8,000 square feet; must have light, heat, and elevator; Brooklyn location; write detailed letter. A. M. Co., 725 Union St., Brooklyn.

Factory wanted, about 10,000 feet, for light manufacturing; out of New York. Principal, Box S 800 Times Downtown.

Stable.—Wanted, a stable, 30 stalls, below 14th St. H 535 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

28TH, 32 EAST.—Skylight studio apartment; electric light, parquet floor, bath.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

49TH ST., 19 EAST.—Artistic apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Fandfiria.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Suite, 2-3 rooms and bath; excellent location; moderate.

APARTMENTS and houses of distinction, all personally inspected; furnished and unfurnished; $150 to $1,000 per month. Berlock Co., 46 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 34, Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 E. at 27th St.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment of 3 unusually large, light rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, southern exposure, in private house in exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av.; references. 124 East 39th.

Corner Madison Av., Sixties; 8 rooms, 3 baths; finely furnished and decorated; $450. Hayward, 100th St. and Broadway.

PARK AV., (near 57th St.)—Three-rooms, kitchen and bath; nicely furnished; $125; three flights up. Plaza 6143.

PARK AV., 940-942, (corner 81st.)—Seven, eight room furnished apartment.

Furnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 725.—Apartments 1-2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, $45 and $80.

8TH TO 116TH ST.
Attractive furnished Apartments, personally inspected; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Columbus 1277.

11TH, 116 WEST.—Home Colony Assn.; private balconies; Washington Square District; home environment; club service; quiet garden floors; bachelor apartments.

32D, 9 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, furnished, service, until May. Steigelman.

45TH, 341 TO 347 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness and furnishings unequaled; one, two, three rooms, tiled bath with shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references essential; $50 to $95 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH STREET, 53 WEST.
Large living room, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath. Levinson. Bryant 9779.

52D ST., 43 WEST.
One, two rooms, bathroom, kitchenette; exclusive.

54TH, 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

56TH ST., 34 WEST.
Furnished Apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

59TH ST., 220 WEST.—Three rooms, liberal kitchen, laundry privileges; $65; references; distinguished Latin.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—$50 up, 2 and 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary; open evenings.

71ST ST., 10 WEST.—Three luxuriously furnished rooms, sleeping porch, needle shower, electric bath, maid service. Columbus 9415.

72D, 105 WEST.—Five rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished; china, linen, and silver; immediate possession. Apt. 9A.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, $80; studios, kitchenette, bath, $65; floor, kitchenette, bath, $100; room, $25.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Seven rooms, two baths; all rooms overlooking Hudson; three exposures; distinctive atmosphere; every detail complete; $325 monthly; yearly $3,000. Tenth floor west.

79TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; beautiful, large rooms, baths, electricity, steam.

78TH, 209 WEST.—Third floor through; four rooms with private bath; light housekeeping.

80'S.—Seven beautifully furnished, electricity, linen, silver; $100. Telephone 9414 Columbus.

84TH, 208 WEST.—6 rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat; open plumbing; rent $45-$50. Janitor on premises.

85TH ST., 203 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—An exceptionally well-furnished 2-room apartment, bath adjoining, to responsible person. Campbell.

86TH ST., 340 WEST.—Completely and tastefully furnished five-room, foyer; rent, $225. Apt. 9 West.

94TH, 319 WEST.—5-room furnished apartment until June 1 or longer. Inquire of Superintendent.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Seven beautiful light, outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; $150. Noble.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS; subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west.)—Leases are not required but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; high-class furnished apartment; near Riverside Drive; rent $70; also unfurnished, $60. Apply premises or 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Five rooms, all outside; scrupulously clean; tastefully furnished. Cushman.

150TH, 539 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, cosy, homelike; Sept. 15; one year; $780.

152D, 584 WEST.—Attractive 4-5-room apartments; fine surroundings. Turner.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. — Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
160 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 615. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (97th St.)—Exquisitely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment, $150. Call Monday or Tuesday, Apt. 308. Phone Riverside 3582.

EXCEPTIONALLY handsome, spacious room with dressing room, bath, in high-class strictly private family; breakfast. Write O 358 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1677.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 10 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished corner apartment, 88th St. and Riverside Drive, $1,000 month. Appointment by phone. Tel. 6830 Schuyler.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—Completely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; 6 months or year; lease from Sept. 15; $160 per month. Apartment 27. Parke.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Brooklyn.)—Furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; Chickering grand piano; lease Oct. 1, 1919; fine neighborhood; 12 minutes Wall St.; $60.

Unfurnished—East Side.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST, (near Park Av.)—2-3 rooms and bath, extra large light, select studio apartments; efficient service; $65-$80. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone 1732 Vanderbilt. Supt. on premises.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Six, seven rooms; elevator apartments; electricity; modern improvements; $48-$75.

Home for Sale Only
AT FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
SPLENDID COLONIAL HOME, $60,000.
Apply by telephone, Forest Hills 6466, Forest Hills 6386W, or to Earle & Calhoun, 260 West 72d St., corner Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Columbus 5116-5117-5118.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2 and 3 elegant large rooms; all modern.

MADISON AV., 1,229, (89th St.)—Seven rooms and bath, ground floor; $600.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Newly altered and renovated studio apartments, some with skylight; all modern improvements; absolutely first class.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $40 to $85. Phone Chelsea 3106.

30 WEST 54TH STREET,
2 ROOMS & BATH, $1,000 UP,
with services; furnished if desired.
EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL LOCATION.
Desirable Suite Suitable for Physician.
Apply on premises, or owner.
Room 627, 30 East 42d St.
Telephone 6488 Murray Hill.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Sublet 4-room apartment for one year from Oct. 1, 9th floor, southwest, front; French windows; $1,600; refrigeration included in rent. Telephone or write Forhan, 490 Riverside Drive.

70TH, 47 WEST.—Entire floors, two large connecting rooms, private bath, kitchenette; parquet floors, electricity; also other rooms.

46 WEST 73D ST.
Apartment of ten rooms and three bathrooms in a building 50x100; one apartment to the floor; two of the bed chambers 14x20 and 14x23.6; dining room 14x21.6; drawing room 14x27.3; elevator service, also separate elevator for servants and deliveries; asking $3,000. Apply on premises, or Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Schuyler 9700.

73D, 162 WEST.
1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; high-class building; agent on premises.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; electric light; top floor; $55.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Parlor floor, electricity, bath; opportunity for professional; elevated, subway.

87TH ST., 315 WEST.—Front parlor, also basement; electricity; constant hot water.

206 WEST 92D ST.
6 rooms and 2 baths; $1,300.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO., 2,299 Broadway.

316 WEST 93D ST.
7 rooms and 2 baths; $1,200-$1,300.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO., 2,299 Broadway.

96TH, 15 WEST.—To lease 2 rooms, bath, electricity, steam, telephone; exceptional choice residential location.

306 WEST 99TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths; $1,500.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO., 2,299 Broadway.

121ST, 419 WEST.—Attractive 6-room apartments; Columbia University neighborhood; $45. Apply premises.

110TH, 52 WEST, (Opposite Morningside Park.)—5, 6, 7 elevator apartments, $45 to $65; immediate possession; owner's management.

123D, 347 WEST, (B'way.)—Elevator apts.; outside; sunny; six rooms, bath, $55-$60.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745, (Corner 152d.)—Elevator 6-7 rooms, $70 up; worth investigation.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—9 rooms, 3 baths, unusually attractive; $2,200-$2,400.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED

5 LARGE	ROOMS	$65-$75
6 LIGHT		$70-$80
7 CORNER		$90-$100

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
3 min. 116th st. exp. sta., 6th and 9th ave. L

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—High-class 7-room apartment; Greenwich Village; convenient location.

WASHINGTON SQUARE 41.—Studio apartments, some with skylights; ideal location.

WEST END AV., 740.—To sublet, in new building, attractive seven-room, three baths apartment, 11th floor; all large, outside corner room, overlooking Hudson; lease Oct. 1, 1919; a wartime sacrifice; rental $2,000 yearly; references required.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 Up.
515 West 110th Street.
Modern 12-Story Fireproof Building.
Apply Supt. or Phone Columbus 5116.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED apartment wanted, business man wants apartment, one or two bedrooms, bath and kitchenette, very clean; good neighborhood. Address Rexall, Box 12, Sea Bright, N. J.

The Berlock Co. wish furnished and unfurnished apartments and houses, 2 to 12 rooms, $150 to $1,000 per month. Berlock Co., 46 W. 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

FURNISHED apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Two adults want part of two-family house; good neighborhood; send particulars. L. M., Times, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—5-6 room apartment; electric light, steam heat; near some park uptown. Write 12 East 75th St.

Park Av. preferred, would sub-rent. Address W. R., R 339 Times.

3 rooms, unfurnished, in the Fifties, without lease; about $35. O 363 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $7 weekly up; including elegant meals, $13 weekly; front room with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room, elevator apartment. Call between 11 and 3, Apt. 9.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor; private bath, electricity, piano; other rooms.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Parlor floor, with all conveniences; also small rooms; reference.

LEXINGTON AV., 175.—Front room, elevator. Apt. 9.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; suitable music studios.

MADISON AV., 253.—Small, large rooms, private bath; parlor floor for club.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—For gentleman only, single room, $5; comfortably furnished; electricity.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Medium sized room and small; running water; reference, electricity.

48TH, 13 WEST.—Very desirable, large single room; references.

49TH ST., 59 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house; gentlemen.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity, gas.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large furnished room; running hot and cold water; electricity.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Three rooms, large kitchen; laundry privileges; $65; references; distinguished Latin.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double rooms, second and fourth floor, southern; electricity.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat, electric light; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive suite and other rooms; moderate; improvements; reference.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Handsome suite, 2 rooms, bath; also single; private home.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; electricity, telephone, running water; convenient location.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, electric light, telephone, running water.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large double room with bath, dressing room; exclusive.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; telephone, electricity; running water; desirable location.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive, spacious rooms, private baths; modern conveniences; breakfast; references.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

73D, 136 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; southern exposure; other rooms. Telephone Columbus 4135.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with private bath and without; electricity; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Parlor, private bath; large room, private bath; electricity, steam heat.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms, single, en suite; electricity, running water.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $14; medium, $8; electricity; select residence.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large rooms; private baths; electricity, kitchen privileges; references.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms, bath, electricity, telephone; $9-$15.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Rooms, single and suites; private bath; hot water; electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small room.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; $2.50 to $10; refined surroundings; telephone.

76TH, 214 WEST.—Rear parlor, private bath, suitable two; also single room; gentleman.

77TH, 130 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Two large rooms, with twin beds, private bath, steam, electricity.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, running water; reasonable.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; also one single; newly decorated; all modern conveniences; quiet, exclusive house; references.

81ST ST., 168 WEST.—Two large rooms, alcove, comfortably furnished; running water; telephone; convenient neighborhood; business men or women; private family; references. Cook.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Large, lovely room, private bath; furnished, unfurnished; quiet, exclusive; owner's residence; business man; references.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Overlooking Parks.)—Single, double; private baths; exceptional home. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive front room, bedroom adjoining; electricity; private entrance. Ferris.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, electricity; other rooms; refined house; references.

82D, 226 WEST.—Parlor floor; private house; physician or any legitimate business.

84TH, 268 WEST.—Elevator outside; no court; electricity; lavatories; women only. Osborn.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone; references.

85TH, 101 WEST, (Apartment 5.)—Second floor; attractive outside rooms; running water.

85TH, 327 WEST.—Two newly furnished and decorated rooms, single or en suite, for high-class business people. Mayo.

87TH, 67 WEST.—Newly furnished; breakfast optional; second apartment. Schuyler 4814. Donohue.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

88TH ST., 315 WEST.
Attractive rooms in elegantly appointed residence.

93D, 258 WEST.—Exclusive residence, Christian family, few rooms, modern, richly furnished; references.

93D, 257 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private baths, steam heat; Winter reservations.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large, clean, nicely furnished rooms. Phone Riverside 3249.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large single, double rooms; clean, light, attractive; $3.50 up. Elliott.

122D, 416 WEST.—Two-room suite, kitchen; park view; also single, double. Cushman.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large quiet room, southern exposure; gentleman; $3.50; American family. Owner.

139TH, 571 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Two rooms, bath, together, single; business people.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room, all modern conveniences. Mayer.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (near 98th.)—2 attractive front rooms, 8th floor; gentlemen. Sinclair.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.)—Large second floor room; also medium room; private house; breakfast optional; telephone; owner.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 90, (Corner 119th St., Apt. 3A.)—Nicely furnished; all conveniences.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Attractive, well-furnished room, large closet, bath adjoining; refined, well-kept private home. Apt. 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, in refined modern house.

WEST END AV., 790, (98th St.)—Large, light room; private bath; electricity.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman, highest responsibility, wishes home or room; private family; house preferred; neighborhood 72d St., west of Broadway; only strictly private need apply. L 704 Times Downtown.

Woman refinement desires room, private family, neighborhood Washington Square or walking distance; electric light; references given. O 354 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, convenient 54th St., Broadway; one large or two medium unfurnished housekeeping rooms; state terms. Permanent, O 361 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; meals.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms with board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; excellent table and service; convenient location.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, private bath; excellent table; reference.

61ST, 134 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests. Phone 1379 Plaza.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests; subway express; references.

72D, 269 WEST.—Beautiful two-room suite, large, with bath; excellent table.

73D ST., 302 WEST.—Overlooking Hudson; attractive double rooms; private baths; suite of two front rooms, bath; small room.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, switchboard, dining room open Sept. 9.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; parlor, dining room; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Newly decorated; unusual accommodations; parlors; steam, electricity; references.

79TH, 121 WEST. — OLD - ESTABLISHED HOUSE; DESIRABLE ROOMS.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large room; board; private bath optional; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 174 WEST.—Distinctively attractive sunny room; convenience; delicious home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also single room, for man.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large room, suite, with bath; excellent meals; Winter reservations.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private baths, other rooms; references; table board.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, 4 baths, desires few paying guests.

88TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, electricity, convenient, hot water; excellent table; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single rooms near Riverside Drive; table a specialty.

93D, 252 WEST.—Delightful, large rooms, private bath, hot water, exceptional table.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptionally large front rooms, private baths; southern exposure; private Christian family; references.

107TH, 522 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers three spacious rooms, bath, overlooking Hudson; handsomely furnished; double, single room; really exceptional table; moderate.

115TH, (Cor. Manhattan Av.)—Near elevated and park; The Columbia; pleasant single rooms and suites; good meals; surprisingly reasonable to permanent parties. 6279 Cathedral.

152D, 561 WEST, (cor Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; home table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large double rooms; excellent board; $12-$15. Payne.

THE WILLIAM HENRY,
279 West End Av., Cor. 73d St.; exclusive family hotel, overlooking river and Schwab mansion; rooms with private baths, excellent table; dinner guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; single, $15.

Harlem Office of The New York Times

At the Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, advertisements and subscriptions are received for The Times and all other publications of The New York Times Co.

BOARD WANTED.

Brother and sister, (Hebrews,) desire two rooms and board; permanent. O 348 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.—Reservations Fall, Winter; four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only Phone 2625.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and cottages, 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location; refined clientele; moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

Long Island.

INVALIDS' CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian; beautiful location; physicians; nurses; moderate rates. Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3006 W.

New Jersey.

South Orange, N. J.—Beautiful home and location; large room, bath, and board; couple; reference. 117 Scotland Road.

Children taken to board, 5 to 14 years, on farm near New York; school and church nearby. A. Dathe, Box 18, Mahwah, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience controling accounts, trial balance; salary $23. S 790 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Employed, desires change, 5 years' experience, capable, reliable; 18; answer by mail. Integrity, 330 1st Av.

CAPABLE woman or couple will manage and take entire charge help and rentals studio apartments, hotel, or any business requiring exceptional personality. N 610 Times Harlem.

COMPANION, HELPER.—Gentlewoman desires position in refined family. W 369 Times.

DAY'S WORK by Finnish woman. Johnson, 122 East 127th St.

EXPERIENCED woman, college graduate, 36, with present employer 10 years, directing office of social service agency of diversified activities, having staff of 12 workers, wishes change to commercial life; salary $2,000. Y 255 Times Annex.

MAID-SEAMSTRESS wishes position, no hairdressing; good references. L. M., 522 Franklin Av., Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Maryland gentlewoman desires position of trust; will care for children; references required and given. Address, stating terms. Y 258 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE, graduate, city license, hospital training, desires patients; references. Houseman, 241 West 42d St. Tel. 7157 Bryant.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted by a young woman, well trained in executive work, position where initiative, resourcefulness and dependability will earn not less than $45 weekly; excellent reference; will go anywhere; understands welfare work. Address Office Manager, Suite 305, at 110 West 40th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, 28, 10 years' experience, initiative, capable filling man's place; salary $30. L 650 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Export experience, possessing initiative, resourcefulness, personality; $30. H 639 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, capable assisting executive and handling detail work, wishes permanent position; $25. St. Nicholas 2872.

SECRETARY.—Have you an opening for bright, energetic, experienced stenographer; $22. H 528 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Efficient stenographer desires executive position; $27. H 640 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—College graduate; three years' experience; expert stenographer; $30. W 398 Times

STENOGRAPHER—PRIVATE SECRETARY. Thoroughly competent stenographer, capable of handling correspondence; can act on own initiative; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $25; references A1. A. C., 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Nine years' commercial and stock brokerage experience; well educated; executive ability, initiative; capable handling any kind of correspondence. H 648 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school education; 4 years' experience; dictaphone, switchboard; rapid, accurate; best reference; $20. H. Greenberg, 45 Rutgers St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—A1; initiative, tact; understands value loyal co-operation; unusual indorsements; $30. H. R., 795 East 176th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; operates monitor board; understands general office routine; $15. Dreiblatt, 220 Bay 22d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; competent, conscientious; familiar with dictaphone; excellent reference; salary $18. O 326 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated, competent; four years' experience, desires connection with reputable concern; $22. W. R. K., 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent; excellent ability; salary $25. L 798 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — Four years' experience; efficient; salary $18. R. Liebman, 1,701 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted who will start at $12 per week, with opportunity for advancement. X 362 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; neat, accurate; salary $20. L 557 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Excellent; eight years' experience; executive ability; $30. Box 245 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and dictaphone operator; mercantile line preferred; $22; permanent. W 388 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — High school graduate; efficient; salary $20. N 626 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, legal experience, efficient, desires executive post; salary $25. H 414 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience; salary $18. Rose Neisels, 103 East 100th.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience. Ida Lubalin, 1,433 Madison Av.

TEACHER.—College graduate, experienced, desires to teach child or children under fourteen; English branches, French. Y 260 Times Annex.

TYPIST, dictaphone operator, knowledge stenography; evening work after 6. Greenwood, 104 8th Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Young Parisienne; college graduate; French, English, kindergarten, pianist. 2,481 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, refined, wishes position as mother's helper or companion; fond of children; willing to go to country. Address Box 83, Yeager's, East Orange.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced domestics, who are excellent cooks and well recommended; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, extensive experience, adaptable, accurate; can handle and direct all bookkeeping and office details, control and P. & L. accounts; proficient in managing credits; salary $3,000. H 533 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT; Scotsman; 29 years; exempt from active military duty; thoroughly experienced; assume complete charge; bond, $3,000. S 316 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE.
Office manager, treasurer, controller; high-grade American; 46; exceptional experience and references; $400 monthly. L 726 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7800.

ACCOUNTANT, bank training and experienced, desires executive position with bank; highest credentials; draft exempt. Clinton, 7 West 44th St.

ACCOUNTANT. — Auditing, systematizing, trial balance; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. 24 Stone St., Room 903. Phone Broad 4578.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced senior; highest references; permanency only. A. F., L 674 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced senior wishes city position; $40 week. S 769 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Has 2 days weekly for permanent engagement. Oettinger, 144 East 97th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AMERICAN, (26,) exempt, desires position where he can earn living, learn a business, and prove valuable. H 402 Times Downtown.

A CONSERVATIVE, capable man of 34, draft exempt, with managerial qualities, would appreciate an unusual offering; credentials and bond if necessary. N 611 Times Harlem.

A HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY LARGE RETAIL OR WHOLESALE MERCANTILE HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY WHOSE EXECUTIVE STAFF HAS BEEN REDUCED, TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE AND OFFICE MANAGER NOW RETIRING HIS INTEREST IN A LIQUIDATING CORPORATION; CONVERSANT FOREIGN TRADE AND LANGUAGES. H. S., BOX 421, MADISON SQUARE BRANCH.

AMERICAN-BORN Gentile, age 45, with 28 years' clerical and executive experience, wholesale business; available immediately; convincing references. S 264 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CREDIT MANAGER.—Class 4A, married, 12 years' experience, A1 references; capable taking complete charge of office; present employed; desires position with chance for advancement; salary $50. R 313 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (18,) experience managing small office, desires position, preferably essential industry; year's college education; expects draft deferment account heart trouble; $20. N 612 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager, 40 years old, past twelve years with prominent cotton goods house, immediately available; highest references; salary about $3,500. H 523 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Skilled; 28; married; 11 years' experinece; trial balance, balance sheets, cost work, controlling accounts; $35. H. Nichols, 982 Rogers Place, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, Christian, (25,) competent; take full charge of office; position must be permanent; $30 start. H 629 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (34,) large commercial experience in general; salary $2,400. X 397 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPERS (2) want extra work Saturday afternoons, evenings; reasonable. L 691 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Nine years' experience, desires position; trial balance, controlling accounts. O 351 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; college man; position with reliable establishment; salary $25. W 379 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; draft exempt; can handle any line successfully. B 495 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) exempt, 5 years' experience; best references; college education. O 364 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (22,) out of draft, $25. Margulies, 229 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager with 5 years' experience; salary $40. R 350 Times.

BOY, 16, wishes position in office. Anthony, 1,476 1st Av.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR.—Mason and carpenter by trade, experienced in all branches of the building line, also draws plans, wants position as foreman or superintendent of building construction. O 350 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, ten years' experience, drive any car, do own repairs, well acquainted with roads; reliable references. Louis Klos, 561 West 143d.

CHAUFFEUR, young, American, one year's experience, good appearance, excellent references, seeks position; city, country; salary, $20. R 235 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 26, married, 7 years' experience; references. Winklarek, 537 East 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; private; reliable; experienced; Cadillac preferred. Pena, 82 West 90th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Japanese, wants position in family; honest, sober, willing. S 291 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, draft exempt, 4 years' reference; mechenic. Howe, 438 West 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 19, wishes position with private family. Michael Mooney, 853 10th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on private car, wishes position. Telephone 5097 Harlem. De Falco.

CHAUFFEUR, 14 years; reference; 7 years. R. Rensch, 2,674 Heath Av., City.

COUPLE, childless; wife good cook, man expert chauffeur; city, country; A1 references. J. T., 221 East 50th St.

EVENING WORK.—Christian business man, salesman; draft exempt; highest references. W 512 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
MY BUSINESS smashed by the war; am married, 29, college graduate, deferred classification; desire opportunity with high-grade firm, where initiative and executive ability of capable and versatile man can be utilized. Integrity, C 405 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, salesmanship ability, desires position with established concern; would travel. H 436 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER, SUPERINTENDENT, 28, executive ability; expert on pay roll systems, employment supervisor, welfare work; at present employed supervising large factory. S 778 Times Downtown.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT or production inspector, over draft age, 25 years' experience, desires connection any line business. H 534 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, Superintendent, Manager, where responsibility and mechanical ability are essential; big results obtained in managing help. Box 410, 1,039 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, CHAUFFEUR.—Handy with carpenter's tools; married, one child; best references. Address Gardener, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER, draft exempt, desires employment mornings or evenings. Y 265 Times Annex.

LATE HARDWARE MANUFACTURER wishes position of trust in war material producing plant; understands the grinding and polishing of steel and other metals; above the draft age; British subject; highest references; can furnish bond if required. What can you offer me? L 680 Times Downtown.

MAN AND WIFE, intelligent and experienced hotel and restaurant man, wife A1 cook, housekeeper, able to manage clubhouse or country hotel, roadhouse or bachelor's country estate. O 355 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT would like work evenings; typist. Graham, 164 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MAN, efficient; sales, correspondence, costs, systematizing, manufacturing executive. O 353 Times.

PAY ROLL CLERK, timekeeper, experienced; knowledge stenography; willing to travel; draft exempt. L 624 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.—General supplies, hardware and electrical specialist; draft exempt. J. A. K., 728 East 168th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT desires position; well experienced, draft exempt; best references. S 781 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, experienced, desires position with growing concern. R 351 Times.

PAYROLL MAN, chief timekeeper in construction line; expert as assistant purchasing of building material; unquestionable credentials. S 282 Times.

PIECE GOODS MAN, examiner, familiar with all details wholesale clothing, wants position. Schaefer, 503 West 170th St.

PRINTING BUYER desires connection with a house having considerable printing to give out; part time; references. R 322 Times.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, with broad experience among industrial classes, offers services as manager of factory restaurant or other lunch rooms. Address Manager, Y 244 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, calling on furniture, general and department stores in Pennsylvania, desires side line; quick selling, meritorious article; compact samples; commission. R. G., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

SALESMEN.—Two live wires with New York office would like to connect with silk mill, silk and cotton converter, to sell to cutters-up and jobbing trade; strictly commission. X 388 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, traveling, acquainted with jobbers, retailers, Middle West, Pacific Coast, open for good line; draft exempt. N 629 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; five years' experience; excellent references; draft exempt. R 239 Times.

SHIPPING MANAGER, 17 years with present concern, wishes to make a change; capable in all details, expert penman and calculator, with a knowledge of business methods; married and not in draft. O 272 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Ten years' experience; capable taking charge; permanent connection with reliable concern; exempt; salary, $30. O 360 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and showroom salesman in mercantile line, several years' experience, seeks connection with reliable house. S 182 Times.

SKILLED ADVERTISING WRITER, 20 years' mail order, newspaper and printing experience, desires to utilize his spare time assisting firms needing advertising advice; circulars, letters, house organs, catalogues, and other printed matter prepared; reasonable rates. O 356 Times.

STATISTICIAN, linguist, foreign trade, finance executive expert, seeks serious connection. O 359 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, 4 years' railroad experience; handle own correspondence; age 20; salary $25 to $30 weekly. S 789 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable correspondent, high school education, 4 years' experience; salary $100 per month. L 690 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SUPERINTENDENT.—American, desires to change his position, apartment house or office building; is considered an expert mechanic, understands the management of help thoroughly; first-class references. N 630 Times Harlem.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Traffic manager with ten years' experience with big industrial corporation in Ohio desires to locate in New York City or immediate vicinity. Address S 174 Times.

WORK.—Business or corporation work; draft exempt; member of the bar; bank and city reference; would fill temporary position. Y 267 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 24, bright, educated, good appearance, desires position, anything with good prospects; three years' road experience; A1 references. Steinberg, 756 Hewitt Place, Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 24, DRAFT EXEMPT, COLLEGE EDUCATION, EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER, WISHES RESPONSIBLE POSITION. WRITE EXECUTIVE, 3,894 BROADWAY.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position with reliable concern where energy and ambition appreciated. S 208 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, draft exempt, rapid and accurate clerk in payroll and cost departments; best references; will leave New York if necessary. W 381 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) college education, intellectually brilliant, desires position with reputable firm. S. Glanherman, 298 Grand St.

YOUNG MAN, 16; clerical; experienced ledger clerk; $10; after school. H 674 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, desires position at anything well experienced; references. S 780 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATORS; $10 start. Aeolian Co., 73 10th St., Long Island City.

ADVERTISING.—Young woman in advertising department of a large publication, to make out advertising orders and handle schedules; one with previous experience preferred; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary desired. Y 246 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT for sanitarium for mental diseases. Write or call 146 East 28th St., at 4 P. M.

A MISS
16 YEARS OF AGE,
33 BUST, FOR POSITION AS
MODEL.
APPLY TO E. DOUGHTY,
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS.,
New York City.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING.

We will train immediately a number of young women for long distance telephone operating; any young woman, between the ages of 17 and 25, of ordinary education and intelligence can qualify; we pay $9 a week to students during a short training period; increase in pay upon completion of training; permanent situations and increased wages with excellent chances for advancement.

This is a splendid opportunity to engage in an essential war service.

Apply in person to Mrs. Wadsworth, Room 530, 24 Lispenard St. (One block south of Canal St.)

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

BILLING OPERATOR
familiar with Elliot-Fisher machine, (without actuator;) experience in lace or other textile billing preferred; permanent position with prospects of advancement. Write or apply Voss & Stern, 71 5th Av.

BINDERY GIRLS, droproll feeder and filler-in on gathering machine. Apply 9th floor, Hill Building, 475 10th Av., corner of 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE, QUICK AT FIGURES; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING FIRM; MUST HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF LEDGER WORK, CHECKING PAYMENTS, AND DRAWING OFF MONTHLY TRIAL BALANCES; STATE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS B. L., 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPERS.—A LARGE TRUST COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF TWO COMPETENT BOOKKEEPERS WITH BANK OR TRUST COMPANY EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED, TRUST, 75 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; must fully understand modern methods; best references necessary; salary to start $30 per week. S 278 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT. — Wholesale drugs; excellent opportunity; state nationality, experience, salary. S 762 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, competent, reliable; state age, salary. Insurance Agency, Box 31, Station G, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; must be experienced; call after 9 A. M.; salary $20. W. S. Welding Co., 155 Lafayette St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, must be familiar with modern methods; position permanent; state qualification. G 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be competent and have good references. 973 Brook Avenue, (164th.)

BOOKKEEPER Wanted.—High school graduate will do. Federal Flag Co., 37 Union Square.

CARETAKER.—Wanted, caretaker; preferably a respectable woman who can furnish references. 327 West 78th.

CASHIER, experienced, for bakery. Apply Monday, between 12-1 o'clock, Cushman's, 58th St. and 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced; references; sleep out. Women's Club, 133 E. 40th.

CHAMBERMAID.—$35 a month. Hotel Rutledge, Lexington Av. and 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Inquire 52 East 61st.

CLERICAL.
REFINED GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK IN LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

IDEAL WORKING CONDITIONS, WITH PLENTY OF LIGHT AND AIR; SHORT HOURS; HALF DAY SATURDAY; OPPORTUNITIES ARE PRESENTED TO WORK UP TO A GOOD PAYING POSITION.

PARENTS INTERESTED IN PLACING DAUGHTERS ARE INVITED TO PAY A VISIT. APPLY TO

MISS CARLOCK,
326 HUDSON ST., 2D FLOOR.
TAKE 7TH AV. SUBWAY TO HOUSTON ST.

CLERICAL
ASSISTANT.

Only those who are experienced and accurate on figures need apply; must be willing and industrious; to those who can qualify the position is permanent with advancement. Apply Main Office, 6th Floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

CLERICAL WORK.—Experience unnecessary; intelligent and fair penmen, over 40 preferred; state previous employment if any and salary expected. P. O. Box 895, City Hall Station.

CLERKS.—YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 23 WANTED AS BILLING CLERKS IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OR BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; SALARY TO START $12 PER WEEK; RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY. WRITE STATING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE IF ANY, H 626 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.—EXPERIENCED ON CASUALTY CARD INDEX FILES; BIG COMPANY; HOURS 9-4; QUICK ADVANCEMENT. WRITE, STATING SALARY EXPECTED AND EXPERIENCE, RETZIP, P. O. BOX 50, WALL ST. BRANCH.

CLERK.
Excellent opportunity for refined, capable girl, with at least 2 years' business experience; must write a good hand and be quick and accurate at figures; salary to start $15; state age and experience. G 127 Times.

CLERKS.—HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS; BIG COMPANY; HOURS 9-4; $45 MONTHLY; QUICK ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS RETZIP, P. O. BOX 50, WALL ST. BRANCH.

CLERK FOR OFFICE IN FACTORY. CALL ANSONIA CLOCK CO., 7TH AV. AND 12TH ST., BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted by lace and embroidery house; must be quick and accurate, experienced in textile line preferred; specify age, salary, experience, references. Write K. O., 104 East 14th St.

COMPANION-NURSE wanted for young lady, semi-invalid; must be woman of education and refinement, 40 to 50 years of age, and experienced. Address, stating qualifications, references, &c., Y 221 Times Annex.

COOK and housekeeper wanted, competent, foreign birth preferable, for family of two, no children; good wages paid and railroad fare reimbursed. Address Mrs. Sig Samuels, 527 Washington St., Atlanta, Ga.

DESIGNER on ladies' neckwear; good opening for right party; communications confidential. Wheelwright-Falk-Walker Co., 12 E. 22d St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR WANTED.
SHORT HOURS.
HALF DAY SATURDAY.
SALARY $15.
APPLY TO MISS CARLOCK,
326 HUDSON ST., 2D FLOOR.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Excellent opportunity for right party; state experience, salary, age. B 642 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK;
MUST BE EXPERIENCED
AT BILLING;
GOOD PENMANSHIP,
SPEED AND ACCURACY;
STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY.
K. E., 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENVELOPES.—Experienced hand folders; steady; good pay; bonus monthly. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co., 7-11 Laight St.

ERRAND GIRLS.

The Western Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good salary to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half day Saturday. This is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

FILE CLERK. — Thoroughly capable young woman who is quick and accurate on numerical filing; must come well recommended; excellent chance for right party. Address, stating age, salary expected, and telephone number, Y 207 Times Annex.

FILING CLERK, experienced, one ready to go to Connecticut; steady position; good chance for advancement; start immediately at $20. O 362 Times.

FILE CLERK with large Christian firm; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience, salary, age. B 641 Times Downtown.

FORELADY. — CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESS MANUFACTURER, MAKING ONLY HIGH-CLASS GOODS, DESIRES COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED FORELADY. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE, L. H., 273 TIMES.

GET
BEHIND
THE MAN
BEHIND
THE GUN!

We need girls, (not under 18 years,) who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics, to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. We pay beginners 25 cents per hour; those who show ability are raised within 60 days and earn from

$15.00 TO $18.00 PER WEEK
OF 48 HOURS.

Half day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS,
WOMEN.

CLERKS—

Girls over 16 years of age for filing, indexing, addressing, correspondence, bookkeeping, and general clerical work; pay based on experience; beginners trained; rapid advancement.

ORDER FILLERS.

Active girls to assemble orders in our piece goods, notions, and women's wear departments; automatic advancement when ability is shown.

TYPISTS.

Many vacancies for experienced typists; beginners and typists who can work part time from 1 P. M. to 5:30 P. M. five days a week considered.

UTILITY WORKERS.

Active girls and women who can work standing, to wrap packages for parcel post and express shipping.

We can also use:

MERCHANDISE EXAMINERS,
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS,
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS,
STENOGRAPHERS.

LOCATION:

Our buildings are located easily accessible to all parts of Brooklyn between the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, three minutes' walk from the Sands St. Station of the Brooklyn Bridge.

CALL AT ONCE.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS.

The Western Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good salary to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half-day Saturday; this is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK;
GOOD PAY;
half holiday on Saturday.
SWEETS CO.,
416-422 WEST 45TH.

GIRLS AND WOMEN WANTED.
Several bright girls and women, high school graduates preferred, wanted by reliable concern to learn meter testing; previous shop experience not essential, but only those interested in technical work should apply; first 6 months will be spent in laboratory, located at West 147th St.; afterward will be required to work outside; work is interesting, but not hard; salary $12-$24, according to ability and previous training; state age, education, and experience. C 126 Times.

GIRLS—WANTED—WOMEN.
Large mail order house, men's, women's and children's wearing apparel, requires girls and women for packing, shipping, and order picking departments; excellent working conditions, good salary; previous experience unnecessary. Apply personally, Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRL wanted to take charge of sample card department in cotton goods business; one who has had sample experience preferred; steady position and congenial surroundings; write, stating full particulars, experience, references, salary expected. Address "Samples," H 607 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS, 16-20, for office and clerical work in large mail order house; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred; excellent working conditions; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Apply personally, Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRL wanted for clerical position who writes a good hand; experienced in cotton goods, preferred, although not essential; write stating full particulars, experience, references, salary expected. Address Cottons, H 604 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, between 17 and 18 years old, to make themselves useful; wonderful opportunity to learn a good business with quick advancement. Goldsmith Bros., Stationers and Office Supplies, 77 Nassau St.

GIRL.—OFFICE WORK; UNDERSTANDING TYPEWRITING PREFERRED; START $7; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. APPLY BY LETTER, P. O. BOX 395, CITY HALL STATION.

GIRLS in office of large marine hardware house; good chance for advancement. Apply between 9-10 A. M. C. F. Wiese, Durkee & Co., 2 South St.

GIRLS, 16, with high school experience, for clerical and billing work; apply in own handwriting, stating age and wages. Box 27, 163 East 125th.

GIRLS.—Neckwear, we will teach you to make four-in-hands and pay you while learning; earning $20 to $25 weekly; steady work. Opper & Lewison, 352 4th Av.

GIRLS, TO MAKE THEMSELVES USEFUL IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR WORKROOM; $9 TO START. SAMEK BROS., 13 EAST 22D.

GIRL as stock clerk in large wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d.

GIRLS WANTED
FOR LIGHT OFFICE WORK; STEADY POSITION; $7 START. CALL JABURG BROS., MR. LUETTENS, 10 LEONARD ST.

GIRL in sales department dental supply business. H. Fischer & Co., 705 Lexington Av., near 57th St.

GIRLS WANTED FOR STAMPING, FOLDING, AND MAILING. CALL 354 4TH AV., 15TH FLOOR.

GIRLS for light hand work in stationery factory; $9 to start; early advancement. Chas. E. Wayand, 22 Howard St.

GIRL for general office work; must know stenography and typewriting. Logan Construction Co., Park Row Building.

GIRL.—Clerk in law office; between 18 and 21; state qualifications and salary desired. L 670 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted to do typewriting and general office work; must be accurate at figures; good pay. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

GIRLS, for clerical work and filing. Mrs. Tillinghast, 345 Broadway, 2d floor.

GIRLS FOR STOCK; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. METZGER, 637 B'WAY

GOVERNESS or nursery governess for two girls 3½ and 8 years. Call Monday, 11-1, Apartment 15, The Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

HAIRDRESSER, expert manicurist, masseur; steady position; highest salary; short hours. 3,587 Broadway.

HAIR BUSINESS—HELP WANTED.
HAIRDRESSERS who marcel wave.
HAIRWORKERS who ventilate or weave.
GIRLS, experienced at any branch of hair work.
APPRENTICES taken. Paid while learning.
A. SIMONSON, 506 Fifth Av., Near 42d St.

HOUSEWORKER, general, and good plain cook; no laundry; high wages; country, near New York; all year. Call Monday, Apartment 4A, 267 West 89th St.

HOUSEWORKER, general and good plain cook, for the country near New York; good wages. Call Monday 10 to 12, Room 416, 76 William St.

HOUSEWORKER, girl, general, two in family; $9 week. Call morning, Harnden, 630 West 141st, Apt. 6C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.

The Western Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good saltry to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half-day Saturday; this is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JUNIORS.

FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE; OFFICE AND STOCK POSITIONS; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; THOSE UNDER 16 MUST HAVE WORKING PAPERS; AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

KITCHEN MAID.—Wanted immediately very good kitchen maid with good references; monthly wages $35; call between 9 and 10 in the morning. Farquhar, 49 East 52d St.

LUNCH ROOM WORK.
Cook, not over 35, in employees' lunch room for girls; cafeteria service; good working conditions; good salary; eight-hour day. Apply Box L 575 Times Downtown.

MESSENGERS.

The Wesern Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good salary to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half-day Saturday; this is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MODEL.

A desirable all-year-round position as model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; no previous experience necessary. Apply to

E. DOUGHTY,
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS.,
New York City.

NECKWEAR.—We will teach you how to make four-in-hands and pay you while learning, earning $20 to $25 weekly; steady work. Opper & Levinson, 352 4th Av.

NURSE, experienced, by Sept. 15, to take charge of 2 children, 2 and 7 years of age, at Newark, N. J.; good wages; must have references. Write Grace, Room 508, 207 Market St., Newark.

NURSE, experienced, well educated, wanted, Norland graduate preferred, to take charge of a girl 3 years old; references required. H 427 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Conscientious woman; care of two children; country, near New York; all year. Call Monday, Apartment 4A, 267 West 89th St.

NURSE or nursery governess to take care of two girls 4 and 8 years old. Call Monday, 11-1, 740 West End Av., Apartment 22.

NURSE OR MOTHER'S HELPER, experienced with young children; references. 62 West 87th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted, middle-aged, to go to Chattanooga, Tenn., to care for and teach two girls, ages 5 years and 3 years; French preferred; must speak English; highest references required; must be able to take responsibility and willing to be generally helpful; answer immediately, giving references, age, wages expected, &c. G. H. Patten, Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in large cloak and suit house; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; good handwriting and accurate at figures; good position for hard worker; state age, experience, and salary expected. M D 138 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—HOURS 8 A. M. TO 5:15 P. M.; 1 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES. L 665 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—Several young ladies; must be good writers, quick and accurate at figures. Apply Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

OFFICE GIRLS.

The Wesern Electric Co. is in need of girls (must be 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good salary to start and advancement is assured; hours from 9 A. M. to 5:15 P. M., half-day Saturday; this is a very good opportunity for those girls who are anxious to get a start in the business world. Call at once.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady to make herself useful; experience unnecessary; good at figuring, some knowledge of stenography. Address, stating salary expected, H 606 Times Downtown.

PANTRY MAID, experienced; references; sleep out. Women's Club, 133 E. 40th.

REPORTER.—Apply by mail. Daily News, New Brunswick, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Female.

PRINTING.—Young lady, with knowledge of sizes and weights of paper, to estimate on and execute orders for printing. Apply to Mr. Rudolph, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADIES.—Intelligent, refined, and experienced women for toilet articles; commission, with drawing account; good opportunity. Te Jure Products Co., 149 West 36th St

SALESLADY thoroughly experienced in millinery; positively no other need apply. A. Schwalbe, 31 West 38th St.

SALESLADIES, $10 upward, according to sales. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SALESWOMEN, experienced, wanted on gowns; position permanent; good pay. Bernard, 531 6th Av.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER, preferably a college graduate, in an educational organization; part time now, full time later; must be willing to leave city during the Summer. Y 264 Times Annex.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLY saleslady to sell inside on the floor; large retail stationery store; permanent position; good salary; must be experienced. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER. — ONE WHO READS AND WRITES SPANISH; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. COHEN BROS., 16 WEST 32D ST. PHONE MAD. SQ. 5373.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, wanted in large Government plant near New York. Good wages, ideal living conditions, satisfactory salary to those who qualify for this work. Apply in person or by letter to Employment Manager,

T. A. G. L. CO.,
South Amboy, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—An experienced, conscientious worker for business department of The New York Times Current History Magazine; salary to commence, $15 per week; advancement in accordance with ability. Call 9 A. M. Monday, Current History Magazine, 17th floor, Times Building, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, experienced; permanent position, office large piano manufacturers; good salary, bonus, and free insurance policy given; excellent opportunity for capable young lady. Call this morning, Mr. Hepperla, Brambach Piano Co., 639 West 49th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young woman, possessing intelligence and integrity, to take charge of important records; must be rapid and accurate typist; good salary. Raymond Engineering Corporation, 309 Lafayette St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by large export house; one familiar with chemical and dyestuff business preferred; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 678 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, who can take dictation and transcribe notes in both languages. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired, L 759 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted, capable of taking charge of correspondence in collection department of large publishing house. Room 2201, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant wanted in an institution near New York City; $40 per month, with maintenance. Address Clerk, X 373 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; some experience; neat, accurate; $12. G 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be competent and have good references. 973 Brook Avenue, (164th.)

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate dictaphone; $15 to $25 weekly; will teach if necessary. Miss Kelly, Room 225, 280 B'way.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, rapid, accurate; permanent position. Exide Battery Depots, Inc., 101 West End Av., at 64th.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work. Write or call Empire Pickle Works, 419 East 77th St.

STENOGRAPHER and General Assistant.—Young woman wanted in busy law office. Room 913, 141 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; experienced; exceptional opportunity. Address O 349 Times.

STOCK GIRLS wanted for coat, suit, and dress department. Apply at Martin's, Fulton St., corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERK.—Experienced subscription girl wanted; none others need apply; state salary and qualifications. S 749 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation requires several young women to operate telephone switchboards;
EVENING HOURS,
5 P. M. to 12 P. M.
Central office experience preferred; salary to start, $12, with rapid advancement; state age, also experience in detail. H 413 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
The New York Telephone Company requires several young women to operate switchboards; ages 17 to 24; with central office experience preferred; salary to start $10, with rapid advancement. Apply by letter only, H. F., Room 202, 24 Walker Street, New York City.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Girl used to handling plug board and thoroughly familiar with office routine. S 748 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Night work, 6:30 to 3 A. M.; state age, salary, and experience. M Box 125 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, hotel experience; $55 a month. Apply Hotel Rutledge, Lexington Av. and 30th St.

THE
QUESTION
OF THE
HOUR
ARE YOU DOING
GOVERNMENT WORK?
TO HELP THOSE OVER
THERE WE MUST TOIL
OVER HERE. CALL AT
ONCE IF YOU CAN FILL
ANY OF THESE PLACES:

TYPISTS:

Must be accurate and good spellers; those with some experience preferred; advancement; good salary.

STENOGRAPHERS:

High school girls preferred, with experience; good salary and advancement.

MESSENGERS:

To do light messenger work in offices; must be 16 years old.

ASSEMBLERS:

We need girls and young women for factory work; good pay, steady work; no experience required.

CLEANERS:

To do office cleaning at night; good pay.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS:

Must be strong; no experience necessary; good pay.

GLASS MACHINE OPERATORS:

No experience necessary; work is steady; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced.

SELECTORS:

Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TRIMMER, first-class, wanted; good pay; steady position. Apply Adrienne, 378 Central Av., Jersey City, N. J. Phone Webster 5067.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires young ladies, 16-20, as typists; steady position, quick advancement; excellent opportunity for beginners. Call personally, Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

TYPISTS.—$50 MONTHLY; HOURS 9-4, 12 SATURDAYS; BIG COMPANY; QUICK ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS RETZIP, P. O. BOX 50, WALL ST. BRANCH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

require 35 young women to train for positions as automatic telegraph operators; short course; good salary paid while training; immediate increase on graduation, further increase in both salary and position thereafter.

We also need a typist, stenographer and typist; file clerks, sequence clerks, and office girls.

Restaurant on premises with best food at cost price; two rest reliefs daily.

Apply in person only, Room 1,702, 24 Walker St.

TYPIST, with experience; excellent chance for advancement; $12 to start. Call 17 Park Place.

TYPIST
in large office; state age, experience, and salary expected. L. S., 244 Times.

WAITRESS, experienced; references; sleep out. Women's Club, 133 E. 40th.

WANTED, YOUNG WOMEN
FOR PATRIOTIC DUTY
MAKING MUNITIONS
IN OUR
NEARBY N. J. PLANTS;
GOOD, HEALTHFUL
LIVING CONDITIONS.
DU PONT COMPANY,
240 WEST 23D ST.,
WOMEN'S DEPT.

WANTED.
Young woman to take charge of employes' lunch room for girls; one with domestic science or lunch room experience preferred; salary $14 a week at start. L 576 Times Downtown.

WANTED,
LUNCH ROOM WORK.
Young women by New York Telephone Company for general work and kitchen work in girls lunch room; pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN, strong, learn to operate envelope machine, taking the place of our drafted men; permanent positions, same pay; hours, 8 to 5:30, half day Saturday. R. A., 242 Times Downtown.

WOMEN to work in private houses by the day; steady work; good pay. House Cleaning Co., 36 East 8th.

YOUNG LADY, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, WANTED; ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS ASSISTANT CASHIER PREFERRED; APPLICANTS MUST STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. H 612 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY to do office work; must write a good hand and be accurate at figures; good chance for advancement. Apply American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADY to operate addressograph and take care mailing list; Christian firm; hours 8:30 to 6; state salary desired. K., P. O. Box 165, City Hall.

YOUNG LADY, intelligent, capable of taking care of housekeeping; best references expected; good salary. A. R., 220 East 42d.

YOUNG WOMEN whose hearts are in France, who need regular occupation, we can give ten such women agreeable occupation at a fair wage with pleasant surroundings, clerical work in the office of a monthly magazine; experience unnecessary. E. J. L., Box 43, Station D, City.

100
BRIGHT
GIRLS
FOR CLERICAL POSITIONS.
GOOD SALARIES.
QUICK ADVANCEMENT.

Here is a fine opportunity for 100 bright girls above the age of 16 to do filing, addressing, examining, or typing; unusually attractive offices; good hours; every convenience; rapid advancement.

CALL MONDAY,
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

Instruction.

A FINE POSITION
at good pay awaits the file clerk who is WELL TRAINED. In six weeks we teach you by ACTUAL PRACTICE the things that may require years to learn in an office. And we secure you a position when proficient. Opportunities for promotion. Classes now forming. Evening classes open Sept. 9. Day classes Sept. 10. Apply today, as classes are limited. Call, write, or telephone.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FILING,
Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St., near Broadway.
Telephone Franklin 2261.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained women. Good English is an essential. Can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS! Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; references required; register now for Fall session.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Captain O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d St., 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction;
Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d, 137 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

FILING COURSE—ATTENTION!
FILING COURSE, $10; WHY PAY MORE? CAPT. O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL, 112 E. 23D ST.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION!
Learn elevator operating, telephone operating. Captain O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

Employment Agencies.

BY CHRISTIAN FIRM, five clerical assistants, experience unnecessary, $8 to $10; four clerical assistants, inexperienced, $50 month and lunches; clerical worker, must be accurate figurer, $20 to $25; two experienced stenographers, $25; part-time worker, mornings, 8:30 to 9:30 and 3:30 to 6 afternoons; nice office downtown. Sara Monahan Agency, Tel. 728 Rector, 432 Rector.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Secretaries, stenographers, distaphone, clerical, typists; strictly high class positions; excellent salaries.
99 Nassau. Free Registration. 3519 Cort.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; TYPISTS, $15-$18; IMMEDIATELY. STENOGRAPHERS' BUREAU, 158 BROADWAY.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographer, bookkeepers, clerical typists; worth investigating. Call immediately.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored cooks, chambermaids; references. Columbus 3129, or Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS: POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU ST.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, 89th. Riverside 9463.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, expeienced, for public accountant's staff, at $25 start; state age, experience, reference. B 658 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Assistant senior and senior accountant, by firm of C. P. A.'s; state age, nationality, experience, references, and salary desired. B 667 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted; an experienced accountant, to do general office work for large corporation in Pittsburgh. Y [illegible] Times Annex.

ARMATURE WINDERS for A. C. and D. C. repairs; necessary industry. Call at 514 West 147th St.

ASSEMBLERS on phonograph. Nanes Art Furniture, Grand St. and East River.

A LONG established export and import [illegible]ness of highest standing has position offering exceptional opportunity to [illegible]enced men in this line of business as [illegible] as to capable men with accounting, stock keeping, traffic and shipping experience. Reply with full detail of experience, reference, and salary expected; give probable draft status. H 474 Times Downtown.

BARTENDER.—Must be good on fancy drinks; year-round job; references. McCarthy's Inn, Port Chester, N. Y.

A UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PLANT
NEEDS YOU!

Largest shell-making plant in America needs able-bodied men; no experience necessary; ideal working conditions; advancement possible; age betwen 18 and 50; if not employed on Government work apply in person or by mail at once.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
AGENT.
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant.

OR TO
Representative at
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City;
OR TO
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES,
310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50.

BANK.
Women for general clerical work in national bank, with or without experience; high school graduates preferred. L 795 Times Downtown.

BANK.
Man over 21 years, exempt, as trusted messenger in national bank. L 794 Times Downtown.

BANK.
Boys, 16-17, as beginners in high-class national bank; opportunity for good permanent position; transient not desired. L 793 Times Downtown.

BINDERY FOREMAN wanted by a large local publishing house; we want the best man to be had and we will pay what he is worth; reply, giving age, nationality, and experience. G 49 Times.

BINDERY.
Fly boys wanted on folding machines. Apply Hill Building, 9th floor, 475 10th Av., corner 36th St.

BILL CLERK.—QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. CALL OR WRITE CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 E. 22D.

BOND SALESMAN wanted by old-established banking house, to handle high-class bond issue on liberal commission basis; exceptional opportunity for right man. Address by letter, Mr. Miller, Room 1408, 11 Pine St.

BOOKKEEPER on purchase ledger; one who is familiar with double entry bookkeeping; must be able to analyze accounts, take off trial balance; must write good hand, be good at figures, have highest references, exempt from draft; state experience in detail and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, L 781 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
First-class assistant, experienced, or willing to learn Burroughs bookkeeping machine, draft exempt. Apply by letter,
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.

BOOKKEEPER.—MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS REQUIRE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH STUDIO PRODUCTION COSTS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. A. WEINBERG, 47 EAST 75TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Draft exempt or deferred class; double entry and financial statements; with manufacturers doing war work; salary, $32. H 440 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; must be familiar with modern methods; position permanent; state qualifications. G 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; must be competent and have good references. 973 Brook Av., (164th.)

BOOKKEEPER, general office work. Write or call Empire Pickle Works, 419 East 77th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; double entry; good penman; salary $20; advancement; state age and experience. F 205 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Bond house wishes to employ boys of 14 to 15 years; must have working papers. Address "E. V.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOYS.
LEARN THE BUSINESS WITH A FUTURE.
Export and import house has a few vacancies for well-educated, presentable boys, 16 or 17 years of age, who have an eye for the coming business; reply by letter, stating age, education, experience, if any, and references. H 519 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted in office of large downtown insurance company; excellent opportunity for those bright and willing. National Surety Company, 50 Pine St., New York. Inquire for Mr. Kenny.

BOYS WANTED
FOR LIGHT OFFICE WORK; STEADY POSITION; BRIGHT FUTURE; $8 START. JABURG BROS., 10 LEONARD ST., MR. LUETTENS.

BOYS.—Large corporation requires several boys of good education; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary expected. Box B 651 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-17 YEARS OLD, DESIRED FOR OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE WORK WITH LARGE STEEL HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. ROOM 905-908, 82-92 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

BOY,
for office; must read and write well; bright and energetic and punctual; salary, $10 start, rapid advancement.
RUNKEL, 451 WEST 30TH ST.

BOYS, (four,) not under 16, bright, and neat in appearance, in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing, energetic youths. Call 8:30 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOY, by Christian firm, for general office work, office of a large manufacturing corporation; good chance for advancement; must be well recommended; state salary expected. A 377 Times.

BOY wanted; stock broker offers excellent opportunity to willing, competent boy; answer, giving age, previous experience, if any, &c. Address W. C., 315 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Neat-appearing boy, 16-17 years old, to run errands and make himself generally useful; salary $9 per week. Address A. J. L., P. O. Box 12, Station V.

BOYS to work in cut department of publishing house; steady position; $14 per week. Apply Cut Department, Hill Building, 10th Av., corner 36th St.

BOYS wanted, 15 to 16 years, to learn the business in wholesale house; permanent position and good advancement; bring references. W. Green & Co., 81 Nassau St.

BOYS in office of large marine hardware house; good chance for advancement. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., C. F. Wiese, Durkee & Co., 2 South St., City.

BOY.
Excellent opportunity to learn the advertising business; good chance for advancement. Apply or write room 712, 381 4th Av.

BOYS, bright, under 18, wanted for training in foreign banking; typist preferred; splendid opportunity; salary $35 and upward per month. Apply Mr. Giblin, 65 Broadway.

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The New York Times

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Real Estate and Houses to Let	50c
Situations Wanted	45c
	30c

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $8 a week to boys who have graduated from school, age 14 to 17 years; half day Saturday.
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Apply by letter or in person,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. City.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOYS
BOYS
BOYS

Must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS

wanted for office work; splendid opportunity open for advancement to those who are bright and industrious; state age, salary wanted, and references. Y 212 Times Annex.

BOY, under 18, for office and shipping; good opportunity, leading to apprenticeship; hours 8 to 5, half day Saturday. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 W. 33d.

BOY, strong, to be generally useful in office and shipping room; steady position; $10; references required. G. A. Henckel & Co., 109 West 26th.

BOY as stock clerk in large wholesale house; bright boy has good chance for advancement. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d.

BOY by New York Stock Exchange firm; must state age, experience, references, and salary expected. W 511 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; must read and write English; references. M. Waldman, 130 East Houston St.

BOYS, (4,) for night work in newspaper office; salary $8 per week; hours 6-2. Y 266 Times Annex.

BOYS, office work; good pay; chance to advance. Exide Battery Depots, Inc., 101 West End Av., at 64th.

BOY.—Delivery boy wanted by large electric corporation; salary to start, $9; answer in own handwriting. G 125 Times.

BOY in dental supply office; good salary. H. Fischer & Co., 705 Lexington Av., near 57th St.

BOY FOR BOOK PUBLISHER'S OFFICE. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 11, ROOM 201, 105 WEST 40TH ST.

BOYS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE. APPLY THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 44 BROAD ST.

BOYS wanted for messenger work in a bank; best of references required; salary $450 per year. R 250 Times.

BOYS wanted for stock and errands; advancement; good wages. J. A. Stein, 7 East 37th St.

BOYS, 16 to 18, in office, stock, and shipping departments. 8 East 22d.

BOY wanted for export office; quick advancement. B 649 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, for printing plant. Apply Grolier Craft Press, 229 West 28th.

BOY.—Colored, strong, willing to work, in dress house. S. & B., 138 West 17th.

BOY in business office; good chance advancement. Nelson Co., 56 Wall St.

BRANCH MANAGER.
WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN SALES WORK, WHO CAN MANAGE SALESMEN, DEVELOP TRADE, &C.; PREFER ONE WHO KNOWS SILK GLOVE AND UNDERWEAR BUSINESS, OVER 40, GOOD PERSONALITY; IF THIS APPEALS TO YOU, WRITE US ABOUT YOURSELF, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 416, READING, PENN.

BRIGHT BOY to run errands; opportunity to learn dental laboratory work; $8 to start and rapid advancement for the right boy. The Lochhead Laboratories, Inc., 109 West 42d St., New York City.

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN for office of large corporation; good chance for advancement; state age, salary desired. S 219 Times.

BUYER for notions and small wares wanted by large wholesale house; none but those having experience and executive ability need apply. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

CASHIERS.

Young men, between 16 and 18, or men past 45, to act as cashiers in restaurants; reasonable hours and good pay, including meals. Apply CHILDS EMPLOYMENT CO., 270 6th Av., near 17th St., third floor, between 8 and 9 A. M.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; private family; experienced Cadillac driver; steady position. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

CHEMISTS.—Two experienced analytical chemists wanted for metallurgical laboratory; only reliable and efficient workers need apply; good positions for competent men. Y 249 Times Annex.

CLERK, CONFIDENTIAL AND CASHIER POSSESSING SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; MUST BE COMPETENT TO CONDUCT TAILOR'S ACCOUNT AND OFFICE PAYROLLS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR MAN DRAFT EXEMPTED, WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, SALARY EXPECTED AND REFERENCES. G 130 TIMES.

CLERK.—Familiar with Custom House work and licenses, for downtown importing house; good position for right man. P. O. Box 722, City Hall Station.

CLERK, well appearing, perferably over 45 years, experienced; small hotel Long Island; room, board, fair salary. Call 6 to 8 P. M. Monday evening, 253 West 93d St.

CLERKS IN OFFICE, SOME TYPEWRITING EXPERIENCE. CALL ANSONIA CLOCK CO., 7TH AV. and 12TH ST., BROOKLYN.

CLERK, capable of handling correspondence. Apply S. F. Hayward & Co., 250 West 54th.

COLLEGE or technically trained men for factory engineering work, on quality, process, and shrinkage; some knowledge of chemistry desired; factory located within 25 miles of New York; rapid advancement to those who qualify. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address N. C., Box 267 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN CORRESPONDENCE, TO CONNECT HIMSELF PERMANENTLY WITH MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OF HARTFORD, CONN., WITH A SUCCESSFUL PAST AND A PROMISING FUTURE; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. ADRESS MANUFACTURER, Y 243 TIMES ANNEX.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced, wanted for general office work and also sales department work; this is an exceptional opportunity for party with ambition to advance and desirous of making good; prospects for future are good; answer by giving full particulars as to experience, ability, and salary desired. Address Box 165, Trenton, N. J.

COST CLERK in accounting department of fast growing essential industry; good opportunity to learn, and advancement for a live wire; salary $18-$22 to start. Call at Irving Iron Works, 3d and Creek Sts., L. I. City. Second station out on Queensboro subway, transferring at Grand Central Station.

COST CLERK, experienced on costs, payroll, &c., in electrical manufacturing concern. 290 Hudson.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR; ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH COMMERCIAL PAPER; OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WHO IS ON HIS TOES TO TIE UP WITH A WALL ST. BANK. B 653 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DENTIST.—First-class, thoroughly experienced laboratory man; high wages; permanently; no night or Sunday work; also Michigan licensed operator. Dr. Osius, Port Huron, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN.

MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNERS; MANUFACTURING CONCERN ENGAGED ON INSTRUMENT WORK FOR THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REQUIRES SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNERS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED ON LIGHT, HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY OR TOOLS; PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO COMPETENT MEN; LOCATION NEWARK, N. J.; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. F. B., 118 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN,
EXPERIENCED DESIGNER,
FOR LARGE MACHINE TOOLS.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
NILES BEMENT POND CO.,
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

DRAFTSMAN.

Mechanical draftsman; must have had at least 5 years' experience.

CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
Flushing & Metropolitan Avs.

If working for the Government stay where you are.

DRAFTSMEN

EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK ON SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION MACHINERY; MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

REMINGTON ARMS UMC CO.,
14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Opposite 23d St. Ferry.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL, WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON DESIGN OR LAYOUT WORK; CAN ALSO USE A FEW MEN CAPABLE OF DETAILING FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; VERY ATTRACTIVE AND PERMANENT POSITIONS ASSURED TO MEN WHO QUALIFY. CALL ON MR. NESBIT, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO., CITY INVESTING BUILDING, 165 BROADWAY.

DRAFTSMEN.
Draftsmen, mechanical, piping, electrical, architectural and construction draftsmen wanted at once on Government shipyard work in Philadelphia. See Waters or Jonsson, Sunday and Monday, at Prince George Hotel, New York.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL; FIRST-CLASS MEN ON AEROPLANE WORK; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS, PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY OR WRITE, CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

DRIVER'S HELPER on auto truck; strong, middle-aged man with city references. Edwin C. Hahn, 925 6th Av.

ELEVATOR STARTER, experienced; uptown office building; permanent position; good pay. Y 230 Times Annex.

ELEVATOR MAN, experienced, for Otis elevator. Phillip Jones, 829 East 134th St.

ENGINEER;
MUST HAVE LICENSE;
MUST BE CITIZEN.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ENTRY CLERK IN TAKING CHARGES FROM CALLS ON NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS. E. E., 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ERRAND BOY wanted; good chance for advancement. Sieradzka Co., 42 East 12th St.

ERRAND BOY.—STEADY POSITION. HECHT & CO., 114 5TH AV.

EXPORT MANAGER.

Man with actual experience of foreign business wanted to organize an export department for large interior manufacturer; state experience and references definitely. B 619 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT. — Wanted for cable manufacturing plant in New Jersey; prefer young man, college graduate, married, and with family, though others, draft exempt, will be considered; knowledge of production, cost accounting, manufacturing processes and office detail desirable and be considered in choosing successful applicant; replies must give previous experience, with references, present employer, and salary received, age, and other details; position permanent and must be filled immediately. Y 218 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED MAN
TO BUILD UP AND CONDUCT
COLD AND DRY STORAGE BUSINESS.

Plant is located convenient to water and on railroad; references must be first-class; very desirable proposition for right man. Address S. G., Box 237 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS WANTED; TEN; GOOD PAY, GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS. EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT, KLEINSCHMIDT ELECTRIC CO., INC., 243 WEST 17TH ST.

FARM HELP WANTED IN CONNECTICUT. EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS WHO ARE GOOD MILKERS, AT $40 TO $55 PER MONTH AND BOARD. ONE POULTRYMAN AT $40 PER MONTH AND BOARD. APPLY MONDAY AND TUESDAY, U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 22 EAST 22D ST.

FEEDER, cylinder, experienced; steady; 8-5:30; half day Saturday. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co., 7-11 Laight St.

FIREMEN;
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

FIREMEN wanted. See Engineer, Call 7 A. M., 218 Wooster St.

FOLDING MACHINE OPERATOR.—Assistant on Dexter folder. Apply 8th floor, Hill Building, 10th Av., cor 36th.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
TOOL MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY.
GOOD LOCATION.
STEADY POSITION.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JANITOR wanted, white; good wages. Apply Berliner, 611 West 113th St., after 9 o'clock.

JUNIORS

FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE; OFFICE AND STOCK POSITIONS; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; THOSE UNDER 16 MUST HAVE WORKING PAPERS. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.

Must be 16 years of age; for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LABORERS, to learn storage battery business. Exide Battery Depots, Inc., 101 West End Av., at 64th. Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit 144.

LATHE HAND, first-class man, for permanent position. Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co., Astoria, L. I.

LATHE HANDS, fox, first class; also bench hands. S. F. Hayward Co., 250 West 54th.

LAW CLERK wanted in busy law office. Room 913, 141 Broadway.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST'S HELPER in printing department of publishing house; good working conditions; $15 per week. Apply eighth floor, Hill Building, corner 10th Av. and 36th St.

MACHINISTS,
BLACKSMITHS,
LIGHT STRUCTURAL
and
PLATE WORKERS.
IF NOT NOW ON GOVERNMENT WORK, COME WHERE YOU CAN GET IT, ALONG WITH GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES, AND A STEADY JOB.
GIFFORD-WOOD CO.
Factory, Hudson, N. Y.
APPLY AT NEW YORK OFFICE,
30 CHURCH ST.

MAN.—Export department of cotton goods concern offers an excellent opportunity for a man who is familiar with the cotton textile export trade, and has a thorough knowledge of Spanish; this position offers a wonderful opportunity for the right party; write, advising full particulars as to experience, reference, salary expected, which will be treated strictly confidential. Address "Export," H 601 Times Downtown.

MAN HANDY FOR COCOA DEPARTMENT. APPLY SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, THOMAS J. LIPTON, INC., 149 FRANKLIN ST.

MAN, middle aged, with wholesale liquor experience, to assist shipping clerk; city references. Edwin C. Hahn, 925 6th Av.

MAN, useful, honest, willing; good worker; references. Women's Club, 138 East 40th.

MANAGER WANTED.

A high-class bank manager, with Oriental experience. Please write full particulars to B 639 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for Catholic mail order department; this is a big opportunity for the man with experience in mail order work; prospect of rapid advancement; write, stating qualifications, salary expected; replies treated strictly confidentially. H 39 Times.

MECHANICS.
TOOL, GAUGE,
and
DIE MAKERS

on jig, fixture, and gauge work, also first-class all-around machinists on milling machine work J. & L. lathe hands, drill press, and shaper operators, tool and cutter grinder, man to set up jig work on lathes and milling machines, who are willing to go to our new plant in Newark. Slocum, Avram & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 531 West 21st St.

MEN
OF
AMERICA,
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP WIN THIS WAR?

The country needs men in the deferred classes of the draft to work in essential industries.

ASK YOUR CONSCIENCE

If you are doing everything in your power to help in the concentrated effort to beat the Kaiser.

If you are not engaged on Government work you owe it to the country to try to fill one of the following positions:

ANALYZER,
to analyze shop costs.

APPRENTICES.
Young men 18 years of age to assemble telephone parts.

COAL PASSER.

WATCH ENGINEER.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
for small tools, jigs, and fixtures.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
A graduate mechanical engineer with 2 or 3 years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
For power room.

INSPECTORS.
Young men to inspect telephone parts.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
for night shift.

TOOLMAKERS.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

STOCK CHASERS.
Must be able to read blue prints.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS
for night shift.

DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.
Must be able to read blue prints.

CASE MARKER.

CLEANERS.

PORTERS.

PACKERS.
Hardware experience.

ARMATURE WINDER.
Experienced in hand winding and repairing of small and large motors.

ELECTRICIAN.
An experienced man in general electric repair work. Handy with soldering and useful in general maintenance work.

PRODUCTION CHASERS.
Thoroughly experienced men.

STEAM ENGINEER.
Competent to handle large cross compound condensing engines. A. C. & D. C. generators. Applicants should have been associated with large plant in past. Eight-hour shift, good pay. Must have N. Y. license.

OILERS.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit 113.

MEN WANTED.—We require the services of EXPERIENCED MECHANICS on maintenance work; CARPENTERS AND HELPERS, ELECTRICIANS AND HELPERS, TINSMITHS AND HELPERS; applicants must be thorough Americans willing to hustle and establish permanent connections; only those considered who are not employed on essential war work. Apply Employment Department,
CROCKER WHEELER CO.
4th Av., Ampere, East Orange, N. J.

MEN to trace and expedite building materials; those with experience preferred; steady position to those qualifying; state salary expected. X 380 Times Annex.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.
ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. VISIGRAPH CO., 37-43 WEST 116TH ST.

MESSENGER BOY,

IN PUBLISHING HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY MONDAY OR TUESDAY, AFTER 8:30 A. M.

McCLURE PUBLISHING CO., INC.,
25 WEST 44TH ST.,
16TH FLOOR.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

HELP WANTED—Male.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Good, sober, reliable, middle-aged man, one with mechanical knowledge preferred; good salary. P. O. L., 108 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Quick and accurate at figures and over 46 years old; state experience and salary expected. Write M. M., 143 8th Av.

OFFICE BOY for large real estate office; must know how to operate busy switchboard, help clean office, and run errands; $8 per week and chance for advancement for ambitious boy. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

OFFICE BOYS, two, wanted by a large and well-known fire insurance company; opportunities for advancement. E 633 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright boy who is willing to advance himself. Apply at Magazine of Wall Street, 42 Broadway, Room 549.

OFFICE BOY, no experience necessary. Railway Business Association, 30 Church Street.

OFFICE BOY; steady position; good chance for advancement. American Book Bindery, 406 West 31st.

OFFICE BOY.—Closed Saturday instead of Sunday. Call after 10 A. M., Wm. T. Goldman & Bros., 14 East 14th St., city.

OFFICE BOYS.—IN LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D.

OFFICE MAN.—Must be new draft exempt, quick and accurate at figures; good salary. Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., 725 Broadway, wholesale dry goods merchants.

OPTOMETRIST wanted; one capable of taking charge of my Stamford store preferred, but any honest, wide-awake applicant will be considered; position open Oct. 1; bright future. Thamer, Optician, Stamford, Conn.

PIPEFITTERS,
3 to 4 years' experience;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

PLATER.—Wanted, a man with a practical experience in nickel, brass, copper, and silver plating, to take charge of a plating department; permanent position. In answering state age and kind of work you have done; also salary desired. Box 13, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

PORTER,
COLORED, STRONG YOUNG MAN NOT IN DRAFT. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. TO MR. MOOK, 74 5TH AV., TENTH FLOOR.

POLISHERS AND GRINDERS. BRASS AND STEEL; STEADY WORK. GENERAL OPTICAL CO., WASHINGTON ST., MOUNT VERNON.

PORTER.—WHITE; WHOLESALE GROCERY. APPLY SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, THOMAS J. LIPTON, INC., 149 FRANKLIN ST.

PORTER WANTED; EXPERIENCED. APPLY AT MARTIN'S, FULTON, CORNER BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.

PORTERS to work in private house by day; steady work, good pay. House Cleaning Co., 36 East 8th.

PORTER TO WORK IN BOOKBINDERY AND WILLING TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL. D. S. BRASSIL BINDERY, 41 ELIZABETH.

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATOR.—Experienced, good typist. Call American Exporter, 17 Battery Place.

REPORTER.—Apply by mail. Daily News, New Brunswick, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Two general dry goods salesmen for yardage departments; permanent positions, fair salary, and bonus for men proving satisfactory; city of 50,000; above draft age; state particulars first letter. Reynolds Brothers, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Good opening for A1 salesman in men's furnishings department; steady position, good salary, and bonus to one who can make good; give particulars in first letter. Reynolds Brothers, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Mr. Salesman, if you are between 25 and 45 and a live wire, and have the ability and convincing personality to sell the best proposition you have ever looked into, something absolutely high grade and legitimate, we can offer you a permanent position, placing stock of a large financial institution; commission basis. This is a clean proposition for salesmen of integrity and ability. This is good for from $100 to $300 a week. For interview, call Suite 815, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN.—Largest manufacturer of children's colored wash dresses open to receive applications for different territory; side line preferred; commission basis. G 15 Times.

SALESMEN.—Energetic and capable men to sell Pablo, non-intoxicating soft drink, on comission basis only. Pabst Brewing Co., 606 West 49th.

SALESMAN and SOLICITORS wanted for large motor truck concern; big commissions paid. Apply Room 2007, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN, on pearl buttons, for cut-up trade; exceptional offer to producing man with previous experience; salary. Apply 103 5th Av.

SALESMAN, clothing, experienced and capable. H 532 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced; good salary for right man. Apply L. Weiss, 451 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

SHIPPING CLERK.

BROWNING, KING & CO., 16 COOPER SQUARE, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A MAN WITH LARGE EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING A RETAIL SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; GOOD POSITION WITH ADEQUATE SALARY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. APPLY TUESDAY, 9 TO 12 A. M.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Man thoroughly experienced, to take charge department; in answer give age, experience, and salary expected. Box 306, Madison Square Station.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted; retail furniture firm desires competent, experienced man; steady position. G 34 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Good pay. S. F. Hayward & Co., 250 West 54th.

SODA MAN TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF HIGH-CLASS FOUNTAIN; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE LUNCHEONETTE TRADE; GOOD SALARY, GOOD JOB TO RIGHT MAN. G 128 TIMES.

STATIONERY.
General Manager, having broad experience in domestic and export shipping, general executive ability, to take full charge wholesale stationery house. Application will be considered strictly confidential. H 672 Times Downtown.

STATIONERY MEN, Stock Clerks. — Must have experience; good salaries. H 673 Times Downtown.

STEAM ENGINEER.

Competent to handle Large Cross Compound Condensing Engines, A. C. and D. C. Generators, applicants should have been associated with large plant in past; 8-hour shift, good pay; must have New York license.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
57 BETHUNE ST.
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English, who can take dictation and transcribe notes in both languages; address, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired. Box L 760 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man with knowledge of stocks and bonds; state references and salary expected. B 676 Times Downtown.

STOCK MAN, strong, for heavy paper; must be good at figures and a willing worker; 8-5:30; half day Saturday; references required. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co., 7-11 Laight St.

STOCK CLERK, large retail stationery store; must be experienced; permanent position, good salary. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERKS, draft exempt, wanted for large fancy linen manufacturers; splendid opportunity for right men. G 129 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Experience not necessary; good opportunity advancement. Box 411, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STOCK BOYS for light work in stationery factory; $11 start; steady work. Charles E. Weyand, 22 Howard St.

SUB-FOREMEN.

Experienced men in all branches of clothing manufacturing; none but practical men need apply; unusual opportunity.

HENRY SONNEBORN & CO.,
321 6TH AV.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 14.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TEACHER of French or Spanish; one of experience in addressing large audiences; salary will depend upon ability and experience; permanent position with well-known institute. H 647 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Night work. Ardsley Garage, 165 East 77th St.

TIME AND STOCK CLERKS FOR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. CALL ANSONIA CLOCK CO., 7TH AV. AND 12TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOL MAKERS.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY.
GOOD LOCATION.
STEADY POSITION.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN

on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN.
Thoroughly experienced men only need apply; Government work; pay highest salary; good working conditions.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
3 blocks from W. 23d St. ferry.

TRAFFIC MANAGER; must understand domestic and foreign traffic thoroughly and possess executive ability; state full particulars as to age, experience, and salary desired. X 375 Times Annex.

TYPISTS.
Experienced men for night shift, 5 nights per week. 290 Hudson.

TYPIST AND DICTAPHONE OPERATORS —With marine hardware house. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., C. F. Wiese, Durkee & Co., 2 South St., City.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WINDOW DISPLAY MAN.

A man with ideas and knowledge of attractive display is wanted by
MONROE CLOTHES,
42d St. and Broadway.
Apply by letter only.

WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.
REQUIRE AT ONCE ON WAR WORK

TOOLMAKERS.
Toolroom Machinists and Grinder Hands.
Tool Temperer.
Tool Troublemen.

JOBSETTERS for the following:
Acme,
J. & L.,
Gisholt,
Milling Machines,
Gridley Single Spindle,
Warner & Swasey,
Crankshafts,
Whitney internal and external grinder hands.

EXPERT MACHINISTS:
Engine Lathe Hands,
Gisholt Operators,
J. & L. Operators,
Lo Swing Operator.
Crankshaft Grinders.
Crankshaft Lappers.

DEMONSTRATORS (EXPERT) who thoroughly understand the machining on the following work:
Crankshafts,
Acme and Gridley Automatics.

Apply at once,
WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Borden and Starr Avs.,
Long Island City.

Open until 6:30 and Sundays from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, N. Y., to Jackson Av.; take car at Borden Av. to plant. Or Crosstown (Brooklyn) car and transfer at Greenpoint Av. to Calvary Cemetery car to plant.

Also apply at U. S. Employment Offices, 22 E. 22d St., New York City; 171 Hunter Av. (Bridge Plaza), Long Island City; 310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

If inconvenient to call either at plant or one of the U. S. Employment Offices, write, stating age, qualifications and references, or telephone.

WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
License Filed U. S. E. S. Permit No. 77.

YOUNG MAN,
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours 5 to 12 P. M.; permanent. H 625 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who would appreciate an opportunity to learn banking business; advancement assured. B 652 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with dental laboratory experience to cast gold inlays, pour plaster models, &c.; opportunity to learn porcelain work. The Lochhead Laboratories, Inc., 100 West 42d St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of evening work in settlement house; experienced club organizer preferred. Write Box 162, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN to learn pawnbroking business; $14 to start. Box 412, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN

TO WORK NIGHTS IN SHOP ON VACUUM PUMPS. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STEADY POSITION. GOOD PAY.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LICENSED BY U. S. E. S. PERMIT NO. 113.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN in advertising department of a large daily newspaper, one with experience in advertising makeup preferred; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary desired. Y 247 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN.

Must be 16 years of age; for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good salaries to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail. L 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN AS JUNIOR CLERKS WANTED; MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT TO BOYS WHO ARE INDUSTRIOUS AND WILLING; THIS OPENING IS IN A LARGE EXPORT AND IMPORT HOUSE; HOURS 9 TO 5:30; SATURDAY HALF DAY; PRELIMINARY SALARY $8. CALL A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 644 GREENWICH ST., CITY.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS. Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men; one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Business reorganization is calling for men who have mastered the principles underlying scientific salesmanship. 23d St. Y. M. C. A. salesmanship course exactly meets this need. Write for Booklet T.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK CABRIOLET; condition, equipment, and appearance exceptional. 305 West 50th. Columbus 9862.

BUICK Six roadster, 1917, wire wheels, guaranteed perfect; owner entering service. Phone Cortlandt 4335.

BUICK 1916 CABRIOLET AND COUPE. Condition excellent. Wallace, 236 W. 59th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway. 3d floor.

BUICK D45 runabout, in perfect condition; will sell reasonably. Weber, Circle 1253.

BUICK 1917, Little Six limousine. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK, new, six cylinder touring; $1,100. 6227 Barclay. No dealers.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING,
4 Pass.; Goodyear Cord Tires; 700 Miles.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan; 1917 roadster; 1917 landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 for sale; 7-passenger touring car, with extra sedan body, $1,200. Telephone Mr. Gordon, Melrose 8575.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also 1916 touring and roadster; bargains. 1,778 Broadway, at 57th, one flight. Phone Circle 1417.

CADILLAC, 1916, touring; good condition. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

CADILLAC touring car, 1914 model; good condition. Kennedy, 50 East 62d St.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC CABRIOLET, 1916.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE, 4-PASS.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Refinished
USED CARS.
Ninety-day Guarantee.
BEST USED CARS IN NEW YORK.
Model 17-B 4-passenger Coupe.
Model 17-B 7-passenger Sedan.
Model 17-B 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Sedan.
Model 17 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Limousine.
Model 16 7-passenger Touring.
Model 16 3-passenger Coupelet.
Model 17-B 4-passenger Chummy Roadster.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.,
62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1918 Touring; exceptionally desirable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER 1917 Sedan, overhauled and repainted. Mr. Taylor. Phone Kingsbridge 365.

CHANDLER 1917 sedan; exceptional bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER MODEL 17, TOURING.
10 WEST 60TH ST. COLUMBUS 5078.

CHEVROLET sedan, new, less than 2,000 miles, perfect condition, $900. Columbia Garage, 96th St., Riverside Drive.

COLE 8, seven-passenger, 1918 touring car; run 7,000 miles; must sell account going away. Louis Fricke & Son, 54 Garden St., Hoboken. Telephone 83.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE 1916 touring car; very little used, any demonstration given; bargain. 401 South Broadway, Yonkers.

HAYNES 1918 TOURING CAR.
MODEL 39. PRACTICALLY NEW.
PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTERS,
4 pass., wood and wire wheels.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six Touring; exceptional value. Mooney Motors, 665 5th Av. Phone Plaza 9236.

HUDSON 1917 touring car, also new limousine; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER SIX Touring, 1917; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

HUDSON Sedan 1917 super six. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six touring. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON town car, 1917, Super Six. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE 1916 5-PASSENGER,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; beautiful car. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE touring, '16; A1; $700. 500 West 122d St. Tel. 4630 Morningside.

KISSELL SEDAN, 1916; condition excellent; very reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

LANCIA 1917, run 3,000 miles; disappearing rear seat, 6 wire wheels, in perfect order. Mr. Best. 240 Circle.

LANCIA 1918 FOUR-PASSENGER.
Practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MARMON LATE 1917.
7-PASSENGER TOURING.

EXCEPTIONAL WARTIME BARGAIN; $2,000; CONDITION LIKE NEW; SLIP COVERS, TRUNK, EXTRA WHEELS; MUST SELL AT ONCE. CALL AND SEE AT 95 6TH AV, BETWEEN 10 AND 3, OR PHONE CHELSEA 4080.

MARMON 1916 7-passenger touring, Victoria top, wire wheels, two extra shoes and tubes; car in excellent condition. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP., 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON, 1917, brougham landaulet; condition absolutely like new throughout. Telephone Circle 5692.

MARMON 34 Club Roadster, 1917; beautiful car, perfect condition. Mooney Motors, 665 5th Av. Phone Plaza 9236.

MARMON 1917 sedan; condition guaranteed throughout; new cord tires. Telephone Circle 5692.

MERCER 22-72, 6 passenger; unusually fine car; 2 extra wire wheels. Mooney Motors, 665 5th Av. Phone Plaza 9236.

MERCER 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHEL, 1917 model, absolute perfect condition; brand new tires; great bargain for cash only; demonstration given whenever required. Julius Gottlieb, 728 Woolworth Bldg.

MITCHELL 1917, sport model, four-seated runabout; good condition; new shoes. Apply Mr. Bell, 437 5th Av. Price $600.

OVERLAND 1918 sedan, Model 85-4, five-passenger; perfect condition; only run 1,800 miles; fully equipped with all accessories; price $1,500, cost over $2,000; must be seen to be appreciated; no dealers. O 357 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESPECTABLE YOUNG COUPLE WISHES to adopt a healthy child of refined parentage; mother's care. O 290 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD 1917, limousine body, genuine 2-35; Packard 1917, landaulet body, genuine 2-35. Interstate Automobile Coach Works, 1,926 Broadway, 4th floor.

PACKARD, touring body, sold for storage charges, $25. Tough's Storage Warehouse, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

PACKARD 1915 3-38 7-passenger touring car; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 H. P. CADILLAC (1917) limousine; like new. F. TURNER, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE ARROW 1917 "38"
FOUR PASSENGER TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW 1917 "48" LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PREMIER, 1917, 4 passenger, first-class condition all around, good tires, extra tire and many extras; cost $2,650; no reasonable offer refused. N. Sternberg, 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

RENAULT touring, 20x30 hp; entirely overhauled; 5 wire wheels; one-year guarantee; exceptional bargain. O 322 Times.

ROLLS-ROYCE, BROOKS-OSTRUK town and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1915 Town Car, perfect condition; liberal demonstration. John Betts, Audubon 4030.

SAXON roadster, 1916, in good condition; tires almost new. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, 3-passenger roadster; excellent mechanical condition; wire wheels; new rubber; any demonstration. Phone John 678.

S. G. V. four-passenger special touring; wire wheels, starter, lights, &c. 4572 Circle.

SIMPLEX, 1916, 50; limousine-landaulet; magnificent Quincy body; mahogany panels; beautiful upholstery; slip covers; six new tires; Westinghouse shock absorbers; cost $7,500; price $3,000. Franklin, B 312 Times.

STANDARD late model "8" limousine, good condition throughout; many extras; cost $4,000; make offer. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8" 1917, 4 passenger, in finest condition, guaranteed, exceptionally reasonable. N. Sternberg, 1,922 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917, 7-passenger touring; special body, Victoria top; excellent condition; will sell immediately at big bargain. The Elk Mfg. Co., 1,926 Broadway. Col. 6745.

STUTZ 1918, four-passenger, 10 days old; equal to brand new automobile, including two brand new extra Goodyear shoes, mounted. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

STUTZ 1918, 6 passenger touring; practically new; 2 extra wheels, dark blue, nickel trimming. Mooney Motors, 665 5th Av. Phone Plaza 9236.

STUTZ 1918 runabout; 1918 touring; 1917 Bulldog; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURINGS,
4 AND 6 PASS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 4 pass., slip covers, extras, exceptional condition. Slocum, 5910 Schuyler.

STUTZ 1918 four-passenger; wire wheels; practically brand new. 10 West 60th.

WHITE TOURING, small 30; late model; perfect running order; recently overhauled; thistle green, black mudguards; slip covers, extra tires; sacrifice. M. G. Bernard, 734 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan; foreign; latest importation.
1918 CADILLAC town car.
1918 STUTZ 4-passenger.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 HUDSON Suburban.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL touring.
1918 CHANDLER Chummy Roadster
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 NATIONAL touring
1917 PEERLESS touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster; Bearcat.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" sedan.
TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
PACKARD 3½ TON.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

ONE MORE!
OF MY SPECIAL SALES!!

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY.

1917 Lancia town car; like new	$4,200
1917 Cunningham 6-pass.; victoria top.	3,500
1917 Stutz 4-pass., special; victoria top	2,350
1917 Hudson 4-pass. sedan	1,900
1917 Hudson 4-pass.; boat body	1,600
1916 Cadillac roadster; like new	1,400
1916 Stutz roadster; wire wheels	1,200
MERCEDES special speedster	1,200
1917 Cole "8" chummy roadster	850

You can't go wrong if you buy from me. Be Sure It's Harris. 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHTS	OVERHAULED GUARANTEED
1917 Touring, 4 cyl. 1917 Limousine, 4 cyl. 1915 Landaulet, 4 cyl. 1917 Touring, 8 cyl.	PRICES REASONABLE.

TOURING AND LIMOUSINE BODIES.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600

AUTO BODIES—BIG SAVING.
Selling out all Sedans, Limousines, Landaulettes, Coupes, &c.; also Touring and Runabouts.
Prepare for Winter Weather! Don't Delay? Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

SEDAN BODIES.—New; will fit Oldsmobile, Chandler, Reo, Hudson, Cadillac, and Buick. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.	Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

Motor Trucks.

NOTICE.
Motor Trucks.
Motor Trucks.
Will sell three and half and five-ton trucks on easy terms and give good-paying contract for one year. Call, Room 2007, No. 220 West 42d St.

PACKARD, 1918, 2½-ton dump truck, with hydraulic hoist and steel body; truck only 5 months old; in excellent mechanical condition; price cheap; time payments can be arranged. Write, telephone, or call and see Mr. Petersen, 192 York St., New Haven, Conn. Tel. Liberty 6877.

TRUCKS.—Will sell 3½ and 5 ton trucks on deferred payment plan to responsible parties, and give yearly contract for work. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903.

TRUCK.—D. E. ¾-ton closed delivery wagon in good condition; will sell at low price. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP., 62d St. and Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates,
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH;
touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD twin six limousine, latest model, with chauffeur; monthly; reasonable. Horn, 304 W. 49th.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively. landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

TWIN PACKARDS, Pierce Arrows; hour, weekly, monthly. Muldoon, Columbus 2151; Columbus 7261.

PACKARD twin six cars to hire; reasonable rates; prompt service. Circle 3090.

Automobiles Wanted.

USED CAR.—Army officer wishes to buy used car; good condition; not over $400, spot cash; runabout preferred; state price and details. O 346 Times.

CADILLAC limousine body to fit 1917 seven-passenger Cadillac touring. Reply L. Tweel, 80 Greenwich St., New York.

WANTED—AUTOS; SPOT CASH READY! Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway. Phone Circle 2476.

HUDSON Suburban or similar sedan wanted; state full particulars. B B 165 Times.

Automobile Storage.

SAVE GASOLINE and help win the war; dead storage, fireproof, clean and reliable. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.
COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 W. 50TH ST.	Mod. priced instruction. Mech. and priv. driving. Evs. 10 P. M., men, w'm.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A moderate disturbance along the Atlantic Coast has caused a continuance of the rains in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and their extension into New England. In the extreme northwest a rapid and decided increase in pressure following a moderate disturbance now over Eastern South Dakota and another over Northern Utah has been attended by a decided fall in temperature to much below normal conditions and by showers in North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Northwest Utah, and Colorado.

There will be showers Monday in New England and on Monday morning near the Middle Atlantic Coast, followed by fair weather during the day. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except in the Upper Lake region, where showers are probable about Monday night.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, fresh northeast to north Monday, with rain; fair Tuesday, with variable winds.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

East New York.—Fair Monday, except rain in southeast, slightly warmer interior; Tuesday, fair, warmer in east and south portion. Southern New England.—Rain Monday; Tuesday, fair, warmer on the mainland. Northern New England.—Rain Monday; Tuesday, fair, warmer interior. New Jersey.—Cloudy Monday, rain in northeast; Tuesday, fair, warmer. East Penn.—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday, fair, warmer.

West New York.—Fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday in West.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	53	61	4 P. M.	60	60
6 A. M.	52	60	6 P. M.	59	59
9 A. M.	56	60	9 P. M.	59	57
12 M.	58	60	11 P. M.	57	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees, at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees, at 10 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises.........6:29 | Sun sets.........7:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:47	11:05	4:43	5:12
Governors Island	11:11	11:23	5:24	5:56
Hell Gate	0:43	12:55	7:02	7:35

Fire Record.

A.M.	Loss.
12:30—38 Ludlow St.; D. Cohen	Slight
1:45—378 W. 125 St.; not given	Slight
2:00—3,158 Broadway; L. Gibson	Slight
2:40—170 W. 48 St.; N. Cimano	$500
3:45—702 Washington St.; J. Carus	Slight
9:55—114 Eldridge St.; Levy Dairy Co.	Slight
P.M.	
1:25—Foot of Rivington St.; rubbish on barge, O'Brien Bros.	None
2:00—45 Nassau St.; awning; not given	Slight
2:15—289 E. 3 St.; B. Altman & Co.	Slight
6:00—2,249 7th Av.; not given	None

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BOAT YARD FOR SALE.

300-foot waterfront; one workshop, 70x35 feet; one double house for gasoline and paints, one power house, two storehouses, one 110x40 feet, other 100x35 feet; two railways, one large cradle, one small cradle; boats hauled by electricity; electric light; good harbor at Falmouth, Mass., on Vineyard Sound; yard doing good business; have excellent reason for selling. Address Alonzo R. Wells, Falmouth Heights, Mass.

FOR SALE:
WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR SHOP.
Established seven years; leading business of its kind in a big mountain health resort of 6,000 people; population constantly changing; nets over $7,000 a year; inventories $15,000 in new stock. The owner, a woman, wishes to retire, and will sell at inventory price. H 498 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE TO EXPERT STENOGRAPHER.
Public stenographic office, located in highest class office building in New York; completely equipped; first-class in every particular. Box 250 Times, 2 Rector St.

Partner with $2,000 who can take active interest in good paying embroidery business; other interests prevent owner from giving it entire attention. O 333 Times.

Doll head factory for sale, in good location; production a day, 40 gross head, all numbers; reason, draft. M. S., 234 Times Downtown.

Machine shop for sale; fully equipped, in running order; all facilities. Room 1,719, 154 Nassau St., New York.

$750 will buy established mail order business netting $150 to $200 monthly profit; will stand fullest investigation. O 327 Times.

High-class lumber inspector can have a profit sharing position. X 364 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

FURS—ADVANCE SALE.
Complete stock of ladies' and men's fur coats, sets, automobile robes, and auto coats, direct from manufacturer, at low prices; money refunded if not satisfied. A. Mursten, 23 East 8th St., corner University Place. Telephone Stuyvesant 3071.

THREE YORK SAFES.
One 72x55x33½ in.; steel chest installed, 17x27x12 in.; one 72x45x32 in.; steel chest installed, 18x30x16 in.; one 78x38x28 in.; interior shelves only; condition A1.
MASSEY, 2 Albany St., New York.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Plate glass counter show cases, 3; each 6 feet long; condition good. MASSEY, 2 Albany St., New York.

Three Hoven Automatic Underwood typewriters, with roll cutter; very reasonable. Lincoln Typewriter Co., 335 Broadway. Franklin 643.

SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE.
41 single school desks; all in first class condition. MASSEY, 2 Albany St., New York.

For Sale.—Rapid Addressograph for sale, in good working condition; can be seen at The Magazine of Wall Street, 42 Broadway.

Machinery.

FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
F. B. SWEIGARD,
MUT. 3192-Y. 3,153 CHAPIN ST.,
R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

Purchase and Exchange.

EMPTY OIL BARRELS.
We will pay $3, f. o. b. New York City, for On I Light lubricating oil barrels, contents taken from the bung or tap hole, 48 gallons and over; references: Eighth National Bank or Union National Bank, or any national bank in Philadelphia. Address all inquiries to William E. Cooper, Snyder Av. and Dilworth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Rent, buy Cortinaphone French language records; write, stating price. 71 Broadway, Room 1116.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, 3 months, $6.00.
Visible, 3 months, $7.50 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

100 Underwood rebuilt typewriters ready for immediate delivery; all sizes, all types, all makes; highest references. Lincoln Typewriter Co., 335 Broadway. Phone Franklin 643.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Deceased.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. William A. Sawyer, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert B. Van Cortlandt, late of the Town of Bedford, County of Westchester, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1919.

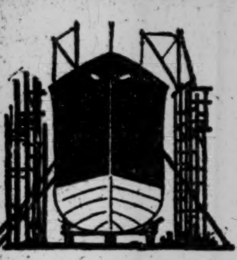
Dated July 3rd, 1918.

JAMES B. LUDLOW,
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
Executors.

CRESCENS HUBBARD, Attorney for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE GRAHAME-WHITE CO., LTD., having made arrangements for opening offices and showrooms in London, to act as sole selling agents and representatives for leading American manufacturers, invite correspondence from established firms and companies. Makers of machinery—machine tools, labor saving machinery, motor cars, &c.—who are able to compete for the trade after the war in the English markets, will oblige by placing themselves in communication, giving fullest details of their manufactures, &c., to The Grahame-White Co., Ltd., 12, Regent St., Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1.



A Pace-maker in Ships

"'How did you develop this team idea?' I asked him.

"'We pay 'em well, for one thing,' he replied, 'we don't try to get mor'n a day's work in return, and we don't get less'n a day's work.'

He grinned.

"'And when we find a fellow laying down we give him hell,' he said."

That's Dave Rodgers of Seattle, the speed king in shipbuilding, as Roy Ritchie saw him and describes him for the readers of the September

Everybody's MAGAZINE

DIVORCED MOTHER SLAYS HER CHILD

Mrs. Claire Neinstadt Chloroforms Two Other Children but Spares Them.

SHOOTING IN DETROIT HOTEL

Brooklyn Woman, Parted from Husband, Said to Have Been in Love with Another Man.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—Crazed over the marriage of the man she loved to another woman, Mrs. Claire Madeleine Neinstadt of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is divorced, shot and killed her daughter Zilna, 7 years old, in their room at Hotel Pontchartrain early today. Realization of her deed overpowering her, the mother forbore to slay her two other children, 12 and 9 years old, whom she had previously chloroformed and whose lives she had apparently planned to end with her own.

An elevator operator in the Pontchartrain responded to a signal from the eleventh floor early this morning. When he opened his door Mrs. Neinstadt, fully dressed, revolver in her hand, stood in the corridor.

"I've killed her," she cried and toppled face downward into the car.

Hotel attendants hastened to Mrs. Neinstadt's room. At the foot of the bed, a bullet through her breast, lay the body of the slain girl. On the floor beside the bed lay her little son insensible from the drug his mother had administered. Behind the bathroom door crouched the third child, a girl. The chloroform had not rendered her quite unconscious, and she had sprung from the bed when the sound of the shot aroused her.

Mrs. Neinstadt and the surviving boy and girl were all taken to the Receiving Hospital, where the mother professed to remember nothing about the tragedy.

Mrs. Neinstadt is a daughter of Lieut. Commander Manning, U. S. N., retired. While in Detroit two years ago she obtained a divorce from Benjamin Neinstadt, Jr., and returned to Brooklyn, where her children were living with their father's parents at 551 Gates Avenue.

While here Mrs. Neinstadt made the acquaintance of a business man, and this friendship, at least on her part, ripened into love. She has been in Detroit frequently, but returned to Brooklyn in June, expecting the man either to go to her or send for her. Mrs. Neinstadt came back to Detroit, and reports reached her ears that he was engaged to marry some one else. Last Monday he married a Chicago young woman reputed to be wealthy.

Mrs. Neinstadt is the daughter of Lieutenant Commander Thomas Manning, U. S. N., retired, recently relieved of active service at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and living with a daughter, Miss Anna Manning, at 199 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. Last night inquirers found the house boarded up, and neighbors said the Mannings were in the country for the Summer.

The woman's father-in-law, Bernard Neinstadt, is a saloonkeeper at 551 Gates Avenue, near Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. He said his son, Benjamin Neinstadt, married Miss Manning about fifteen years ago, and that they were parted by divorce last year. After the divorce proceedings, he said, Mrs. Neinstadt went to Detroit, but she returned in May and lived at the Gates Avenue address until a week ago, when she went back to Detroit, taking with her the youngest child, Zilna, 7 years old. Benjamin, Jr., 12 years old, and Clara, 9 years old, were left with the father-in-law. Last Thursday Mrs. Neinstadt wired asking that the children be sent on to join her.

Mr. Neinstadt said that his former daughter-in-law mentioned something about being engaged to a Frenchman, George Cataritt, but that he had not pressed her for more details of the matter. He added that he did not know the whereabouts of his son, a salesman, nor was he aware of any reason why Mrs. Neinstadt should have killed her child.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Winged-shaped diamond and platinum pin, between Belnord Apartment, 86th St. and Broadway; or on Broadway car, Saturday evening; $25 reward. Return to Apartment 411, Belnord; or phone Schuyler 10400.

LOST—Diamond flexible link bracelet, Saturday night, either at Hotel Lafayette, or at Hotel Biltmore; liberal reward. Finder please notify desk clerk at Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Brown fox scarf, either in Grand Central Station, Biltmore Hotel, or Vanderbilt Av. Return to R. & G. Corset Co., 880 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Taupe fox fur scarf, Saturday night, between 8th and Columbus Av. on 85th St. Finder will please communicate with Apt. 37, 611 West 111th St.

LOST—Diamond chain, between Cafe Beaux Arts and Arrowhead Inn, Friday night, Sept. 6; liberal reward, no questions asked. Lorraine, 200 West 54th.

LOST—Pocketbook containing about $100 and valuables, on Sunday, Sept. 8, on 8th Av. car or 111th St.; reward. Mrs. J. Moscowitz, 241 West 111th St.

LOST—Between 34th and 42d, bill fold, containing $66 cash, by one who cannot afford the loss; reward. Miss Stone, 902 Murray Hill.

LOST—Diamond bar pin with platinum setting, on Friday, Sept. 6, near Hotel Biltmore; liberal reward. Phone Schuyler 5880.

LOST—Black pocketbook containing enamel vanity case; reward. Schreiber, 540 West 1[illegible]th.

$200 REWARD

for watch miniature with diamonds suspended from pin on four short pearl strands; lost Saturday night between Ritz Carlton, Voisin, and St. Regis on Madison or Park Av. Return to Charlton Jewelers, 634 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Collie dog, black and white, lost Aug. 19; liberal reward; no questions asked. Stern, 2,819 8th Av., corner 150th St. Telephone 574 Audubon.

FITTINGS OF SEIZED LINERS LOST IN FIRE

Furnishings of Yachts Leht to Government Also Burned in Suspicious Blaze.

NAVAL STORES DESTROYED

Vaterland's Paintings and Grand Staircase and Fixtures from J. P. Morgan's Corsair Gone.

Costly woodwork and furnishings from several private yachts turned over to the Government and dismantled for war work, and valuable parts of the interior equipment of the big German liners which were removed from the vessels after seizure to prepare them for transport service, were lost in a fire last night that also caused a loss of thousands of dollars in damage to naval stores in the six-story building at Liberty and Concord Streets, Brooklyn.

Naval officers and the Fire Marshal were investigating reports of incendiarism and other suspicious circumstances that indicated enemy interest in the destruction of the storehouse, but pending the outcome of this inquiry no one in authority last night would venture an opinion on the probable origin of the fire. On account of the great value of the stores, a detachment of marines from the navy yard, under command of Captain R. F. Slingluff, were rushed to the warehouse to guard the property.

Among the fixtures stored there from the larger of the dismantled steam yachts were those of J. P. Morgan's Corsair, Howard Gould's Niagara, the Aphrodite, owned by the late Colonel Oliver H. Payne, and the Waukeva. No estimate of this loss could be obtained, as it was said the inventory was in possession of the naval authorities.

Otner New York yacht furnishings believed also to have been stored in the warehouse included those of the Monaloa, owned by President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was placed in service under command of his son, Henry C. Rea of the Naval Reserve; Henry Ford's Sialia, the Lydonia, owned by Commodore W. A. Lydon of the Chicago Yacht Club, and the Remlik, presented to the Government by Willis Sharpe Kilmer of Binghamton, N. Y.

The fire started on the fourth floor and burned swiftly through the two upper floors, on all three of which most of the yacht and ship fixtures were stored, and then the flames mushroomed on each of the three floors and the roof. After nearly three hours of difficult work, due partly to an inadequate flow of water,—inadequate for the great number of engines brought out by three alarms by Deputy Chief O'Hara—the firemen confined fire destruction to the three upper floors. The naval stores in the lower floors were damaged principally by water.

But for the timely act of Mrs. Clara Boyer, Superintendent of the Ozanam Home for Friendless Women and Children, which adjoins the warehouse, all the stores probably would have been consumed. Mrs. Boyer, observing smoke seeping from the windows of the storehouse, sent the first alarm herself. Then, with the assistance of Patrolman John Fuchs of the Adams Street Station, she escorted twenty of the women inmates and several children from the home and lodged them in the City Garage, beneath the Brooklyn Bridge.

Police reserves pushed great crowds back several blocks from the spectacular blaze, which several times reached out and ignited the railroad ties on the bridge, which is only 100 feet from the storehouse.

The value of the property destroyed from the German ships could not be ascertained, as it was said this inventory was with the Shipping Board. This property included paintings from the saloons of the Vaterland, now the Leviathan; the famous grand staircase from the same vessel, which was removed and kept intact; paintings and fixtures from the President Lincoln, the George Washington, and the Kronprinz Wilhelm, together with plate and silverware. A large part of the plate is thought to have been melted.

CROWDED CARS CRASH ON TRESTLE 50 FEET UP

Nine Persons Injured, One Fatally, Near D., L. & W. Ferry—Army Surgeons Give Aid.

Nine were injured, one mortally, last night when two crowded trolley cars came together on the trestle leading from Jersey City Heights down to the D., L. & W. ferry. Army surgeons from the Hoboken reservation aided in rescuing and treating the passengers.

The Injured.

BOYCE, MARY, 96 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, badly cut; treated and sent home.

CUDWYSDYNSKR, STANLEY, motorman, 28, of 23 Hudson Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., internally injured; not expected to live; Christ Hospital.

GOLD, ETHEL, 26, of 104 East Ninety-seventh Street, Manhattan; arm fractured; treated and sent home.

HEINNING, JOSEPH, 14, of 1,781 Boulevard, Jersey City; ribs broken; City Hospital.

MENZEL, CHARLES, 17, of 179 Boulevard, Jersey City; badly cut; home.

MASTERS, Mrs. MARY, of 56 Madison Street, Jersey City; artery severed; City Hospital.

MASTERS, RAPHAEL, 11, of 56 Madison Street; arm broken and severe bruises; City Hospital.

STRAUSS, JOSEPH, 1,732 George Street, Brooklyn; arm injured; Christ Hospital.

WEBBER, JENNIE, 161 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn; injuries undetermined; Christ Hospital.

According to the stories of passengers, the first car had descended the trestle to within a block of the Henderson Street station when the trolley pole slipped from the feed wire, leaving the car in darkness and fifty feet above the ground. The second car, which ordinarily would have stopped to allow the preceding car to leave the station, came right through because the car ahead was indistinguishable in the darkness. When it was sighted the brakes were useless on the wet rails.

When the cars crashed, Cudwysdynskr, the motorman of the second car, was caught and jammed against the front of his car. The belief that both cars might topple from the trestle, and the groans of the injured, caused much excitement. Ambulances were summoned from all the Hoboken and Jersey City institutions, but before they arrived the United States Medical Corps had arrived and was taking care of the injured.

To get at the cars it was necessary for firemen to place ladders at a low point, about two blocks from the collision, and up these the young soldiers scrambled to carry the injured and then the other passengers to the street. A detail of military police under Lieutenant Poggi kept a big crowd of the curious back from the trestle until it was certain there was no danger of the cars falling.

INSURES BULL FOR $25,000.

Life Policy Supplements Heavy Fire Risk on Mighty Monarch.

Special to The New York Times.

CARMEL, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Paul T. Brady of Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., announced today that a $25,000 life insurance policy had been taken out on his $75,000 pedigreed Holstein bull, Mighty Monarch. The animal is already covered by heavy fire insurance.

Mr. Brady, who is Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric Company, tried to insure the bull for its full value, but $25,000 was the limit of risk the company would assume. For this Mr. Brady will have to pay 8 per cent. premium, or about $2,000 a year. Mr. Brady has declined to exhibit Mighty Monarch at several cattle shows which have sought the bull's presence as a drawing card, fearing the animal might come to harm in transit.

To Train for War at Rutgers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Rutgers College will establish a Students' Army Training Corps in accordance with the suggestion of the War Department. Under the new plan students will have their tuition, board, and room rent paid by the Government, will receive full equipment, and be given the pay of privates. The dormitories and fraternity houses will be turned over to the members of the training corps, which, it is estimated, will number between 300 and 400.

BRIDE KILLED, HUSBAND HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Engine Driver Says They Were Racing with His Train When Struck at Crossing.

Mrs. Eugenia Kennedy was instantly killed and her husband, Thomas W. Kennedy, was severely injured early yesterday morning when their automobile was struck by an eastbound Erie train near Arlington, N. J., and hurled fifty feet down a grade crossing embankment. According to the engine driver, Michael Bowers, the motorists tried to beat the train, and were midway over the crossing when struck. Bowers said he applied his brakes, but it was too late, and the train ran a mile past the scene of the accident.

The train was backed to the crossing, and Mrs. Kennedy was found dead and her husband unconscious beneath their car. Mr. Kennedy, whose life was saved by soft earth, was removed to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, where he was identified by Captain R. T. Smith, United States Gas Defense Service, a brother of Mrs. Kennedy. Papers were found in Mr. Kennedy's pockets bearing the address 5,400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, and also checkbooks on Pittsburgh banks.

Captain Smith said the couple were married four weeks ago at the Pittsburgh address, which is the home of Mrs. Kennedy's mother, now the wife of the Rev. Walter Mason of that city. Mr. Kennedy had finished a course in engineering at Cornell, and, with his wife, had been living at 215 West Ninety-first Street, Manhattan, while he took a post-graduate course at Columbia University. On Saturday evening they drove out to Arlington to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wylie, the latter of whom had been Mrs. Kennedy's roommate at college. Captain Smith last night removed Kennedy to a hospital in this city. Surgeons at St. Francis Hospital said the injured man was in a fair way to recover.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 8.—Thomas W. Kennedy is the son of Julian Kennedy, an engineer, who has built blast furnaces in Russia, China, South Africa, and other parts of the world. The elder Kennedy is one of Pittsburgh's wealthy residents.

When Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were married the details of the ceremony were changed suddenly, as the bride's stepbrother, Lieutenant Joseph John Mason, an aviator, was killed in a fall of his plane in France July 19. Word of his death came only a day or two before the wedding, which was to have been a large church affair. The young people were married quietly instead, and the next day, Sunday, Aug. 4, attended memorial services for the dead aviator in his father's church.

THREE KINGS TO MEET.

Scandinavian Monarchs to Hold Conference This Month.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—The Nationaltidende announces that the three Scandinavian Kings are to meet this month.

The Scandinavian nations have an agreement on a common policy in the war, and the last time the Kings met they indorsed the policy of neutrality. Norway and Sweden now, however, have reached agreements with the Allies regarding the blockade, and all three of the nations have grievances against Germany.

MEN MUST REGISTER SEPT. 12.

Every man 18 to 45 years of age, except those already registered or in service, must register for the selective service draft on Sept. 12.

Stetson Hats

One very excellent reason why you should put your Fall hat-buying on a war basis, which means to buy a good hat if you need to buy one at all—is this:

A good hat will greatly outlast a cheap hat, *always;* it will give you a higher degree of satisfaction all the time it lasts—so it is therefore much more economical.

And speaking of good hats, if the Wallach-Stetson Hat you select is a "Headease," you will get a new idea of hat comfort in addition to maximum quality and smart style.

Stetson Hats, $6 to $18

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More than a year and a half ago we contracted with the leading woolen merchants of this country and England for the quantity of fine fabrics we would need during the year 1918.

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Regulation Middy Blouses made of imported wash fabrics separately or with pleated skirts and bloomers.

Girls' Fall and Winter Top Coats, beautifully tailored, and made from English, Scotch and Irish fabrics of our own importation in sizes from 4 to 14 years.

Suitable hats to be worn with De Pinna clothing for both boys and girls.

We conduct the only furnishing department devoted exclusively to the presentation of the correct furnishings for boys and young men.

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